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LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Board

COPY

OF THE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

PART I.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1916.*

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THE
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
1915.

(FOR THE YEAR 1914.)

By virtue of the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, the Institutions formerly known as Idiot Establishments acquired a new status, and the patients detained therein continued to be detained as if they had been placed therein in pursuance of the provisions of that Act. In consequence it has been considered desirable to eliminate all patients so detained from our statistics of the insane, and in the tables of this report which immediately concern the latter such cases have been omitted. It must be borne in mind, however, that, inasmuch as the definition of "lunatic" in sec. 341 of The Lunacy Act, 1890, includes an idiot, many idiots are dealt with under the Lunacy Acts, and that these are still included in the statistics of the insane.

On the 1st January 1915, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 140,466, a number exceeding that recorded on the 1st of January 1914 by 2,411.*

This increase for the year 1914 contrasts with that of 1,848 for 1913, of 2,722 for 1912, of 2,427 for 1911, and of 2,543 for 1910. The average annual increase for the ten years ending 31st December 1914 was 2,251, and that for the five years ending on the same date 2,390.

The increase for the year 1914 was, therefore, 160 above that of the annual average of the decennium, and 21 above that for the quinquennial period. It was 563 above that for 1913.

The figures for the 1st January 1915 show an increase of 1·7 per cent. on those for the 1st January 1914, as compared with an average annual percentage increase of 1·9 during the past 10 years.

The returns show an increase for the year in most of the groups. That in the County and Borough Asylums was 1,878;

* These figures for 1914 and those of other previous years have been adjusted for purposes of comparison as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

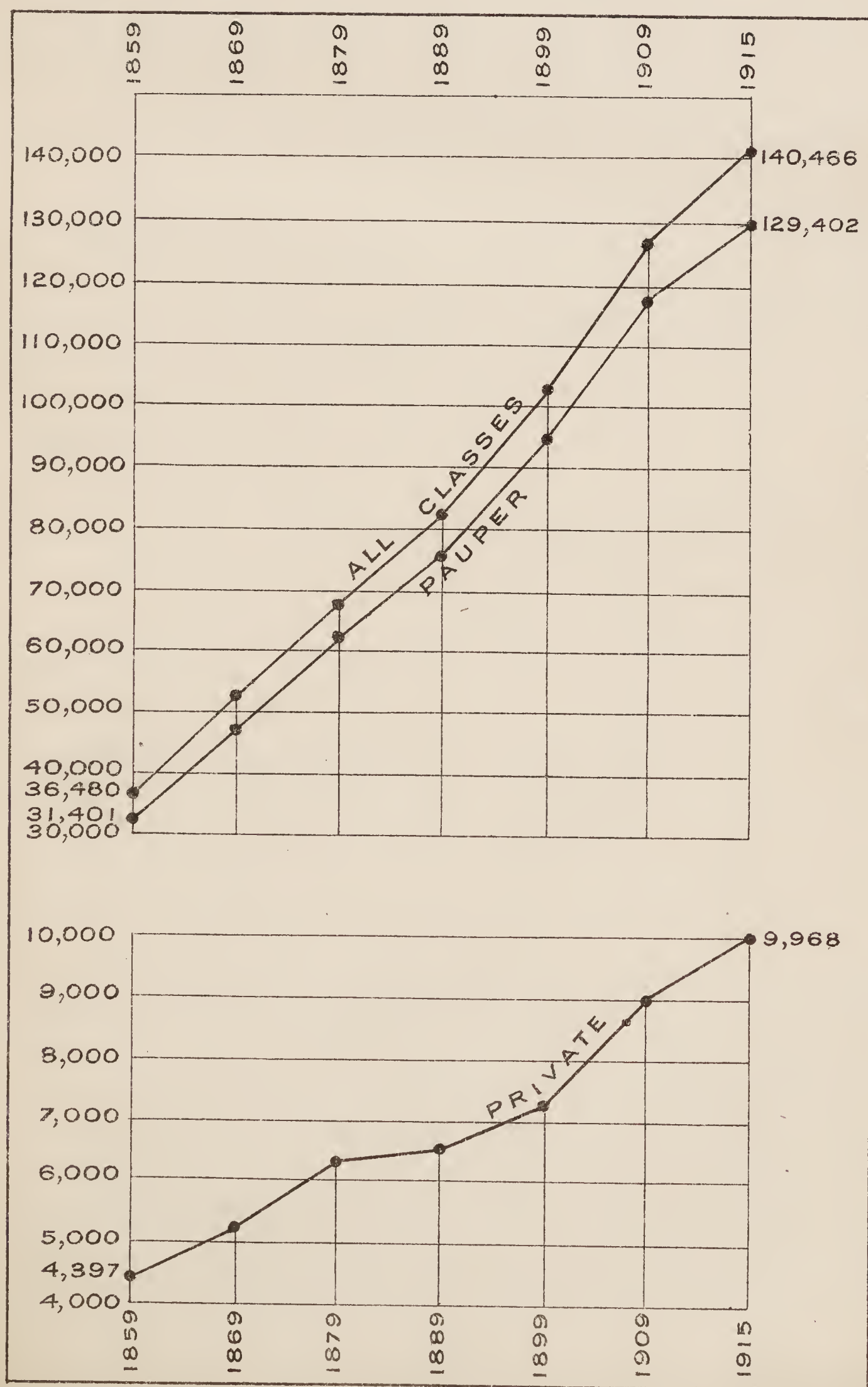
SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1915.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1915.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums - -	1,463	2,408	3,871	48,469	54,888	103,357	121	33	154	50,053	57,329	107,382
In Registered Hospitals - -	1,066	1,540	2,606	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,066	1,540	2,606
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan - -	532	890	1,422	29	88	117	—	—	—	561	978	1,539
Provincial - -	460	863	1,323	232	319	551	—	—	—	692	1,182	1,874
In Naval and Military Hospitals - -	186	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	—	186
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	715	227	942	716	227	943
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses - -	—	—	—	5,792	6,982	12,774	—	—	—	5,792	6,982	12,774
Metropolitan District Asylums - -	—	—	—	3,675	3,756	7,431	—	—	—	3,675	3,756	7,431
Private Single Patients - -	172	388	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	388	560
Outdoor Paupers - -	—	—	—	1,998	3,173	5,171	—	—	—	1,998	3,173	5,171
TOTAL - -	3,879	6,089	9,968	60,196	69,206	129,402 (a)	836	260	1,096	64,911	75,555	140,466

(a) One hundred and two of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26. See Appendix B., Table VI.

1ST REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

CHART N^o 1 SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES REPORTED TO BE UNDER CARE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY IN EACH YEAR SPECIFIED; AND OF THOSE IN THE PAUPER AND PRIVATE CLASSES RESPECTIVELY.



in Provincial Licensed Houses 66, in Naval and Military Hospitals 9, in ordinary Workhouses 514, in the Metropolitan District Asylums 132, and the private single patients increased by 16. On the other hand, the numbers in Registered Hospitals decreased by 19, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 4, in Criminal Asylums by 42, while those in receipt of poor-law relief, living in the care of friends and others, decreased by 139.

The percentage increase over the figures of last year was, therefore, for County and Borough Asylums, 1·8; Provincial Licensed Houses, 3·7; Naval and Military Hospitals, 5·1; ordinary Workhouses, 4·2; Metropolitan District Asylums, 1·8; and for private single patients, 2·9; whilst the percentage decreases were, for Registered Hospitals, 0·7; Metropolitan Licensed Houses, 0·3; Criminal Asylums, 4·3; and outdoor paupers 3·2.

The appended summary shows the distribution of the insane under care on the 1st January, 1915. The proportionate distribution is practically the same as that which obtained last year; but, as will be seen, there has been a considerable variation during the past 26 years, mainly in the relative rise in the numbers of insane maintained in County and Borough Asylums.

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Notified Insane
under care on 1st January.*

	1889.	1899.	1909.	1915.
In County and Borough Asylums -	62·5	69·5	75·7	76·4
In Registered Hospitals - - -	2·7	2·4	2·0	1·9
In Licensed Houses - - -	4·8	4·1	2·3	2·4
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·1
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	21·2	16·9	14·5	14·4
As Single Patients - - - -	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
As Outdoor Paupers - - - -	7·2	5·8	4·3	3·7

Classification of Insane Patients. — All notified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense; for a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such cases as “private”; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to

be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the buildings. It may be noted that there are annually transferred to the "private" class about 2 per cent. of those who have been admitted into Asylums as pauper patients.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1915 numbered 9,968 (males 3,879, females 6,089), an increase of 124 on the figures of the preceding year, or 1·3 per cent.

The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth 154, Netley 32) are included under this head, as also are those persons found lunatic by inquisition who are resident in institutions for the insane. In addition, there are 230 (males 123, females 107) lunatics so found by inquisition who do not fall within the scope of our statistics.

The distribution of the private patients and their relative proportions during the past 26 years are as follows :—

*Private Patients.—Proportion per cent. under care on
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1915.
In County and Borough Asylums -	13·2	19·7	33·4	38·8
In Registered Hospitals - - -	32·8	33·8	28·3	26·2
In Licensed Houses - - -	42·9	37·4	30·3	27·5
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	4·4	3·4	1·8	1·9
As Single Patients - - -	6·7	5·7	6·2	5·6

So that whereas in 1889 rather more than one-eighth of all private patients were in County and Borough Asylums and three-quarters in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, the proportion now in the former institutions is nearly two-fifths and in the latter a little over one-half.

The increase over last year's figures of the numbers of such patients in County and Borough Asylums was 86, or 2·3 per cent., as compared with an increase of 0·7 per cent. a year previously. The number in Registered Hospitals decreased by 19, or 0·7 per cent., whilst the Licensed Houses contained 32 more private patients, an increase of 1·2 per cent.

The sex distribution of the private patients per 1,000 persons was 389·1 males to 610·9 females.

The *pauper* patients under care on 1st January 1915 numbered 129,402 (males 60,196, females 69,206), or 92·1 per cent. of all the reported insane. This number is 2,356 in excess of that of last year, and this increase is 287 more than the mean annual increase in pauper patients for the past 10 years. It is 392 above the increase for 1913, and 123 above the average annual increase for the five years 1910-15.

The following table exhibits the distribution of this class of patients during the past 26 years:—

Pauper Patients.—Proportion per cent. under care on 1st January.

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1915.
In County and Borough Asylums -	67·3	73·8	79·5	79·9
In Registered Hospitals - - -	0·1	—	—	—
In Licensed Houses - - -	1·5	1·6	0·1	0·5
In Workhouses - - -	15·9	12·0	9·8	9·9
In Metropolitan District Asylums -	7·3	6·3	5·9	5·7
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·9	6·3	4·7	4·0

Although there is, thus, evidence of the tendency for a growing proportion of the pauper insane to be received into County and Borough Asylums, this tendency has not been so marked during the last few years, as these Asylums have already absorbed practically all the paupers who were formerly cared for in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

As compared with the numbers of last year, the increase of this class in County and Borough Asylums has been 1·8 per cent., or 0·1 per cent. more than the increase for 1913. Those maintained in Licensed Houses increased by 4·7 per cent. In ordinary Workhouses they increased by 4·2 per cent., and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 1·8 per cent. The outdoor paupers decreased by 139, or 2·6 per cent.

The rate of increase for the whole number of pauper patients was 1·9 per cent., as compared with an increase of 1·3 per cent. in the private patients. The increase amongst the male paupers was 1·9 per cent., as compared with a female increase of 1·8 per cent.—the relative percentage increases in the two sexes more closely approximating to each other than has generally been the case in recent years.

The proportion per 1,000 of males to females (pauper) under care on 1st January 1915 was 465·2 : 534·8, which shows the proportion of the male sex to be more than 76 per 1,000 higher than that which obtained amongst private patients.

The *criminal* patients (males 836, females 260) numbered 1,096 on the 1st January 1915, or 53 fewer males and 16 fewer females than 12 months previously, the males having decreased by 6·0 per cent. and the females by 5·8 per cent. Of the whole number, 154, or 14·0 per cent., were under care in County and Borough Asylums, as compared with 15·5 in 1914 and with 21·0 per cent. two years ago.

Statistics of the Pauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs.

Increase or Decrease in 1914.—From returns made to us by the Clerks to Guardians, we are enabled to collate the

different periods, the ratio which the latter bear to the general population.

For the purpose of maintaining continuity with the method previously adopted in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the ratio of the insane to the population on 1st January 1915 should be calculated on the basis of the estimated population for the middle of that year, but, owing to the adoption by the Registrar-General of new methods to enable him to secure a more accurate estimate, the required figures are not available in time for this Report. In consequence, we have been compelled to use again the estimate for 1914, and this has the result of making the proportion of the insane to population for 1915 slightly too high—but in our next Report we hope to be in a position to publish revised ratios.

On the 1st January 1915 the total number of notified insane persons in England and Wales stood to the estimated population in the proportion of 1:266, or 37·66 per 10,000—an increase on the ratio of the preceding year of 0·65—the actual numerical increase being 1·7 per cent.

On the 1st January 1905 this ratio was 34·70, so that in the 10 years it has risen by 8·53 per cent., the proportion of insane to population rising in the same period from 1:288 to 1:266.

The private patients, who in 1905 numbered 8,333, had increased by 1st January 1915 to 9,968 (*i.e.*, 19·6 per cent.), their ratio per 10,000 of the population rising from 2·45 in the former to 2·67 in the latter year. The number of pauper patients in the same period increased from 108,711 to 129,402 (*i.e.*, 19·0 per cent.), and their ratio to population has risen continuously from 15·95 in 1859 to 34·69 on the 1st January 1915. In Chart 2 these changes are represented by curves, constructed by taking as the unit of the scale the difference between the maximal and minimal ratios yielded by the private class.

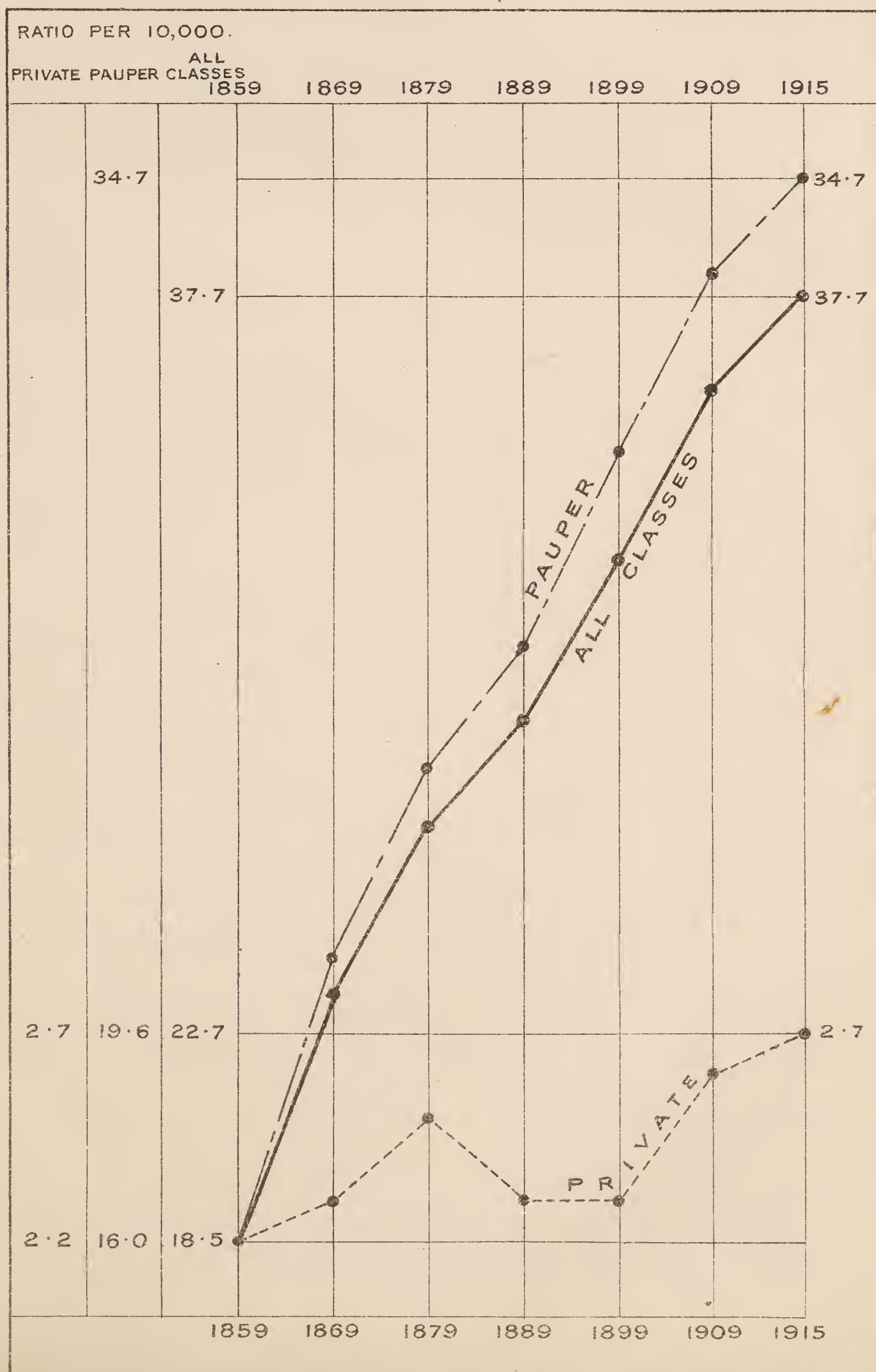
Table of Ratios of Insane to Population, per 10,000.

Year.	Pauper.	Private.	All Classes.
1859 - - - -	15·95	2·23	18·53
1869 - - - -	21·03	2·33	23·64
1879 - - - -	24·25	2·50	27·03
1889 - - - -	26·49	2·31	29·06
1899 - - - -	29·86	2·28	32·38
1909 - - - -	32·95	2·55	35·79
*	*	*	*
1915 - - - -	34·69	2·67	37·66

The ratio for all notified insane has increased in the 56 years by 103·2 per cent.

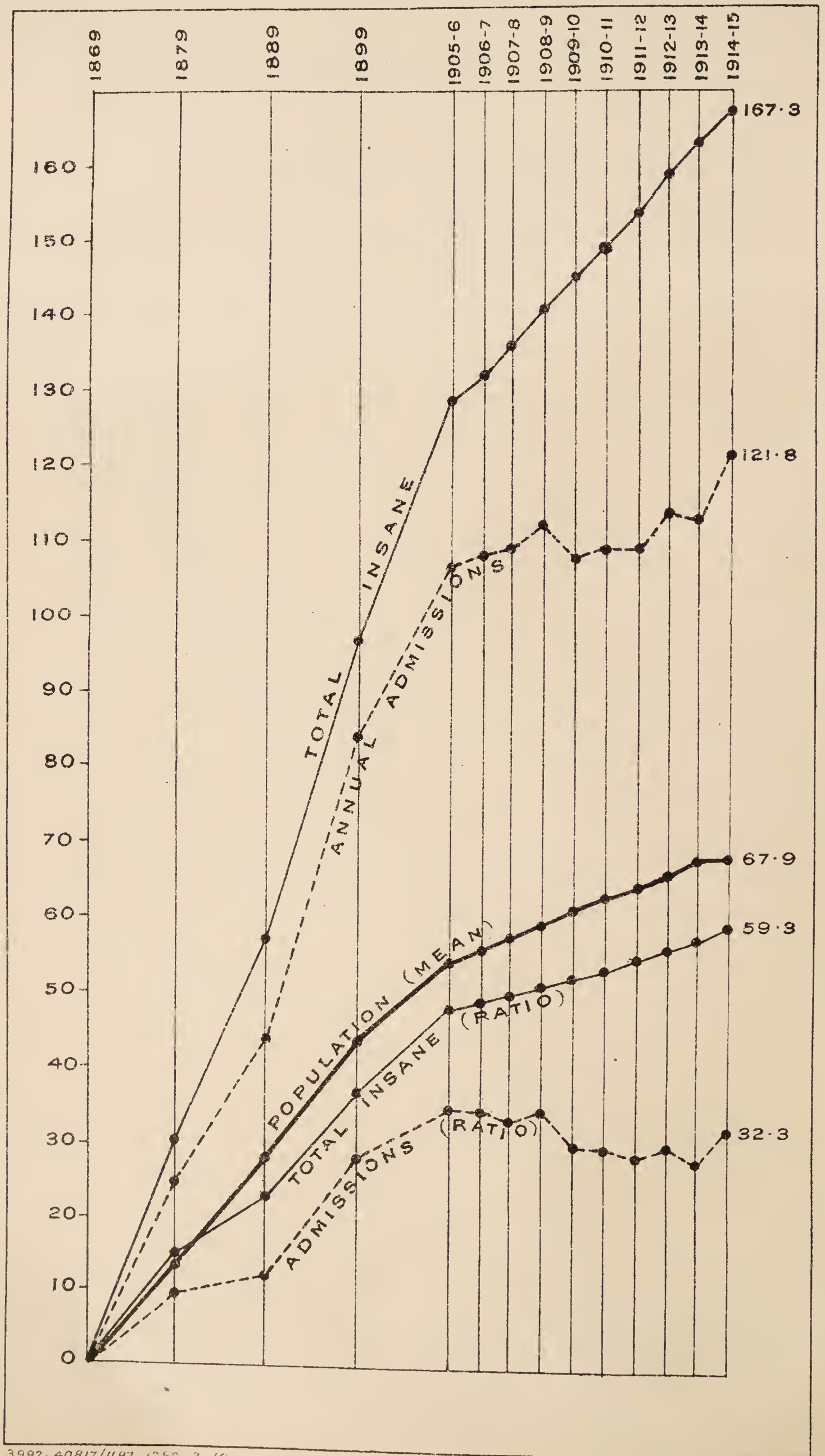
1ST REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

CHART N^o2. SHOWING COMPARATIVE VARIATIONS IN THE PROPORTION OF THE INSANE IN ENGLAND AND WALES (AND OF THE PAUPER AND PRIVATE CLASSES RESPECTIVELY) TO TOTAL POPULATION 1859 TO 1915.



1ST REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

CHART N^o 3. TO ILLUSTRATE RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT OF
 (A) POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES; (B) INSANE COMMUNITY;
 (C) THE YEARLY ADMISSIONS TO CARE; (D) THE RATIO OF INSANE TO
 POPULATION; AND (E) OF THE RATIO OF ADMISSIONS TO POPULATION, 1869-1914-15.



Figures dealing with the annual admissions to care, which do not include cases admitted into workhouses or treated as outdoor paupers, are only available from 1869, and the ratio (per 10,000) they bore to the population was 4·71 in that year. After many fluctuations (the ratio reaching as high as 6·93 in 1902, and falling to 6·04 in 1913), the ratio was 6·23 in 1914, the highest for the past six years.

Since 1898 record has been kept of the *first admissions*. The ratio of these to the population in that year was 4·92 per 10,000, and in 1914 it was 5·20, or 0·07 above the average rate (5·13) during the past decade. The proportion which such cases bore to the total admissions in the latter year was 83·6 per cent., which implies that, for every 100 admitted, between 16 and 17 had been previously under care; a proportion which is exactly 1 per cent. above the average for the past decade.

The accompanying chart (No. 3) illustrates the growth of the general population, the numerical increase of the notified insane, and of those annually admitted to care, from the year 1869 to the end of 1914, a period of 46 completed years. During this period the population is estimated to have increased 67·9 per cent. (to middle of 1914), and the insane community (as known to us) by 167·3 per cent. The numbers admitted to care during 1869 were 10,472; in 1914 they were 23,228, an increase on the former figure of 121·8 per cent., which compares with that of 118·2 attained in 1902, when the admission rate reached its maximum level.

There is also shown on the chart the gradual rise in the ratio of insane to population during this period. On 1st January 1869 it was 23·64 per 10,000, and on 1st January 1915 it was 37·66, an increase of 59·3 per cent. The ratio of admissions to the population during 1914 was, as stated, 6·23, or 32·3 per cent. increase on the rate for 1869, and an increase of 3·1 per cent. on the rate for 1913.

It may be added that the yearly average of admissions in the five years 1905–9 was 21,860, and that of 1910–14 was 22,346, there being thus a percentage increase of 2·2 per cent. in the second as compared with the first half of the decade. A like calculation shows, as between the same quinquennial periods, an increase of those under care of 9·3 per cent.

In Appendix A. the Board have this year included two tables (IIA. and IIB.), based on the returns of the Registrar General, showing the number of the general population in age periods for each of the areas whence an asylum or group of asylums draws its pauper patients, which should be of service in making comparisons between the statistics of the areas served by individual asylums.

Statistics of Patients in Asylums, &c.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1914.—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1914 in all

institutions and in private single care was 113,186, being an increase of 23·0 per cent. on the number similarly detained on the 1st January 1904, viz., 92,009. During the ten years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 84,549 to 105,504, or 24·8 per cent.; in Registered Hospitals from 2,522 to 2,625, or 4·1 per cent.; and in the Criminal Asylums from 759 to 985, or 29·8 per cent. In the same period there had been a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the number of those in Licensed Houses, or from 3,463 to 3,351. The Naval and Military Hospitals, which had 211 inmates in 1904, contained 177 on the 1st January 1914.

At the close of the year there remained 115,090 patients in Institutions and single care.

1914.

Under detention 1st January	-	-	-	113,186
Admitted during year	-	-	-	23,228
				<hr/> 136,414 <hr/>
Discharged, recovered	-	-	-	7,487
„ not recovered	-	-	-	2,605
Died	-	-	-	11,232
Remained	-	-	-	115,090
				<hr/> 136,414 <hr/>

The above figures do not include 64 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another, numbering 3,289, who are technically included as “discharged, not recovered” from one institution and as “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased from 93,340 in 1904 to 114,133 in 1914—the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 92·1 per cent. in the former year and 93·3 in the latter.

The *admissions* were 23,228, or 925 above the number recorded in 1913; and of these 19,407 were *first* admissions, being 1,142 above the decennial mean. These first admissions form 83·6 per cent. of the total. Of the whole number 20,906, or 94·6 per cent., were admitted into County and Borough Asylums. The numbers show an increase on those admitted in 1913 of 4·1 per cent., the rate of increase for males being 6·7 per cent., and for females 1·9 per cent. The proportion of male admissions to female was 48·7 : 51·3, being a considerable advance on the preceding year in the proportion of males.

Of those *discharged*, 7,487 had recovered, and of these 6,704, or 89·5 per cent., were discharged from County and Borough

Asylums. The *recovery rate*, calculated upon the total admissions, was 32·23, being 2·60 below the percentage for the decade—1905–14 inclusive. The rate for females (35·67) was higher than that for males (28·61), the former being 0·59 above, and the latter 1·48 below, the rate for 1913. In County and Borough Asylums the rate for both sexes was 32·1 per cent.; in Hospitals, 43·5; in Licensed Houses, 32·2; and amongst those in single care, 39·1.

Those patients who were absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 2,605, or 11·2 per cent. of the admissions.

The *deaths* numbered 11,232, or 615 in excess of the number in 1913. The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, was 9·84, or 0·22 above the percentage for the decennium, and 0·41 above the rate for 1913. The rate for each sex was higher than in the preceding year, that for male being 11·04, and for females 8·80.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

We have again to report that we have with rare exceptions been satisfied with the way in which these institutions have been managed; and the condition in which we have found them at our annual visits of inspection has been as a rule creditable. The reports made at those visits are printed in full in Part II. of this report, page 195.

A list of these Asylums (to the number of which no addition was made during the year), with the names of the Medical Superintendent and of the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of each one, is given in Appendix L. in Part II., page 465. They are 97 in number, they provide accommodation for 107,555 patients, and the ground attached to them covers a total area of 20,901 acres, of which 19,106 acres are freehold, the rest being rented.

Table VII. in Appendix B., Part II., of this report shows the amount and cost of land, cost of building, and accommodation for patients in each Asylum up to 1st January 1915. Table IX indicates the accommodation provided by, and the vacant accommodation existing in, each Asylum on the same date.

On the 1st January 1915 the County and Borough Asylums contained 107,382 patients, classified as follows:—

—							Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,463	2,408	3,871
Pauper	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,469	54,888	103,357
Criminal	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	33	154
Total							50,053	57,329	107,382

Upon the year there was a net increase of 1,878 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 23,700 admissions, as shown below:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1914 - - -	11,416	12,284	23,700
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	1,352	1,442	2,794
Number of fresh admissions - - -	10,064	10,842	20,906

The fresh admissions in 1914 were 594 more in number than those of the previous year, and 902 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 16·3 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 11,228, of whom were—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged “recovered” - - -	2,924	3,780	6,704
Discharged “not recovered,” including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	2,097	2,427	4,524
Total - - - - -	5,021	6,207	11,228

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 32·1 as compared with an average percentage of 34·8 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year, 10,594 patients (5,478 males and 5,116 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 10·0, namely, 11·1 males and 9·0 females. The average death-rate for the preceding 10 years, calculated on the same basis, was 9·8 per cent., namely, 11·0 per cent. for males and 8·8 per cent. for females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 8,107, being 76·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

In 38 Asylums a post-mortem examination was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases; but in the Cornwall, Lancaster, Northampton, Northumberland, Salop, Netherne, N. Riding, Rubery Hill, Canterbury and Exeter Asylums the proportion of these investigations was in each instance below 50 per cent.

The following appointments of Medical Superintendents were made during the year :—

Dr. Sydney John Cole, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Wilts Asylum, was promoted to be Superintendent in the place of Dr. Bowes, who retired on a well-earned pension after 33 years' tenure of the post.

Dr. Henry Devine, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Wakefield Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth Asylum in succession to Dr. Mumby whose death after presiding for 18 years over the administration of the institution we record with deep regret.

Death has also removed Dr. Harold Shaw, who had been the Superintendent of the Isle of Wight Asylum since that Institution was opened in 1896. The Committee appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned Mr. George Ernest Peachell, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the West Sussex Asylum.

Dr. Layton retired on a pension from Cornwall Asylum after 31 years' service as Superintendent, and was succeeded by Dr. Francis Dudley, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. McConaghey, who was appointed Superintendent of Parkside Asylum in 1911, has after a short tenure of the office been obliged to resign on account of ill-health. He has been succeeded by his Senior Assistant, Dr. Harry Dove Cormac.

Mr. George Norton Bartlett, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Horton Asylum, was appointed Superintendent of Exeter Asylum in the place of Dr. Rutherford, who resigned the office on a pension after holding it for 28 years.

Table X., Appendix B., Part II., supplies some particulars connected with the care and treatment of the patients.

We were much grieved to hear of the death, which occurred suddenly on the 14th of November, of Dr. Alexander, formerly associated for so many years with the administration of Hanwell Asylum. He joined that Institution as Assistant Medical Officer in 1873, became one of the joint Superintendents in 1888, and sole Superintendent in 1891, which last office he held till his retirement on a well-earned pension in 1905.

No further progress has been made in the legal proceedings to secure the provision of chapels in the Menston, Scalebor Park and Storthes Hall Asylums. Deputations from the West Riding Asylums Board were received in the early part of the year by the Commissioners in Lunacy and the Home Secretary, but the matter was deferred for further inquiry by the Home Office, and still remains in abeyance.

The accommodation at the Wells and Cotford Asylums having become insufficient to meet the growing needs of Somerset and Bath, the Asylums Committee, at a meeting held on the 26th of March, resolved that notice should be given to the City to terminate the agreement for joint user entered into on the 31st of March 1876. Some conferences were held

between the parties, with the result, however, that no satisfactory plan could be found for continuing the union between the County and City for the provision of Asylum accommodation in any shape. The notice to dissolve was consequently persisted in, and received the consent of the Secretary of State on the 4th of December. It will take effect on the expiration of two years from the 27th of March 1914, after which date the County will have the exclusive right to the two Asylums, and the City, receiving the value of its interest therein, will have to make other provision for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

The long standing dispute between the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, with respect to the quotas to be contributed by them for the maintenance of the joint asylums at Carmarthen, and to the proportions in which they should be represented on the Visiting Committee, has, we are glad to be able to report, been settled. The parties agreed to abide by the award of the Home Secretary, who deputed Sir William Byrne to meet their representatives. A meeting was accordingly held at the Home Office on the 24th of February, at which counsel were heard on behalf of the counties, with the result that suggestions made by Sir William Byrne as to the quotas of contribution and the constitution of the Visiting Committee were agreed to by all concerned. The conclusion thus arrived at having been confirmed by the Home Secretary, was embodied in a formal agreement which received his approval on the 8th of June. Under its provisions the quotas of contribution will be, Carmarthenshire, 48·70 per cent.; Cardiganshire, 21·35 per cent.; and Pembrokeshire, 29·95 per cent.; and the Visiting Committee will consist of 18 members, 8 representing Carmarthenshire, 4 Cardiganshire, and 6 Pembrokeshire. The agreement is subject to revision, upon notice given by any of the parties at the end of each successive period of five years.

Revisions of the General Rules of Cardiff, Croydon, Norwich, Portsmouth, Somerset and West Riding Asylums received the approval of the Secretary of State during the year. The amendment in the case of Cardiff was made to meet the requirements of the Board of Trade, that artizans and workmen on the permanent staff contributing under Part II. of the National Insurance Act should not be dismissed except by resolution of the Visiting Committee; the amendments in the Norwich, Portsmouth and Somerset rules were to enable the Medical Superintendent to perform duties in connection with the Mental Deficiency Act, and a provision to the like effect was included with other minor amendments in the revised rules for the West Riding.

The war has affected the Asylums to a serious extent. The detached buildings at Severalls Asylum not yet occupied by

patients, were, with the exception of the Isolation Hospital, requisitioned in September by the military authorities for billeting soldiers, and have since continued to be used for this purpose; and in December the Lancashire Asylums Board entered into an agreement to hand over their unfinished Asylum at Whalley as hospital accommodation for wounded soldiers. Since the close of the year arrangements have been made for placing at the disposal of the War Office, also for wounded soldiers, certain Asylums, and distributing over a number of others the patients displaced for this purpose. We reserve for our next annual report, to which it more properly belongs, a detailed account of this important scheme for meeting an unprecedented national want; but we cannot refrain from recording here the prompt unanimity with which, when proposed by us, it was welcomed by the committees and officials concerned in asylum administration, and the unfailing goodwill with which all have co-operated in bringing it into effect.

The medical and nursing staff and other employees of the Asylums have not been behindhand in responding to the country's call for those qualified for military service. A considerable number of medical officers have volunteered for medical service with the army, among them three superintendents, namely, Dr. Archdale, of the East Riding Asylum, Dr. Dixon, of Leicester Borough Asylum, and Mr. Hanbury, of West Ham Asylum. We regret to record the death at the front of Mr. Crowther, late Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Netherne Asylum. He had early in the year been appointed in succession to Dr. Gayton, as Medical Superintendent, who had given in his resignation to take effect in September; but on the outbreak of the war he volunteered for military service as a motor despatch rider (Dr. Gayton agreeing to postpone his retirement), and, while engaged in carrying despatches, was killed by a shell near Armentières on the 18th of October.

Of the attendants so large a number, either as reservists or as volunteers, have been withdrawn for military duty, that we consider that a statement (such as it has been the custom to include in the annual reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy) of their total number at the end of the year, and of the percentages of those who had served over five years and under one year respectively, would be valueless for comparison with other years; and it has been omitted accordingly. Every encouragement has been given by the Asylum authorities to those desiring to join the military forces. The general practice has been to keep their places open (temporary substitutes not of military age being engaged), and to take steps for ensuring that their patriotism shall not involve them in pecuniary loss.

The difficulty which existed before in keeping up the medical staff through the shortage of qualified practitioners willing to enter this branch of their profession has, it is needless

to say, been increased by the war, and several asylums are working with less than their proper strength. That some prejudicial effect on the care and treatment of the insane must be caused thereby, and also by the overcrowding incident to the scheme above-mentioned for providing hospitals for the wounded is, we fear, inevitable; but some sacrifice has to be made here, as elsewhere, to meet the paramount needs of the country during the present crisis.

Financial Expenditure in connection with County and Borough Asylums.

The total expenditure on the upkeep of the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and on the maintenance, supervision, and treatment of the patients in them during the financial year ending 31st March 1914, amounted to the sum of 3,501,136*l.*, made up as follows:—

	£
Maintenance - - -	3,020,961
Building and repairs - -	448,003
Land purchased - - -	27,954
Land rented - - -	4,218
	<hr/>
	£3,501,136
	<hr/>

The above figures, details of which will be found in Part II., Appendix B., Table VIII., do not include any expenditure on new Asylums as yet unoccupied.

Contrasted with the figures of the preceding year, there is an increase of 138,841*l.* in the amount expended on maintenance; of 12,337*l.* in the cost of building and repairs; of 2,985*l.* in the outlay on land; and a decrease of 290*l.* in the amount paid for land rented, making a total net increase of 153,873*l.*

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1914, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows:—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	10	5 ³ / ₈
In Borough Asylums - - -	11	9
In both taken together - - -	10	9 ¹ / ₈

The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - -	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Salaries and wages (less deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909)	3 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to maintenance account) - - - - -	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) -	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1	0 1	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Malt liquor, wines and spirits (not included in ordinary diet).	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	1 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 0	1 4	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{5}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
	10 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 5	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Net TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - - }	10 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9

The total average weekly cost per head for all Asylums shows a rise of 3 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the previous year; the corresponding comparison a year ago showed an increase of 2 $\frac{1}{8}d.$ Thus in two years the average weekly cost of maintenance in County and Borough Asylums has increased by no less than 5 $\frac{5}{8}d.$ per head. The greater number of items show an increase in cost, notably, "Salaries and Wages," and "Necessaries," while the cost of "Provisions" and "Garden and Farm" together show a rise of $\frac{1}{8}d.$ in County Asylums and of 1 $\frac{1}{8}d.$ in Borough Asylums, as compared with an increase of 1 $\frac{5}{8}d.$ in County Asylums and of 2*d.* in Borough Asylums in the preceding year.

The total average weekly cost per head of "Pensions, gratuities, &c." in the County and Borough Asylums during the financial year was 2 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ Of this sum, 1 $\frac{1}{8}d.$ was chargeable to the building and repairs account. The continued increased charge (in this instance $\frac{3}{8}d.$) of this item to the maintenance account shows a continuance of the tendency anticipated in the 66th Report (page 34) of the Commissioners in Lunacy as the result of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.

In reviewing the cost of pensions it should be noted that there was also paid direct by County and Borough Councils a total sum of 30,064*l.* for pensions granted under the Lunacy Acts of 1890, and previous years, which do not appear as a charge on the accounts of the several Visiting Committees, but which should be included to show the total cost of pensions, which then works out at 4 $\frac{1}{8}d.$ per head per week.

Buildings.

The buildings of the County and Borough Asylums continue to be properly maintained.

Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.

The schemes for the erection of new Asylums and for alterations, additions, and improvements to existing Asylums dealt with in our office, and approved by the Secretary of State, were 112 in number, and involved an estimated expenditure of 414,488*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The financial and other conditions brought about by the war exercised in the latter part of the year a retarding influence on the building operations of Visiting Committees, which during the year now current have been confined within the narrowest limits by action taken by the Treasury to restrict capital issues by local authorities.

The more important of the schemes referred to will now be briefly mentioned. Those of which the cost will not exceed 1,500*l.*, are tabulated in Appendix D. (*see* page 381).

The principal alterations, additions, and improvements at the County and Borough Asylums approved by the Secretary of State were the following:—

Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke Asylum.—Owing to the differences before referred to between the local authorities concerned, the Visiting Committee were for long unable to proceed with certain necessary and very desirable improvements to this Asylum. But since the approval last June by the Secretary of State of the agreement by which those differences were settled the Committee have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, purchased about 41 acres of land adjoining the Asylum at a cost of 4,584*l.* 12*s.*, also a dwelling house known as “Wauniago,” with the grounds and premises belonging thereto at a cost of 1,197*l.* 8*s.* Plans are under consideration by the Board for the adaptation of “Wauniago,” at an estimated cost of 1,490*l.*, for the accommodation of 40 male patients of the better class.

Plans have also been approved for the erection, at a cost of 6,375*l.*, of a detached laundry, together with a new boiler-house of sufficient capacity for general purposes.

Chester County Asylum, Upton.—Since the approval by the Secretary of State of the original scheme for the extension and improvement of this Asylum (*see* our Sixty-fifth Report, page 25), it has been found desirable, in connection with the existing laundry, to provide for the enlargement and alteration of the old drying closets, the removal of the old chimney and boilers, the erection of a new electric motor room, the provision of a steam trench along the main corridor, and other necessary works to re-arrange the existing laundry so as to

enable it to cope with the increased requirements of the Asylum. Plans have been approved accordingly, and the estimated cost of carrying the scheme into effect is 2,650*l*.

In the before-mentioned original scheme, plans were included of certain cottages for married attendants, but when the contract was submitted, the cost was considered to be prohibitive, and on the recommendation of this Board the Committee decided to postpone, for the present, their erection.

With a view to economy, certain alterations have been made in the originally approved schemes for the provision of an isolation hospital, workshops and mortuary, and the contract, the amount of which was reduced to 6,335*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*., has been approved by the Secretary of State.

North Wales Counties Asylum, Denbigh.—As the result of frequent representations to the Committee that the patients' accommodation at this Asylum needed improvement, a contract, amounting to 7,980*l*. has been entered into and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for (1) the enlargement of the dayrooms and the improvement of the sanitary conveniences in certain of the wards, (2) the erection of a glass-roofed verandah, and (3) sundry minor structural alterations.

Devon County Asylum.—The Visiting Committee of this Asylum have decided to erect 9 pairs of cottages for the use of married members of the staff. The plans have been approved by the Secretary of State on the basis of the estimated cost of 5,500*l*. (611*l*. per pair).

Essex and Colchester Second Asylum, Severalls.—Various additional works have been decided upon by the Visiting Committee during the past year.

(a) *Farm Buildings.*—When builders' tenders were obtained for the erection of the farm buildings from plans which had been provisionally agreed to, the cost was found to be so much in excess of what was considered desirable, that the Committee decided to effect such repairs to the existing farm buildings as were absolutely necessary, and to erect a new cow house for the accommodation of 40 cows. The revised proposals have been approved by the Secretary of State.

(b) Plans have been agreed to for the erection of a detached residence for the Senior Assistant Medical Officer at an estimated cost of 1,250*l*.

Glamorgan County Asylum, Parc Gwylt.—We mentioned in our Sixtieth Report (page 26), that the Secretary of State had approved plans for the erection, at a cost of 14,169*l*., of a block for 120 chronic and infirm male patients at the Parc Gwylt division of the Asylum. For various reasons, the Committee considered it desirable to postpone the erection of the building,

but now wish to proceed with the work as soon as possible. A contract, amounting to 14,343*l.* 19*s.*, has therefore been entered into and approved by the Secretary of State.

Herts County Asylum, Hill End.—The Committee have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, increased the area of the Asylum Estate by the purchase of 41½ acres of land and buildings known as “Hollybush Hall Farm” at a cost of 2,000*l.* The area of the estate is now 352½ acres, and when the additional buildings now in contemplation are erected, the Asylum will provide accommodation for 921 patients. Although the need for additional land was not a pressing one, the Committee, having regard to the probability of having to provide more Asylum accommodation in the future, were of opinion that it would be most unwise to allow the opportunity for the purchase of the land to pass, as it was quite probable that otherwise the land might be sold for building purposes.

Plans have been approved for the extension and alteration of the Asylum at an estimated cost of 18,240*l.* The scheme includes:—

1. A new block for 101 female patients, comprising an infirmary ward on the ground floor for 47 patients, and a ward for 54 quiet chronic working patients on the first floor.
2. An additional nurses' block of 10 separate bedrooms, a general sitting room, scullery and sanitary conveniences.
3. Alterations and additions to the general laundry, steward's stores and workshops.
4. Additional machinery and plant required in the laundry and main kitchen, and the engineering work in connection with the centralisation of the hot water apparatus.
5. New storage tank in the water tower.

When the scheme for the enlargement of this Asylum was submitted we recommended the Committee to include in it two detached hospitals for the accommodation of 50 patients of each sex on their first admission to the Asylum, and the plans were provisionally agreed upon accordingly. Subsequently, however, the Committee decided to postpone the erection of these admission hospitals, and, while unconvinced by the reasons given for such postponement, the Board most reluctantly agreed to the Committee's decision in the matter.

Plans have been approved for the erection of four pairs of cottages at this Asylum for the use of married members of the staff at a cost of 1,920*l.*

Kent County Asylum, Chartham.—It has been found necessary to increase further the accommodation of the Kent County Asylums, and plans have been agreed to for the erection at the

Chartham Asylum of two blocks, each to accommodate 100 male patients of the quiet chronic class at a cost of 31,641*l.* The blocks are to be of a simple character, somewhat similar to those erected at this Asylum about 15 years ago, but with such improvements as experience has shown to be desirable.

Lancaster County Asylum, Prestwich.—A contract has been entered into for the erection of a two-storey extension of the existing nurses' block to provide 19 separate bedrooms for nurses and a sitting-room and bedroom for the head nurse, at a cost of 2,490*l.*

Lancashire County Asylum, Whittingham.—The plans which were approved in 1911 for the extension of the Whittingham Asylum provided for the enlargement of the recreation hall at the main buildings. It was, however, afterwards thought desirable to revise the proposals so as to provide the additional accommodation required in a more efficient manner. The revised contract amounts to 8,846*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, representing an additional expenditure of 5,846*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Kesteven County Asylum.—The Committee of this Asylum have purchased 72*a.* 0*r.* 24*p.* of additional land for farm purposes. The price of the land was 2,090*l.*, an average of 29*l.* per acre.

London County Asylum, Cane Hill.—The existing nurses' block at this Asylum accommodated 32 nurses, and plans have been sanctioned for the provision of 23 additional rooms by the enlargement of the block at an estimated cost of 2,410*l.*

An opportunity has occurred during the past year of effecting a desirable enlargement of the Asylum estate by the purchase of 73*a.* of land, and a house with other buildings (comprising the Portnalls Estate) at a cost of 15,000*l.* The land will be very useful for grazing cattle and for cultivation, and the residence is to be adapted to provide accommodation for chronic working patients of the male sex.

London County Asylum, Colney Hatch.—A further improvement of this Asylum is to be effected by the enlargement of the workshops in which the male patients are employed in shoe-making, tailoring, upholstering, and other occupations. The plans were approved on the basis of the estimated cost of 1,585*l.*

One of the detached buildings, which was originally designed as an isolation hospital, and has recently been partly occupied by quiet chronic patients and nurses, is to be enlarged and adapted for the accommodation of 40 nurses at an estimated cost of 2,750*l.*

Middlesex County Asylum, Napsbury.—Consequent upon the increased accommodation for patients provided at this Asylum

(see 64th Report, page 28) it has been found necessary to make certain additions and alterations to the administrative buildings. Plans have been agreed to for the carrying out of the following works at an estimated cost of 2,000*l.*:—

1. Additions to the needle-room, laundry, and dispensary.
2. The provision of mess room and sanitary conveniences for the engineer's and building staff, and the construction of a platform for the storage of flour in the bakery.

Six additional cottages are also to be erected at an estimated cost of 3,318*l.* for the use of married members of the staff.

Norfolk County Asylum.—The Visiting Committee of this Asylum have purchased at public auction, at a cost of 3,125*l.*, about 56½ acres of land, of which about 44 acres have hitherto been held by the Committee as tenants at an annual rent of 59*l.* 10*s.*

Notts County Asylum.—The plans have been approved of an additional ward, designed to accommodate 50 working female patients, at an estimated cost of 5,000*l.* It was understood, however, that owing to the fact that the estimate was prepared some months before the outbreak of war, the cost would be affected by the increase in the cost of building. As the estimate had been approved by the County Council, the Committee decided to let it stand without revision, and to deal with any excess there might be over the estimate, when the tender had been previously accepted.

Somerset and Bath Asylum, Wells.—A contract has been entered into for the purchase of nearly 40¼ acres of land at a cost of 1,635*l.* The land is required for farming purposes and to provide suitable labour for patients, who in this part of the country mostly follow agricultural pursuits.

North Riding of Yorkshire Asylum.—Plans have been approved of a nurses' home and male attendants' block, which the Visiting Committee propose to erect at cost of 5,066*l.* The home will provide separate bedrooms for 25 nurses, a general sitting room and the necessary sanitary and other conveniences.

The attendants' block, which will adjoin one of the existing male patients' blocks, will provide separate accommodation for 16 attendants.

West Riding of Yorkshire Asylums: Menston.—For some time past the Committee have been considering the desirability of providing sick-room accommodation, and have decided that a large day-room on the ground floor of the laundry block at present used as a dining room for 180 patients from the adjoining blocks, could be admirably utilised for this purpose. The plans have been approved of a new dining room for the use of about 250 patients, with a small messroom for the nurses

and the necessary scullery and lavatory accommodation. The estimated cost of the work was 2,000*l*.

Plans have been approved of a new boiler house which the Visitors propose to erect for the reception of three new boilers, mechanical stokers and an economiser, also two high-speed engines and electrical generators. The estimated cost of the whole scheme was 6,500*l*.

Scalebor Park.—A new dining-room block for the use of male patients is to be erected at this Asylum at an estimated cost of 3,700*l*. The block will comprise four separate dining rooms to permit of adequate classification, with a recreation room, small billiard room, and two sitting rooms for special cases. The unusual character of this accommodation is accounted for by the fact that the Asylum provides accommodation for private patients only.

Wadsley Asylum.—The present general stores at this Asylum are practically the same as they were when the Asylum accommodated only half the number of patients now resident. They are, therefore, quite inadequate for the present requirements, and the Committee have decided to convert several of the adjoining workshops into additional storerooms, and to erect new shops.

The plans of the new shops providing accommodation for tailors, cobblers, and upholsterers, have been approved on the basis of the estimated cost of 3,000*l*.

Canterbury City Asylum.—When this Asylum was erected, the Committee decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to postpone indefinitely the erection of certain of the staff quarters in the Administrative Buildings, a block for 56 patients on each side of the Asylum, the Chapel and the Isolation Hospital. With the approval of the Secretary of State, contracts have now been entered into for the erection of the patients' blocks and quarters for the staff at a cost of 16,285*l*. and 5,317*l*. respectively.

Hull City Asylum.—Two detached villas are to be erected at this Asylum at an estimated cost of 11,095*l*. The villas are designed to accommodate 40 quiet chronic patients of each sex, and additional sites have been selected for the erection in the future of similar villas, as the need may arise, for providing still further accommodation at this Asylum.

Leicester Borough Asylum.—Having regard to the proximity of this Asylum to the town, which is rapidly increasing in size, and also to the probable necessity in the near future of further extending the Asylum buildings, the Committee have taken the opportunity which presented itself of purchasing about 36½ acres of additional land at a cost of 110*l*. an acre, and about half an acre at the rate of 200*l*. per acre.

New Asylums sanctioned or in Course of Erection.

Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil Joint Asylum.—Reference was made in our Sixty-sixth Report (page 42), to the acquisition of the site for the proposed new Asylum for the County Boroughs of Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil. The Secretary of State has now approved the plans for the erection of the Asylum buildings at an estimated cost of 180,700*l.*

The buildings have been designed to accommodate 300 patients of each sex, with administrative buildings large enough for the Asylum, when completed, for the ultimate accommodation of 400 patients of each sex.

The scheme comprises (*a*) a Main Asylum with three patients' wards on each side, quarters for the male and female nursing and domestic staffs, and central administrative buildings for the whole of the Institution; (*b*) a Reception Hospital for 25 patients of each sex, where patients, on first admission, will have the advantage of hospital treatment; (*c*) two Sanatoria for 20 male and 20 female patients suffering from phthisis and dysentery; (*d*) an Isolation Hospital for 3 patients of each sex; (*e*) a detached chapel with 506 sittings; (*f*) detached residences for the Medical Superintendent and Steward; (*g*) two entrance lodges, one of which will be occupied by the resident engineer.

Farm buildings will be required when the Asylum is opened, but the Committee do not propose to erect them until they have decided in what way the farm land can best be utilised, and, therefore, what buildings will be necessary. A provisional sum of 1,500*l.* is, however, included for these buildings in the present estimate of cost, and the plans will be submitted, in due course, for consideration and approval.

The water supply of the Asylum will be that of the town of Swansea, and the drainage is to be connected to the town sewer.

The buildings are to be lighted throughout by electricity, and warmed by radiators fixed in the rooms which will be ventilated by natural means.

Every care has been exercised both in the proposed arrangement and construction of the buildings so as to render them suitable for their purpose while observing the strictest economy.

The estimated cost, which includes that of all engineering works, formation of roads, laying out of grounds, professional and other charges, amounts to 180,700*l.*, or an average—in the first instance, of 301*l.* per bed. Assuming that the future accommodation for 200 additional patients can be provided at the cost of 100*l.* per bed, the ultimate cost of this Asylum will work out at about 250*l.* per bed, which for an Asylum of this size at the present time is considered a reasonable rate.

A contract has been approved by the Secretary of State for the construction of the foundations of all the buildings according to a schedule of prices.

Lancaster County Asylum, Whalley.—Revised plans and a contract have been approved for the construction of the reservoir referred to in our Sixty-fifth Report (page 41). The revised proposals were rendered necessary by the nature of the subsoil which made it requisite to sink the reservoir about ten feet deeper than was originally proposed, to obtain a proper foundation. The contract amounts to 7,500*l*.

Amended plans have also been approved for the residence for the Medical Superintendent. The general effect of the alterations is slightly to enlarge and make more convenient the accommodation, and the estimated additional expenditure involved is 416*l*.

Plans have been approved of a sewage disposal scheme, the carrying out of which will involve an expenditure of 5,560*l*. When the works are completed, the Clitheroe Rural District Council will enter into an agreement to maintain them and to take over the future responsibilities for dealing with the sewage from the Asylum.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Committee of Visitors have agreed to pay to the Contractors carrying out the engineering work at this Asylum an additional sum to meet the extra cost of employing plumbers (in accordance with the local custom) instead of fitters for an installation of fire service mains.

Maudsley Hospital.—The Asylums Committee of the London County Council have, with the consent of the Secretary of State, purchased the freehold property known as "Osnabruck House, Denmark Hill," at a cost of 1,800*l*. The property is to be utilised for the accommodation of sisters and nurses for whom provision is not made in the Maudsley Hospital—(see our Sixty-eighth Report, page 48). The property comprises a well-built residence with good stabling and a billiard room and three living rooms over the same. It stands upon two-thirds of an acre of land and has a well laid out garden at the rear. It is estimated that it can be suitably adapted for the purposes required at a cost of about 500*l*.

Hants County Asylum, Park Prewett.—Plans have been approved of a detached residence which the Visiting Committee of this Asylum propose to erect for the use of the engineer, at an estimated cost of 630*l*. The estimate includes the cost of the surrounding fencing, drains, water supply, lighting, &c., and the building has been designed to harmonise with the principal gate Lodge with which it will adjoin.

New Asylums in Contemplation.

Having regard to the increasing necessity of providing additional accommodation for patients chargeable to the Middlesex County, the Asylums Committee, three years ago, appointed a

Sub-Committee to report as to the possibilities of increasing the existing accommodation at the Wandsworth and Napsbury Asylums. The conclusions arrived at emphasise the necessity of taking early steps to acquire more land and to erect a third Asylum. There are, of course, exceptional difficulties in obtaining suitable land at a moderate price in Middlesex, but the disadvantages of an Asylum outside the County are thought to outweigh the main disadvantage of the great initial cost of land within the County. After a search extending over the last two or three years, the Committee had offered to them a suitable site at Heston, near Hounslow, which comprises an area of about 295 acres, and, after an inspection by this Board, was considered suitable for the purpose. Accordingly, a contract has been entered into and approved by the Secretary of State for its purchase at a cost of 32,548*l*. No decision has been arrived at with regard to the accommodation to be provided in the proposed new Asylum, but the Committee, in seeking a site, had in mind what would be required for an Asylum which might ultimately accommodate as many as 2,000 patients. The estate is readily accessible, the area of land available for building and other purposes is sufficient for the requirements of an Asylum for 2,000 patients, the character of the soil is suitable, the surface levels of the land are favourable to the requirements of a large building both in the initial cost of erection and its ultimate administration. The facilities for drainage and for supplies of water, gas and electricity are exceptionally good, and the purchase price, having regard to the proximity of the property to London, is reasonable. On the other hand, the property is in a district which will be subject to development by building operations, which may, in the course of years, entirely alter the character of its environment.

Other Approvals.

Warwick County Asylum.—The Secretary of State has consented to the appropriation to other than Asylum purposes of 15 acres of land forming part of the Hatton Hill Farm portion of the Asylum Estate (*see* our Sixty-eighth Report, page 45). It is proposed to sell the land to the Warwickshire King Edward Memorial Committee, who will then re-convey it to the County Council to be held by them on behalf of the Joint Committee of the County Council on Tuberculosis for the provision of a sanatorium for county patients requiring treatment for tuberculosis.

Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties in County and Borough Asylums.

The deaths by suicide reported to us as having occurred during the year amongst the patients of County and Borough Asylums have numbered 34, of which 20 were in males and

14 in females. Of the whole number, 12 died from the effects of the suicidal act committed before admission, and two patients committed suicide when absent from Asylums on leave or trial.

Two male patients committed suicide after escape. One, a gardener, 60 years of age, who had threatened to drown himself, escaped from a working party and threw himself into a canal in the vicinity. The other also escaped from a working party, and his body was found in a reservoir a month subsequently.

The remaining 18 patients (11 males, 7 females), committed the acts which caused their deaths, whilst under care. One very distressing case can hardly be regarded as coming under the ordinary definition of suicide, although the self-inflicted injury proved fatal. The case was that of a woman 43 years of age who had been in the Asylum for 13 years. Originally the subject of melancholia with suicidal proclivities, she became for years before her death a chronic dement of an advanced type. She also suffered from prolapse of the bowel, and on the night of April 14th 1914, tore away 16 inches of small intestine and died next day from shock and peritonitis.

Of the other 17 patients 5 committed suicide by hanging, 1 by strangulation, 4 by precipitation, 3 by cutting the throat, 2 by drowning, and 2 by poisoning. All but two of these patients were under care for the first time, and all but 4 were regarded as suicidal on admission.

The following are brief outlines of two of the cases from which lessons may be learned :—

East Sussex Asylum.—S. C., 37, admitted December 11, 1913, suffering from mania with delusions and auditory hallucinations, and had threatened violence to members of his family, and also, according to the Statement of Particulars, to kill himself. He was not, however, regarded as suicidal by the medical staff. At 8 a.m. on September 27, 1914, he was found in the dirty-linen cupboard suspended to an exposed pipe across the ceiling by means of two handkerchiefs tied together. Efforts at resuscitation failed, but the body was quite warm, and the deed had evidently quite recently been effected. Although it was stated to be the practice to lock the doors of this cupboard and of the slop sink when the sanitary spur is closed and the attendants leave for breakfast; it must have happened on this day that the door of the dirty-linen cupboard escaped being locked. The attendant concerned was certain he did lock it; and he may have thought he had done so. The patient, who had been seen in the day-room a short time before, probably gained entrance to the spur when the door was opened at 7.50 to admit a patient, and to have at once proceeded to the closet, where his body was found, as stated, at 8 o'clock. Our Board felt that to depend on the habitual locking of doors was hardly a sufficient security against such occurrences, and urged the Committee to take steps to encase all unprotected pipes in places to which patients have access. The Committee promised attention to the matter, but feared the proposal would involve too great a cost; they however instructed the Resident Engineer to report on the subject, and promised further attention to the matter.

West Sussex Asylum.—A. A. S. I., a female patient, aged 67, who for some years had shown evidence of mental derangement was admitted on December 24th, 1911. She was put under continuous observation owing to her suicidal tendencies. Having ceased to be a private patient,

arrangements were made for her transfer to the Haywards Heath Asylum, and on the morning of the 8th February she was kept in bed for the purpose of examination preparatory to her removal. She managed to slip out of bed unobserved and to enter the lavatory annexe, and the clothes room, where the medicine cupboard is fixed. She broke the glass of this cupboard and seizing a bottle of compound camphor liniment swallowed about an ounce of it. The occurrence took place whilst three nurses were at breakfast in the day-room, and the dormitory was in charge of a probationer nurse who had come on duty there for the first time that morning, who had been specially warned to look after Mrs. I. She did not see her get out of bed, and it was only after the occurrence that she saw her enter the dormitory from the lavatory spur. From the facts as reported to our Board and the depositions, we could not but consider the nurse careless and incapable, and expressed that opinion to the Visiting Committee, who terminated her engagement. We also suggested that the glass panels should be replaced by solid doors to the medicine cupboard, and that the portion set apart for poisonous medicaments should be fitted as an internal cupboard.

From the fatal casualties which occurred to asylum patients during the year, the following may be selected as involving questions of exceptional importance:—

Yorks, West Riding County Asylum, Wakefield.—H. S., a female pauper patient, who was 26 years of age at the time of her death on 27th July 1914, was a low-grade imbecile, who had been an inmate since June 1904. She was employed in the laundry, and the circumstances attending her death are sufficiently indicated in the rider attached to the verdict of the coroner's jury. This was to the effect "that the deceased woman died from shock " from severe and extensive scalds, caused by her releasing the lid of a " steam washing machine, whereby the steam rushed out and forced off the " lid and scalded the deceased, who at the moment was alone in the wash- " house, contrary to rule. But the jury believe on the evidence that this " rule has often been broken and, therefore, do not attach serious blame to " nurse G——, but they think steps should be taken to render such a " breaking of the rule impossible." From the depositions, our Board felt that this allegation of the infringement of rules was substantiated and could not but regard the matter as involving a serious reflection on the laundry administration. In reply to a request for his observations, the Medical Superintendent stated that on the morning in question the laundry superintendent was absent on leave, her place being taken by the second nurse-laundress, and that the third nurse-laundress, who had charge of the washing machines, was not present, as she should have been, when the patients returned to the laundry. He reported that the Committee had investigated the matter and had found that the two nurses had been guilty of negligence and carelessness, and considered that they should be reduced in status and found employment in the housekeeper's department. They also found that the rules of the laundry had "been habitually broken by these two nurses." In a subsequent communication the Medical Superintendent said that the laundry superintendent strongly denied that the rule was habitually broken and regarded it as an isolated instance, owing to the thoughtlessness of nurse G., who had delayed leaving the laundry to dress and did not therefore return until after the patients were admitted. He believed that the statement made by nurse S. that the regulations were persistently disregarded was made by her with the mistaken object of minimising nurse G.'s offence. He added that the latter, after the inquiry by the Committee, was allowed to resign.

Cardiff City Asylum.—This case is of interest from the fact that extensive fractures of ribs, unsuspected during life, were discovered on post mortem examination. The patient, T. L., 46 years of age, was a postman, who, about two years before admission, fell off his bicycle, was taken to the

Infirmery, but no serious injury was diagnosed and was sent home. When admitted to the Asylum on 25th May 1914, he had well-marked signs of general paralysis, which rather rapidly progressed, and after passing through an intercurrent attack of dysentery he succumbed to pneumonia on 14th October. During the whole time of his stay in the Asylum he was under continuous observation. He was weak and bed-ridden. There was no history of any struggle, but on 4th October he fell out of bed, without any mark of injury developing. At the post-mortem examination, the following ribs on the left side showed evidence of injury: 10th rib, a completely united fracture; 9th rib, old partially united fracture; 5th, 7th, and 8th ribs, old fractures, ununited and crooked ends surrounded by pus; and there were collections of pus at the junction of the cartilages of the 3rd and 4th ribs. There had never been any external marks of injury, and the question was undetermined whether all the fractures could have occurred at the time of the accident two years before, or whether some may have been caused 10 days before death, when he fell out of bed. According to the evidence of his wife, he hurt his left side on the occasion of the accident, and since then he would occasionally fall down, owing to a "catch" in his side, the last time he did so being in April. At no time was he thought to have had broken ribs.

City of London Asylum.—The circumstances attending the death of A. R. A., a male patient, 66 years of age, who was admitted on 19th December 1914, and died three days afterwards with fractures of the sternum, and seven ribs (3rd to 9th) on right side, were fully enquired into by two members of our Board on 11th January, 1915. From their report, it appears that A., who in 1904 had been an inmate of Hanwell Asylum, was, on the 15th December, taken by the police as an alleged lunatic to the City of London Infirmary, where he was fully examined by the Medical Officer. He was suffering from delusional insanity and complained of pain on the left side. He was again examined next morning and no signs of injury to the chest bones were detected, and he was allowed up. On the evening of the 18th he became so excited and violent as to necessitate his removal to the padded room. He was not again physically examined before his removal on the 19th to the Guildhall, where he was seen by a Justice and an order made for his reception to the Stone Asylum, whither he was forthwith conveyed by a constable and the relieving officer. On arrival he was seen and examined by one of the assistant medical officers, but was so resistive and restless that a complete physical examination could not be made; but, nevertheless, the doctor gave the relieving officer a certificate of the patient's absolute freedom from serious injury. The patient was then put to bed in the Infirmary Ward, where he remained till the evening, when he was so restless that it became necessary to remove him to the padded room, which was within a few yards of the bed, and where he remained till his death, on the 22nd December. There was no record during any part of the period of his residence in the Asylum or Infirmary of any struggle or fall. The patient was constantly seen at the Asylum by the attendants on duty, the door of the padded room being kept open by day, and he was frequently visited during the night. The Commissioners were informed that two mattresses were placed on the floor where the patient was and that the floor was padded; but they noticed that the joining of the pads formed a hard edge in the middle of the floor. On the evening of the 22nd December, without obvious reason, the patient suddenly collapsed, . . . and died at 11.30 p.m. He had at no time given any evidence of pain in the chest, or of dyspnoea or of suffering from shock, nor had he at any time made any complaint to anyone of rough treatment. At the post-mortem, in addition to atrophy of the brain, the fractures above mentioned were revealed, all the fractures being clean and obviously recent. The Commissioners who conducted the enquiry regarded it as impossible that such severe injuries could have been the result of anything but considerable force directly applied. They were unable to ascertain how, when, or where the injuries were sustained, but they thought it unfortunate that a careful physical

examination of the patient was not made prior to his removal from the Infirmary, and that the Medical Staff did not take advantage of a quiet interval in the patient's state during his residence at the Asylum to complete the examination, which could not be effected when he was admitted.

Mention may also be made of two cases of sudden death from heart failure dependent on the condition of status lymphaticus. They were both young women, one 23, the other 22 years of age.

East Sussex County Asylum.—A. H., 22, a subject of dementia praecox, admitted for the second time on April 30, 1914. On June 11 she died suddenly after having been given an electric bath supervised by the Senior Head Nurse and Charge Nurse. She had had such baths daily since the 2nd June, with appreciable benefit to her mental state. The current employed was a very weak one. Evidence of well-marked status lymphaticus was discovered on postmortem examination, embracing a large persistent thymus, enlargement of internal lymphatic glands and to a certain extent of the thyroid, as well as hyperplasia of bone-marrow (femur). The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that death was due to sudden paralysis of the heart arising from the condition known as status lymphaticus, and that there was no evidence that death was caused or accelerated by the bath. From the facts of the case, which were duly reported, our Board expressed itself satisfied that the electric bath was carefully administered.

Norwich City Asylum.—O. S., 23, an inmate since May 30, 1910, subject of mania, characterised by recurrent attacks of violence, destructiveness, and sometimes by attempts at strangulation. It was found often absolutely necessary to have recourse to hypnotics, and for this purpose paraldehyde, chloral and bromide, morphia and hyoscin had been administered on various occasions. On 5th December 1914 the last-named drugs had been administered hypodermically in doses no larger than on previous occasions (viz., morphia $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., hyoscin $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.), when the state of narcosis induced was followed by a fatal attack of heart failure. It was found on postmortem examination that the patient had a large persistent thymus gland, and the fatal result was thereby attributed to the status lymphaticus, a view accepted by the coroner's jury.

Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—From the returns furnished to us we find that, during 1914, besides 20 cases of dysentery and 14 cases of diarrhoea amongst the staff, there occurred amongst the patients in the 97 County and Borough Asylums, 1,324 cases of dysentery and 859 of infective enteritis or diarrhoea of uncertain origin, showing an increase in the former of 165, and in the latter of 29, on the figures for 1913. There were, in addition, some 400 cases of diarrhoea which occurred in December at one Asylum, the origin of which was uncertain, but was probably dietetic; these have been excluded from the following statistics.

Of the patients attacked by dysentery, 540 were males and 784 were females; there recovered, 891; there died, 345; and, at the end of the year, 88 remained under treatment. The case-mortality for completed cases was, therefore, 27·9 per cent., that for males being 25·4, and that for females 29·6; the

corresponding percentages in the previous year were 24·8, 22·4, and 26·7 respectively.

The percentage distribution of each sex as regards the cases of dysentery is 41 males, 59 females, and, as regards cases of dysentery and diarrhoea taken together, it is 44·56, which proportions may be compared with 47·53, representing the percentage numbers of males and females in the County and Borough Asylums on the 1st January 1914.

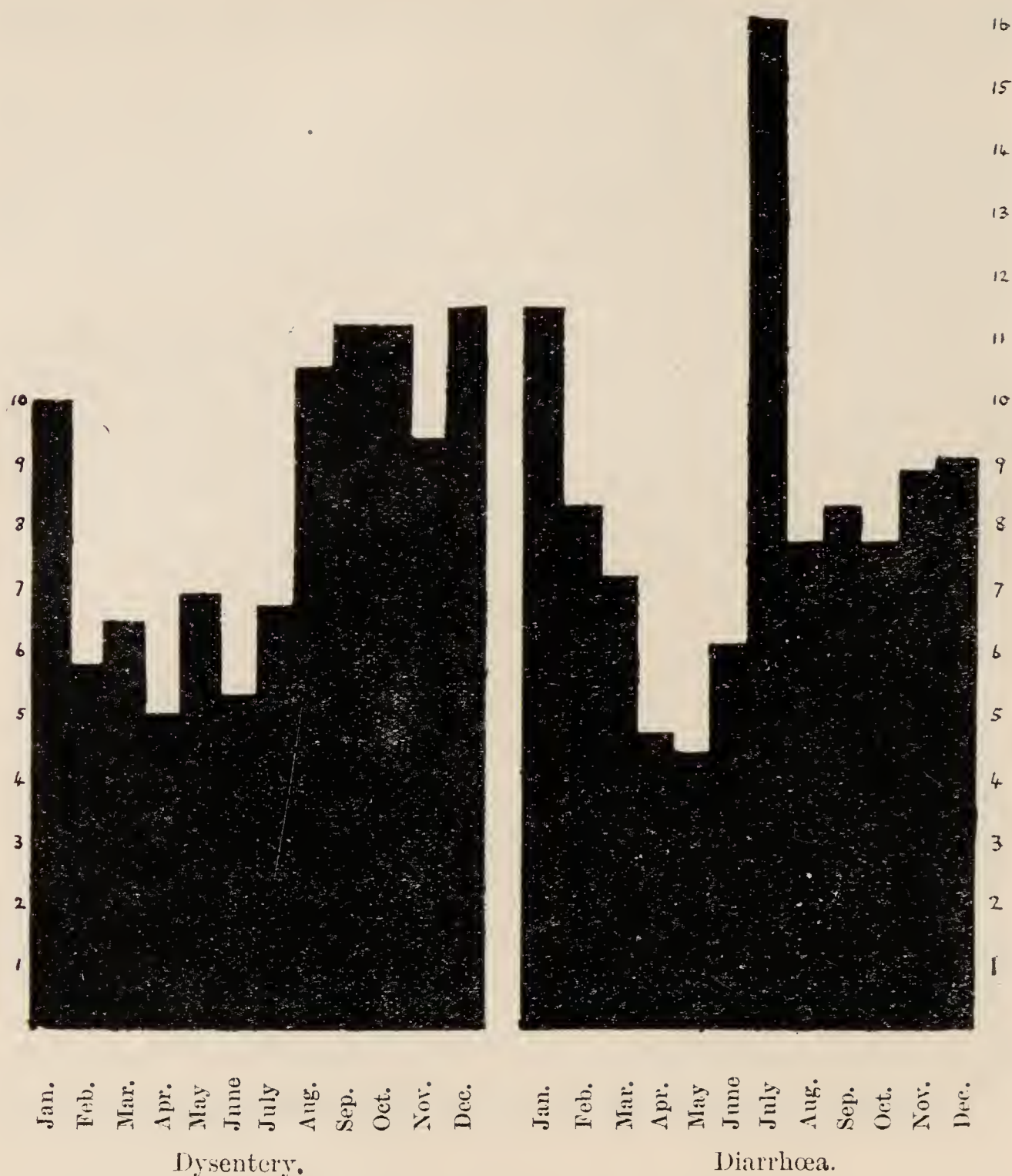
Dysentery prevailed more or less throughout the year in 7 Asylums, viz.: Prestwich, Claybury, Colney Hatch, Wakefield, Hanwell, Cardiff, and Salop. In all these, except the first, it exhibited a like prevalence during the previous year, in which year, however, there were 8 other Asylums similarly affected. With the exception again of 2, all are Asylums in which the number of patients is 1,000 and upwards. They together contributed 501 cases of dysentery and 145 of diarrhoea.

No cases of dysentery are reported from 24 Asylums, nor, with the exception of one, did any of them return any cases of diarrhoea. In three of them—Leicester-Rutland, Northants, and Scalebor Park—the disease has not been notified since 1902, when such returns were first made.

The monthly incidence, per cent., of the total attacks of dysentery and diarrhoea during 1914, is shown in the subjoined table and diagram:—

Monthly Incidence per Cent. of Total Attacks in 1914.

						Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.
						—	—
January	-	-	-	-	-	10·0	11·5
February	-	-	-	-	-	5·8	8·3
March	-	-	-	-	-	6·5	7·2
April	-	-	-	-	-	5·0	4·7
May	-	-	-	-	-	6·9	4·4
June	-	-	-	-	-	5·3	6·1
July	-	-	-	-	-	6·7	16·1
August	-	-	-	-	-	10·5	7·7
September	-	-	-	-	-	11·2	8·3
October	-	-	-	-	-	11·2	7·7
November	-	-	-	-	-	9·4	8·9
December	-	-	-	-	-	11·5	9·1
						—	—
						100·0	100·0
						—	—



Monthly Incidence per cent. of total attacks in 1914.

The total incidence of dysentery in 1914 was 12.4 per 1,000 inmates, that is, 1.3 higher than the rate for 1913. The diarrhoeal incidence was 8.1 per 1,000 as compared with 7.9 in 1913.

It will be seen from Table XI., Appendix B., that, of the 73 Asylums in which dysentery occurred, in each of 37 the total number of cases during the year was less than 10, in 21 it ranged from 10 to 30, while in 15 it was more than 30, the highest number in any one Asylum being 114.

For purpose of further analysis of the figures, the Asylums have, as in previous years, been divided into three groups, according to their size :—

Group A.—Asylums in which the daily average number of inmates during the year was 1,000 and upwards, 44 in number, with an aggregate population of 71,298. Dysentery occurred in 37 of these institutions. The total number of recorded cases was 975, of whom 650 recovered, 252 died, and 73 remained

under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 27·9 per cent.; and the incidence rate 13·7 per 1,000 inmates. Cases of diarrhoea were reported from 31 of these Asylums, amounting in all to 610, and representing an incidence rate of 8·6 per 1,000.

Group B.—Asylums with an average of from 500 to 1,000 inmates—37 in number—aggregate population, 29,158. Dysentery occurred in 28 of these institutions, the cases amounting in all to 310. Of these, 210 recovered, 87 died, and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The incidence rate was, therefore, 10·6 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 29·3 per cent. Cases of diarrhoea were reported from 20 of these Asylums, and numbered 202, representing an incidence rate of 6·9 per 1,000.

Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 inmates—16 in number—aggregate population, 5,995. Cases of dysentery were reported from eight of these Asylums, amounting in all to 39, of whom 31 recovered and 6 died. The dysentery incidence of this group was, therefore, 6·5 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 16·2 per cent. Cases of diarrhoea, numbering in all 47, and equivalent to an incidence rate of 7·8 per 1,000, were reported from seven of these Asylums; a like number, however, returned no case of either dysentery or diarrhoea.

The subjoined table summarises the above figures:—

		CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1914.				Total.
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	
Group A.	Number of Asylums -	12	13	12	7	44
	Total Inmates -	23,228	19,417	16,736	11,917	71,298
	„ Cases -	671	246	58	—	975
	Proportion per 1,000 -	28·9	12·7	3·5	—	13·7
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	—	—	—	27·9
Group B.	Number of Asylums -	3	6	19	9	37
	Total Inmates -	2,127	4,348	14,768	7,915	29,158
	„ Cases -	141	87	82	—	310
	Proportion per 1,000 -	66·3	20·0	5·6	—	10·6
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	—	—	—	29·3
Group C.	Number of Asylums -	—	2	6	8	16
	Total Inmates -	—	859	2,514	2,622	5,995
	„ Cases -	—	20	19	—	39
	Proportion per 1,000 -	—	23·3	7·6	—	6·5
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	—	—	—	16·2
All Groups.	Number of Asylums -	15	21	37	24	97
	Total Inmates -	25,355	24,624	34,018	22,454	106,451
	„ Cases -	812	353	159	—	1,324
	Proportion per 1,000 -	32·0	14·3	4·7	—	12·4
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	—	—	—	27·9

The total incidence rate of dysentery per 1,000 inmates, and that with respect to each of the three groups of Asylums, are shown, for the years during which the disease has been notified, in the following table :—

Years.	PROPORTION OF CASES OF DYSENTERY PER 1,000 INMATES.			
	Total.	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
Five years 1903-7* - -	12·8	12·7	14·5	5·4
Five years 1908-12* - -	12·6	13·5	11·6	9·6
1913 - - - -	11·1	12·1	9·6	6·8
1914 - - - -	12·4	13·7	10·6	6·5

* For the corresponding rates for each year in these quinquennia, see the 67th Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, page 55.

We append, as usual, a few extracts from the reports furnished to us by Medical Superintendents concerning the occurrence of dysentery and diarrhœa in certain Asylums :—

Cheddleton Asylum.—Dr. Menzies states that :—“ Of the 10 male and 20 female attacks, 4 male and 7 female were recurrences among those segregated in the dysentery block. That more did not occur either indicates a large amount of acquired immunity (because the majority had never had more than one attack from which they had apparently recovered) or else shows that very few chronics or carriers were present. Of the new cases (6 male and 13 female) 2 males occurred in the phthisis ward, traced to an old case discovered there in December 1913, whose presence had been overlooked ; 3 occurred in the male infirmary, and the carrier has not yet been discovered, and 1 had suffered from the disease in India. Three in women arose in the female infirmary, and the carrier has not yet been discovered ; 2 in women were traced to working alongside of a case supposed to have recovered ; 6 arose in December in the female turbulent block, of whom 3 were only discovered when the whole ward was put to bed and every stool examined ; 1 was admitted with the disease, and 1 was a sporadic case whose origin is unknown. In the annual dysentery table all cases who have had one attack of dysentery are counted as such on each recurrence, even although the clinical appearances are those of diarrhœa only.

“ No case not known to exist was first revealed by post-mortem examination.

“ In the 1 fatal case of diarrhœa there was nothing more than slight intestinal congestion.”

Maidstone Asylum.—Dr. Wolseley-Lewis states :—“ As far as possible a test is made to see if there is any agglutination with stock cultures of B. Dysenteria ; also in several cases the fœces were examined for the presence of B. Dysenteria. (This work is undertaken at the Kent County Council Laboratory.) Dysenteric lesions were found in the case of the only patient who died of the disease.”

Wakefield Asylum.—Dr. Shaw Bolton states that “ Dysentery has been sporadic throughout the whole Institution. The 15 cases in August on the male side occurred in several wards.

“ On the male side during the year 18 fresh cases occurred in Ward-5, an upstairs (1st floor) ward for imbeciles, many of whom are of degraded habits. The remaining cases occurred in eight different wards.

"On the female side 8 cases occurred in Ward 23, a large 1st floor refractory ward which is isolated, and to which cases of (probably cured) dysentery are sent from the Hospital. The other cases occurred in nine different wards. Of the typhoid cases, 4 occurred in Ward 23.

"A special Isolation Hospital is provided, and in addition special wards are set apart for the reception of cases of dysentery and for cases which are (probably) cured. If a patient has had dysentery he is not transferred to any ward except these special ones. A patient, whether he has had dysentery or not, if he be an inmate of one of these wards, is not transferred to any other part of the Institution.

"Wherever possible the stools have been examined by the Pathologist. He has been able to report on 61 cases.

"Dysenteric lesions were found post mortem in 6 male and 2 female cases.

"The epidemic incidence of dysentery now seems to be on the decline.

"In 1911 there were 35 cases.		In 1913 there were 100 cases.
„ 1912 „ 78 „		„ 1914 „ 74 „

"Further, during the present year the number of clinical dysentery cases which agglutinated Flexner's Bacillus, has been much smaller.

"Again, it is possible that there would have been fewer cases of dysentery on the male side but for the constant shortage of medical officers and the consequent changes, which, at one period, led to some of the (probably) cured dysentery cases being transferred out of the special dysentery wards."

Horton Asylum.—Dr. Lord states that:—"Dysentery is almost confined to the wards for infirm and decrepit cases. On the other hand, diarrhoea occurs practically throughout the building. In the case of the two deaths from dysentery, dysenteric lesions were found post-mortem. No dysenteric lesions were found post-mortem in the case of the eight deaths from diarrhoea."

Claybury Asylum.—Dr. Armstrong Jones states that:—"Attacks of dysentery occurred mostly in the wards where old dysentery cases are isolated, and about a third of the female cases were recurrent ones. Dysentery commenced in some cases with simple diarrhoea, but in the majority the dysentery was ushered in from the commencement with high fever, dry tongue, marked 'illness,' the patient being seriously prostrated with blood and mucus in stools. In the female cases as well as in the males isolation is practised as far as possible. Saline purgatives are the most satisfactory method of treatment. The pathologist performs the post-mortem examinations and reports that 27 cases, 12 males and 15 females, had some dysenteric lesions revealed after death. During the summer of 1914, typhoid fever occurred among patients and staff, all diarrhoea and dysenteric cases as well as the typhoids were isolated, but in the latter only was the Widal test positive."

Hanwell Asylum.—Dr. Baily states that "On the female side of the Asylum the disease has been prevalent since September 1913, February 1914 being the only month since that date during which no cases occurred. Of the 96 cases which occurred on the female side during 1914, 72 have occurred during the last four months of the year. Cases have occurred in 20 of the 27 female wards. The wards which have escaped are all 'chronic' wards, which, with one exception (18), contain patients of the better (mentally) class and workers. The greatest number of cases occurred in Ward 1, which is an infirmary ward on the top floor. There were in all 12 cases here, but they were spread over a period of seven months. August provided the greatest number of cases (20), and these were scattered through 13 wards. The 14 cases which occurred in September affected 10 wards, and the 8 in October affected 8 wards. The distribution of the cases has generally been of a corresponding kind, but in November, 7 of the 15 cases occurred in one ward (14). This ward, which is on the top floor, contains

69 patients of the noisy and turbulent class, many of whom are very degraded and neglectful in their habits. On the male side the cases do not appear to call for any special comment.

"No relationship has been observed between diarrhoeal and dysenteric attacks in the same individual.

"No. 26 Ward on the female side has been set aside for dealing with dysentery cases, and with very few exceptions every patient developing the disease has immediately been sent to that ward and kept there until recovery or death. The few exceptions have been patients whose mental condition rendered their removal to this ward inadvisable. These cases have all been isolated in single rooms.

"No special line of medicinal treatment is pursued, but practically all the cases have had citrated or peptonised milk as the sole diet during the acute stages.

"No laboratory investigation of the cases has this year been made.

"19 female patients and 4 male patients in whom dysentery had been diagnosed died. Of the females the post mortem was refused in 2 cases. In 12 cases dysenteric lesions were found, and in the remaining 5 cases no lesions were found at the post mortem. A post mortem was made in all of the four males who died, but in only one case were dysenteric lesions found."

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The registered hospitals, 14 in number, still continue to be conducted on good lines and in an enlightened manner and, as heretofore, they form a very important feature in the lunacy administration of the country.

They are entirely devoted to private patients to whom they afford excellent accommodation and treatment, and for the most part these advantages are provided at reasonable rates of payment.

It is, however, still necessary to repeat the admonition that, as these institutions were originally founded upon a charitable basis, as large a proportion of cases upon unremunerative terms should be received as is consistent with the reasonable financial stability of the hospitals, and that the latter should not degenerate into luxurious homes for wealthy patients only or principally for them.

The number of patients under care and treatment in them on the 1st of January 1914 was 2,625, and there were also resident 96 voluntary boarders.

During the year 839 patients and 239 boarders were admitted; 679 and 221 discharged; and 179 patients and one boarder died, and on the 1st of January 1915 they contained 2,606 patients and 113 boarders.

Of the discharged 311 had recovered, giving upon the admissions the favourable percentage of 43·5 per cent. and the percentage of deaths upon the average numbers resident showed the equally favourable proportion of 6·8 per cent.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.—We have approved plans for the erection of a cottage for the engineer in connection with the central power station.

Bethlem Hospital, London.—Plans for staff mess-rooms and an operating theatre at this Hospital have received our approval.

A very unfortunate incident formed the subject of a special inquiry by members of our Board on the 24th of November. The administration of doses of hydrate of amylene for hypnotic purposes had led to the deaths of 6 female patients, briefly under the following circumstances :—

On the 8th of November the Junior Assistant Medical Officer dispensed night sleeping draughts of this drug for 11 patients, upon 6 of whom it acted fatally, 4 of them being the subjects of heart disease.

The drug had been frequently administered before in the same nominal doses, and with none but good results. But upon investigation it was found that in the dispensary were bottles of it both concentrated and diluted not differing at all in appearance, and that the doses upon this occasion had been dispensed from the concentrated drug, so that each patient had received 8 times the amount which was usually ordered and dispensed.

The coroner's jury who made a full investigation of the circumstances, recommended that in future differentiation between concentrated and diluted drugs, at least of a dangerous nature, should be secured by their being stocked in bottles easily distinguishable by touch or label. In our further inquiry we advised that the dispensing should no longer be left in the hands of an officer who had other anxious and responsible duties to discharge, but placed under the control of a qualified paid dispenser, a course which the Committee at once adopted.

We also advised that where dilutions are used the stores of the concentrated drug should be kept apart from the dispensing shelves, and in special cupboards set apart for the purpose.

F. J. B., a male patient in this Hospital, committed suicide by strangling himself with the sleeve of his pyjama on the 1st of July after six weeks' residence in the Hospital. He slept in a single room, having shown no previous signs of suicidal tendency.

There appeared to have been no want of care on the part of any of the staff.

Bootham Park, York.—The administration of this Hospital is being gradually brought up to a higher level of efficiency by many important improvements.

Adjacent houses, opening on to the grounds, have been rented as nurses' homes.

Much redecoration has been effected in the various rooms of the Institution.

The obsolete and useless paid office of Consulting Physician has been abolished ; a verandah for open-air treatment has been

provided, and in one ward women have replaced men in the nursing of the sick.

The Coppice, Nottingham.—This Hospital has purchased Morton Hall, a detached villa near Lowestoft, which it is proposed to use as a seaside residence for patients who may need change. The house, which stands on a pleasant site, $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, consisting chiefly of pleasure grounds, has been inspected by a member of our Board, and is considered to be very suitable for its purpose.

Coton Hill, Stafford.—A lady, G. M. H., who was known to be suicidal and under special supervision in this Hospital, while being taken to bed with other patients by a nurse on the 8th of April, momentarily evaded the vigilance of the nurse and went into a lavatory where she set fire to her clothes by means of a piece of paper and the gas light. She then and there sustained such injuries as led to her death from shock two days afterwards. We could not exonerate the nurse from want of care.

Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.—Additional rooms for 4 patients and an Assistant Medical Officer have, with our approval, been provided at that part of this Hospital which is known as "The Retreat," where the more acute male cases are accommodated, and we have suggested an extension of the female block in which a similar class of patients is received, so as to improve the ventilation and give increased day space.

Warneford Asylum, Oxford.—This Hospital has been deprived by death of the valuable services of Dr. Neil, who had for 17 years efficiently discharged the duties of Medical Superintendent.

He has been succeeded by Dr. Alexander W. Neill, Senior Physician at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The Retreat, York.—Our approval has been given of the purchase of a strip of land adjoining the Hospital estate, and the erection of a boundary wall.

C. G., a male patient in this Hospital, who had been admitted on the 3rd of March 1914, suffering from suicidal melancholia, had improved so much as to be able to have his parole and to visit friends. On the 13th of July he was allowed to go with a companion to stay with a lifelong medical friend in the country, where he went on well for some time. On the 28th instant, after a walk with his sister and his companion, he went into the surgery and took strychnia, from the effects of which he died.

R. W., a male patient who, admitted on the 3rd of December 1913, with delusions of persecution and suicidal tendencies, had improved materially, was allowed to go for change to the Branch House, Throxenby Hall, near Scarborough, on the 14th of September. On the 23rd, he being then

apparently more cheerful than he had been, cut his throat with a pair of scissors, and died the next evening.

In this and the previous case we thought that there had been no want of adequate care or good judgment in risking something to afford the patients fuller opportunities of recovery.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.—At our visit to this Asylum in March, which was paid at an early date with the object of being able to report to the Secretary of State with reference to the reorganisation of the appliances to combat an outbreak of fire if it should occur, it was found that steam fire-alarms had been fixed, a new fire brigade trained, additional fire-hose with automatic couplings procured, and an improvement made in the telephone system throughout the establishment. It was, however, seen that the water pressure was still inadequate, and it was found that under consideration were the laying down of a ring of good-sized fire mains around the whole building, the construction of a large storage water tank, and the provision of a new steam pump to pump water under great pressure direct into the main.

The whole Asylum was considered to be in very good order, and the state of the patients quite satisfactory. No mechanical restraint had been used, and the employment of seclusion much reduced.

Many bare brick walls had been plastered, and much re-decoration and brightening effected.

The admissions since the previous visit had been 71, the discharges 73, of whom 54 were transferred to other asylums, and 20 had died, an inquest having been held in every case.

One of the deaths was due to suicide. It was that of P. McD., a male patient, who had shown no suicidal tendencies, and was afforded exceptional privileges and went out to work. He hanged himself from the shutter in his single room by means of a piece of rope.

The number of patients remaining under care was 758, of whom 569 were men and 189 women, or 22 fewer than at the visit in July 1913.

State Criminal Asylum, Rampton.—This State Asylum when visited in July was found to be generally in very good order, and the condition of the patients to be satisfactory. They were 222 in number (169 men and 53 women). Since the previous visit 46 had been admitted, 40 discharged, and 3 had died from natural causes. There had been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 42 patients had been secluded, 21 of them, however, either when confined to bed for physical illness or at their own request.

Since the previous visit there had been several valuable additions and improvements. The farm buildings had been completed, a club house for the attendants provided, and 10 more cottages built for the staff.

In course of erection were a new boundary wall to enclose 18 acres of the estate and an extension of the women's block.

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.—The state of this Hospital when inspected by two members of our Board in June was found to be highly satisfactory, and the contentment and comfort of the patients very noticeable.

The numbers resident were 148, and there were 79 vacancies.

Since the previous visit 35 patients had been admitted, 11 discharged, all of them on recovery, and 33 had died, all from natural causes.

It is once more to be placed to the credit of this Hospital that, although the number of patients suffering from general paralysis is very large, their nursing is so efficient that no bed sore has occurred for many years.

Royal Military Hospital, Netley.—A visit to this Hospital in April showed that it continues to be maintained generally in excellent order and to discharge its valuable functions with efficiency and satisfactory results. Some exception was taken to the defective ventilation of the padded and other single rooms—and the need of a verandah for the open-air treatment of suitable cases was pointed out.

In residence were 33 patients only, but since the previous visit in June, 110 had been admitted, and 94 discharged, 35 on recovery. There had been no death.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

During 1914 the only changes which occurred in the number of houses licensed for the reception of lunatics were the closing of two Provincial Licensed Houses; in addition, two Metropolitan and one Provincial Licensed House previously registered by our Board as idiot institutions under the Idiots Act, 1886, changed their status on the 1st April to that of Certified Houses for Mental Defectives, by virtue of the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

There remained, therefore, on the 1st January 1915, 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 42 Provincial Houses licensed by justices, for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts.

The following table gives the total numbers, classification, and distribution of the patients detained in these houses on the 1st January 1915 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	532	890	1,422
Pauper - - - -	29	88	117
In Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	460	863	1,323
Pauper - - - -	232	319	551
Total - - - -	1,253	2,160	3,413

These figures show that there was a decrease of 4 in the total number of patients in the Metropolitan Houses, and an increase of 66 in those in the provinces.

In addition to the patients detained on reception orders, there were 59 persons residing in these Houses as voluntary boarders, namely, 17 in the Metropolitan, and 42 in the Provincial. The proportion of private patients and voluntary boarders in these Houses is 25 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively to the total number of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in institutions for lunatics.

Five deaths from suicide of patients were reported to us during the year, viz. :—

- (1) A medical practitioner, 43 years of age, intensely hypochondriacal, who prior to being certified had attempted suicide by the same means as proved successful, when under care, viz., by division of radial artery.
- (2) A clergyman, 49, four times previously under care, with suicidal tendencies, died from fracture of the cervical spine caused by throwing himself out of bed.
- (3) A male patient, 39, with delusions of persecution, who had attempted suicide by cutting his throat a month before admission. He repeated this attempt, with fatal result, seven weeks after admission, at the house of his mother, where he had been taken to pay a visit.
- (4) A single lady, 33, not regarded as suicidal, two months after admission hanged herself from a peg in a cupboard of her bedroom.
- (5) A married lady, 39, melancholic and suicidal, six months after admission, when accompanied by a nurse to a house, where she was to interview a proposed companion, ran upstairs and precipitated herself from a window. She was taken to a neighbouring hospital, where she died the same evening.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Bethnall House.—Plans have been submitted to and approved by our Board for the conversion of the laundry dormitory into five bedrooms for nurses, with bathroom and lavatory accommodation.

Camberwell House.—The new chapel, a valuable addition to the resources of the establishment, was completed and dedicated on the 22nd December, at a religious service conducted by the Bishop of Woolwich.

Fenstanton.—Plans were approved for the construction of additional rooms for the use of the staff.

Flower House.—In April, 1913, plans were submitted of a proposed extension, involving the erection of a detached block for additional accommodation of patients. After much consideration a new scheme was submitted, and was finally approved in January 1914.

The Gables.—Under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, this House has become a Certified House for Mental Defectives.

Moorcroft House.—A plan for providing an additional fire escape staircase from patients' bedrooms was approved.

Normansfield.—With the coming into operation of the Mental Deficiency Act this House has become a Certified House for Mental Defectives.

Northumberland House.—Plans were submitted, and, with certain modifications, approved, for additions and extensions with the object of affording special accommodation for newly admitted patients of each sex.

Peckham House.—A scheme for extending the accommodation of the nursing staff and altering some of the wards was submitted, and was still under consideration at the end of the year. It involved the acquisition of an additional house to be included in the licence. At the Annual Licensing Board the licence was varied so as to permit of No. 11, Lyndhurst Road, being used for the same purposes as other parts of the establishment.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Abele Grove, Epsom.—No application was made for the renewal of the licence of this House, which has therefore ceased to be an Institution under the Lunacy Acts.

Ashbrook Hall.—The name of Mr. E. G. Whateley has been withdrawn from the licence.

Bailbrook House.—Plans were submitted for the erection of a pavilion for open-air treatment, and approval was also sought for the purchase of two villas for the accommodation of patients

and staff. Certain modifications and suggestions were adopted and the scheme received the approval of our Board.

Bishopstone House.—The name of Miss Sophia M. Alford was substituted in the licence for that of Miss E. S. Burnet on October 6th.

The Briars.—The names of Miss Mary Griffiths and Miss Emily M. Griffiths, nieces of Mrs. Steward, have been added to the licence.

Downside Lodge.—Under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, this House has become a Certified House for Mental Defectives.

Fiddington House.—The licence was transferred on August 17, by endorsement, to Mr. John Robinson Benson, Mrs. Enid Benson, and Dr. J. S. Lush, in substitution for Mr. J. M. T. Reilly. Mrs. J. T. Reilly had previously withdrawn in January.

Greta Bank.—The name of Miss Evelyn Mould has been added to the licence.

Laverstock House.—In reply to a question as to whether the name of Mrs. Plummer might be inserted in the licence as Resident Licensee, owing to the absence of Dr. Plummer on military duty, the Board stated that they had no objection to the proposal.

Littleton Hall.—The Board having been satisfied with the proposed scheme for increasing the accommodation for patients, and with the fulfilment of the requirement that one of the licensees should reside in the House, sanctioned the application to Quarter Sessions for revocation of the licence of the Retreat, Witham, and the transfer of the patients therefrom to Littleton Hall. The licence of the latter House was therefore endorsed with sanction to permit of the reception therein of 25 instead of 15 female patients. The number 25 is within that for which the Retreat was licensed at the time of the Lunacy Act coming into operation in 1890.

Northwoods.—On the retirement of Dr. Reginald Eager, his name was withdrawn from the licence.

Overdale.—The name of Miss Gwendoline Jones was added to the licence, in substitution for Mrs. Minnie Lovatt.

The Pleasaunce.—The licence of this House has been transferred from Mr. Arthur W. Llewellyn Jones and Mrs. Ethel K. Jones to Mr. Leonard D. H. Baugh and Miss Janie Stark Baugh.

St. George's Retreat.—The name of Miss Elizabeth Eccles was omitted from the licence. A new concert hall has been erected, but sanction to construct a patient's bedroom over the green room was withheld, until satisfactory provision of an alternative exit in case of fire was submitted.

One death by suicide has been reported amongst the patients under single care during the past year—that of a lady, A. S. F., who, after the extraction of some septic teeth roots, had, under the supervision of her nurse, been using a carbolic mouth-wash supplied by her medical attendant. The lotion was contained in a bottle which was not labelled “poison,” nor had any instructions been given to the holder or the nurse that the contents of the bottle were of a poisonous strength, the only instruction being to use a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water. The bottle was kept on the washstand, and the patient appears to have drunk the contents either when momentarily left alone in her bedroom, or when in the w.c. The nurse, detecting a smell of carbolic and observing that the patient appeared to stagger in her walk, at once suspected what had occurred and summoned the medical attendant, but the patient died after two days’ illness. This lady was known to be suicidal, and the holder had been impressed by us how very important it was that under no circumstances should she ever be left alone.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide by carbolic acid poison while of unsound mind was returned, the jury appending a rider that, “those in charge of deceased should have been informed of the poisonous nature of the lotion.”

In this we entirely concur. We would point out that, in not a few instances, we have during our visits, had occasion to direct the attention of the holder of a single patient, not infrequently a medical man with a surgery, to the necessity of keeping all medicines and lotions, whether labelled poison or not, under lock and key, so that under no circumstances should it be possible for the patient to obtain access to them. The foregoing case shows how very necessary it is that such a precaution should be strictly and carefully observed.

LUNATICS AND DEFECTIVES IN WORKHOUSES.

The pauper lunatics detained in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and the Metropolitan District Asylums on the 1st of January 1915 numbered 20,205, showing an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 646 patients, this increase being principally in ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.

The patients were distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries	5,792	6,982	12,774
In Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	3,675	3,756	7,431
Total - - - - -	9,467	10,738	20,205

During the year we have officially visited 242 of these institutions, including the Metropolitan District Asylums, and seen in them a total of 17,152 patients.

The reports of our visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums are set out in Appendix K. They continue to be very well maintained.

The close of the first year in which the Mental Deficiency Act has been in operation is a fitting opportunity for the consideration of the condition of the mentally defective in workhouses. The Mental Deficiency Act, although it did not directly interfere with the duties and powers of the Poor Law Authorities with regard to the mentally defective, provided the means whereby those authorities could transfer many of their cases to the Local Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective. The procedure for making such transfers will be discussed later, but before doing so it may be useful to consider the classes of cases seen by us in the workhouses and the adequacy of the provision there made for them.

For this purpose we will take the following classes :—

A.—Cases certified under the Lunacy Acts.

B.—Cases not certified under the Lunacy Acts.

1. Middle-aged imbecile and feeble-minded men.
2. Middle-aged imbecile and feeble-minded women.
3. Young imbecile and feeble-minded men.
4. Young imbecile and feeble-minded women of child-bearing age.
5. Children of both sexes.

A.—CASES CERTIFIED UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS.

With a few isolated exceptions these cases are well and suitably cared for. They are idiots, imbeciles, harmless demented, and cases of senile decay. Many of them are usefully employed about the houses and gardens. Some have been in the workhouse all, or nearly all, their lives and look upon it as a home; any change would be a hardship to them. They are often much attached to the Master and Matron. Speaking generally, we do not think that a more suitable or economical refuge could be found for these harmless old people, and we can again record with pleasure that we have almost invariably found them happy, contented, and treated with evident kindness and sympathy.

On the other hand, amongst the certified cases there are a considerable number of youthful patients of both sexes who are low grade imbeciles, often epileptics, but still not incapable of some improvement under more favourable conditions than can be found in a workhouse. Patients of this description would, in our opinion, be better placed in a Certified Institution.

We are also strongly of the opinion that there is great need throughout the country of accommodation for the most afflicted

and helpless classes of Idiots and Imbeciles similar to that which has been provided in the London area, formerly in the pavilions at Darenth, and for the present at the Fountain Hospital, Tooting Bec, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The presence in an ordinary workhouse of one or two patients of this type who require constant nursing and care imposes an almost impossible burden on the staff. We hope that eventually local authorities may see their way to provide, singly or in combination, suitable accommodation for cases of this type.

B.—CASES NOT CERTIFIED UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS.

1. *Middle-aged Imbecile* and Feeble-minded Men.*

In most workhouses a little work is found for these cases, generally odd jobs about the house, gardening, or wood chopping. Such work is limited, and far too often we find these men sitting idle in the day-rooms and yards. They have generally passed through a period of "in and out" existence before finally settling down into permanent inmates. Many of them, if taken young enough, could have been taught to do simple farm or trade work under supervision, but for all those much above adolescence removal to an industrial colony would be of little benefit either to themselves or the community.

2. *Middle-aged Imbecile* and Feeble-minded Women.*

The same may be said with regard to this class as of the preceding one. It is too late for any special training, though in most cases training would have been possible and beneficial. There is, however, much more employment in workhouses for women than for men. The women are seldom idle; they are employed in the kitchen, laundry, and in house work. In view of the fact that for some years to come Colony accommodation will be limited and should be reserved for younger and trainable cases, we anticipate that women of over child-bearing age will continue to be maintained in workhouses, and for this reason we think that greater variety might be introduced into the lives of all mentally-defective persons who have to remain in the workhouses. In particular, we wish that they could go out oftener under supervision, that their day rooms could be made more homely and comfortable and that regular entertainments and amusements could be instituted in the evenings.

* *Note.*—Some of these are undoubtedly certifiable under the Lunacy Acts, but there is apparently a wide divergence of opinion as to certifiability among the medical officers, and nothing is more striking than the contrast in this respect between one workhouse and another. All sorts of reasons against certification are brought forward, and few Masters seem to realise that the retention of a certifiable case in the Workhouse without certification is illegal.

3. *Young Imbecile and Feeble-minded Men.*

We have found a good many of these who could undoubtedly be trained to do farm and simple trade work under supervision. There is generally no opportunity of such training in workhouses and there is little inducement to start industries in view of the constantly shifting population. Directly a youth begins to show any improvement he may take his discharge, only to return after a period of liberty which has added to his physical and mental deterioration. These are among the most urgent cases calling for treatment under the Mental Deficiency Act.

4. *Imbecile and Feeble-minded Women of Child-bearing Age.*

We have found large numbers of these women and their children in the workhouses. The urgency of dealing with them in some permanent manner has long been recognised and was specially insisted on in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded. Procreation of children to mentally defective persons is at all times undesirable, but when the children are illegitimate and when the maintenance of the mothers and the expenses of educating and supporting their offspring have to be borne by the ratepayers it becomes of grave social and economic importance that steps should be taken to put an end to the condition of affairs described in the following paragraphs.

We find that some, even of the certified imbeciles, have had one or more children. We find imbeciles who have not been certified with one or more children. We find feeble-minded women whose regular practice it is to come to the workhouse for their confinements bringing with them their illegitimate family and taking their discharge and removing their children from the Poor Law Schools when they feel strong enough to leave the House. Sometimes when such a woman has had three or four children she will be constrained to stay for two or three years from inability to support her family, but in a fit of temper or restlessness she will leave the House, dragging her family with her, to return a few months later pregnant and with her children, on whom the Guardians had spent much money, time, and devotion, in a half-starved and wholly-neglected condition. To avoid this, the Guardians will sometimes give a restless feeble-minded woman a day out like the sane inmates. This concession frequently results in pregnancy, but at any rate it prevents the children being removed and maltreated.

In order to show the extent of this evil we quote the following from among many similar workhouse reports by Commissioners:—

“The Master called my attention to five mentally defective young women

- “(1) *E. F.* is, I think, quite an imbecile and should be certified.
- “(2) *M. T.*, age 29, a mentally defective woman who has had four illegitimate children.
- “(3) *L. M.*, age 34, a mentally defective woman who has had three illegitimate children.
- “(4) *E. F.*, age 31, a mentally defective woman who has had one illegitimate child.
- “(5) *A. E.*, age 25, a mentally defective woman who has had two illegitimate children. She is a particularly urgent case, as she is constantly in and out of the Workhouse and is often found wandering and sleeping out, and has been up before the magistrates many times. . . .”

These last four women, all of whom are still of child-bearing age, have already had 10 children. One woman was reported to us as having had nine illegitimate children, six of whom were born in the House. We noted three cases of girls only 17 years of age with illegitimate children. One of these was pregnant for the second time and one was certainly a certifiable imbecile, so defective that she could not wash and dress her baby. We have found a young mother and her baby undergoing treatment for venereal disease; she had come from the streets of a University town. We have found more than one instance where three generations of mentally defective persons are or have been inmates of the same workhouse, and there are many cases of feeble-minded children whose feeble-minded mothers and brothers and sisters are also inmates. We have found feeble-minded epileptics with illegitimate children, and in one case it is recorded that the child was also epileptic. The powers of the Poor Law Authorities have hitherto proved entirely insufficient for the protection of these mentally defective women. The treatment extended to them has been spasmodic and not continuous. It does not prevent them from becoming morally and physically degenerate, neither can it always secure the adequate and continuous care of their children. The community also suffers heavily under the present conditions, as the ratepayers have to maintain as many children as a mentally defective woman chooses to have, and frequently to pay for their illnesses caused by her neglect.

We have also found a great many young women who have not at present fallen, but who, owing to their feeble-minded condition, are in danger of doing so. Some of these have been tried in various situations and have failed. Almost all are capable of being trained and would work well under supervision. They are very liable to take their discharge and cannot legally be prevented from doing so. Even if it was possible to detain them in the workhouse, we should strongly recommend their removal to Certified Institutions. We do not think that the conditions and traditions of workhouse life, which were

originally planned for those whose residence ought only to be temporary, are suitable for permanent detention. It is hard on a young girl that the whole of her life should be an alternation between the wash-house and the day-room. The latter is often of the dullest description, with bare walls, a few benches and a table. It is the exception and not the rule for mentally defective inmates to go for walks outside the workhouse grounds. Generally there are few, if any, books, little music and no games. Everything that youth loves is absent. This is quite right if the object is to drive out the able-bodied, but quite wrong if the object is to make the feeble-minded settle down happily for life. The contrast is marked between the lack of variety and change in an ordinary workhouse and the life of a well-organised colony, where something is arranged for every evening, and games, walks, dancing and other amusements are provided as a matter of course.

Section 2 (1) (b) (vi) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, includes among defectives subject to be dealt with under the Act a defective who is in receipt of poor relief at the time of giving birth to an illegitimate child or when pregnant of such child. We have always regretted the limitation of this subsection, which entirely disregards the previous history of the patient, confers no power to detain feeble-minded women with any number of illegitimate children unless they were born while the mother was in receipt of poor relief, and affords no protection for the feeble-minded girl whose sexual tendencies, though well known, have not so far landed her in the trouble indicated by the section. To detain cases of this class it generally becomes necessary to bring them within the provisions of Section 2 (1) (b) (i) as found neglected, abandoned, or without visible means of support, or cruelly treated.

5. Children of both Sexes.

There are still many imbecile and feeble-minded children left in the workhouses, though we find not infrequently that the Guardians have tried to find suitable institutions for them and have failed to do so. Many of these children would benefit by training, but they have been found too defective for Poor Law schools and are generally associated with the adults. This is most undesirable but practically inevitable, especially in the smaller workhouses. We have found a considerable number who have been placed in Institutions "found unsuitable" and returned to the workhouse. It is natural that voluntary institutions should seek to select the cases they provide for and should avoid difficult cases; but we hope that all such cases, and, in fact, all defective children without exception, will in future be reported to the Local Committee for the Care of Defectives, whose statutory duty it has now become to provide for them.

In order to enable persons already in receipt of poor law relief who are mentally defective and subject to be dealt with

under the Act, to obtain transference from the Poor Law to the Local Authority, so that they may be dealt with under the Act, regulations have been made by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, in accordance with Section 30 (ii) of the Act. The circumstances which may be deemed to constitute a special reason may be—

- (i) That the alleged defective is under 21 years of age and is in need of proper control and training, which cannot be provided in an institution belonging to the Guardians.
- (ii) That the alleged defective is a woman in receipt of poor law relief at the time of giving birth to an illegitimate child or when pregnant of such child, or is a prostitute or lodges or resides with prostitutes or otherwise lives in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour her seduction or prostitution.
- (iii) That in his own interest the alleged defective requires care, protection and control, which would not be available if he ceased to be provided for under the poor law and that he is likely to take his discharge from the institution.
- (iv) That the alleged defective is a moral imbecile, or has diseases, infirmities or habits which make his detention in the workhouse undesirable and his detention in an institution for defectives desirable.

In these cases the Poor Law Authority reports the case to the Local Government Board, who bring it to the attention of the Board of Control, who, if they can satisfy themselves that the Local Authority is able and willing to provide supervision, guardianship, or suitable accommodation, may issue a certificate which exempts the defective from the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Authority.

This procedure is needlessly complex and will, we hope, be speedily simplified. In present circumstances it not infrequently happens that, after all the necessary steps have been taken, the Local Authority finds that it is unable to provide suitable accommodation for the defective either under guardianship or in an institution. Further, by the time these preliminary investigations have been made, the defective may have taken his or her discharge from the workhouse.

Another difficulty that has arisen in connection with defectives now being dealt with under the Poor Law who it is thought advisable should be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act arises from the restriction imposed by Section 2 (1) (b) of the Act, which enumerates the circumstances rendering a defective subject to be dealt with under the Act. It is not infrequently argued that a person receiving Poor Law relief can hardly be described as "found neglected, abandoned, or "without visible means of support," and in the absence of any

of the special circumstances enumerated in the other subsection judicial authorities find themselves unable to make an Order although the defective is manifestly a patient who would benefit by special treatment under the Act. In order to prevent as far as possible the salutary provisions of the Act becoming a dead letter, we have advised local authorities that the fact that Poor Law relief has been granted and that the "neglect . . . , " &c., has consequently for the moment ceased to exist, does not appear to the Board to remove the defective from the category of persons who have been "found neglected . . . , " and that as regards such defectives who are being maintained in institutions at the cost of the Guardians of the Poor or supported by charity, although they cannot be said for the moment to be "neglected . . . , " yet, if they were removed or discharged from these institutions and no proper provision for their care and support existed independently of a public authority, they would on discharge become persons "found neglected, abandoned, or without visible means of support, or cruelly treated," and their case would call for the intervention of the Poor Law Authority or of the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act either immediately or through the operation of the Regulations made under Section 30 (ii) of the Act.

All that is necessary to bring the defective under the Act is that an arrangement be made between the authorities of the institution and the Local Authority of the area in which it is situated that the defective shall be discharged on a certain day and shall forthwith be taken in hand by the Local Authority and brought before the judicial authority for a decision as to his future care and control.

Under Section 37 of the Act power is given to the Board of Control, upon the application of a local authority and with the consent of the Local Government Board, to approve any building or premises provided by a Board of Guardians for the reception of defectives and such premises thereupon become a Certified Institution. In the not unnatural reluctance at the present time of local authorities to incur any capital expenditure beyond what is absolutely necessary several applications have been made to us by local authorities to approve Poor Law premises for this purpose, and we have consented in the circumstances, though we are most anxious that all local authorities, either alone or in conjunction with others, shall carry out the duties imposed on them by the Act and not delegate them to the managers of a Poor Law institution. In any such temporary scheme we require to be satisfied that a properly qualified staff is appointed and that proper arrangements are made for the classification, the industrial and other training, the amusements, and the recreation of the patients. A list is here given of the institutions which, up to now, have been certified under Section 37.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

Institutions Certified under Section 37.

County.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Number and Class of Patients.
ESSEX - - -	The Tending Union Workhouse, Tending, Harwich.	The Guardians of the Tending Union.	Henry James Burden.	46 patients, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 23 females.
HAMPSHIRE - - - (Local Authority: Southampton County Borough Council.)	The Parish Infirmary Buildings, Shirley Warren, Southampton.	The Guardians of the Southampton Union.	John Charles Young, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	54 unemployable male defectives.
STAFFORD - - - (Local Authority: Stoke-on-Trent County Borough Council.)	The Guardians' Institution, London Road, Stoke-on-Trent.	The Guardians of the Stoke - upon - Trent Union.	Charles Grayson -	20 imbecile and feeble-minded persons over the age of 16 years, higher-grade young persons to be excluded. Not more than 10 to be males; not more than 10 to be females.
(Local Authority: Walsall County Borough Council.)	Walsall Union Poor Law Institution, Pleck Road, Walsall.	The Guardians of the Walsall Union.	William J. Humphries and Mrs. Humphries.	12 idiots, imbecile and feeble-minded cases.
(Local Authority: Wolverhampton County Borough Council.)	The Mental Wards, Union Workhouse, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	The Guardians of the Wolverhampton Union.	Thomas Dudley Rollinson.	31 defectives; 17 males and 14 females.
WORCESTER:	The Evesham Union Workhouse Infirmary, Evesham.	The Guardians of the Evesham Union.	James H. Damen	8 defectives; 4 males and 4 females.
(Local Authority: Birmingham County Borough Council.)	Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham.	The Guardians of the Birmingham Union.	Miss Carse -	100 defective patients; 50 males and 50 females. Those under 5 and over 40 years of age, as well as those incapable of being trained, excluded.
WILTS - - -	Pewsey Union Workhouse, No. 1, Wilcott Road, Pewsey.	The Guardians of the Pewsey Union.	Mr. H. England -	4 female defective patients.

THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

The Mental Deficiency Act came into complete operation on the 1st of April 1914. In accordance, however, with its provisions this Board had been constituted six months before. Sir William Patrick Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, was appointed chairman, and had as his colleagues, in addition to the four medical and four legal Commissioners in Lunacy, two honorary Commissioners, Mrs. Ellen Frances Pinsent and Mr. Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, M.P., both of whom, as well as the Chairman, had been members of the Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded, and two paid Commissioners, Miss Mary Dendy and Dr. Arthur Rotherham, the former of whom as the originator and Hon. Secretary of the "Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the "Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded" and Founder and Manager of the Sandlebridge Schools and Colony, and the latter as Medical Superintendent of the Metropolitan District Asylum, Darenth, had had large experience in the care and treatment of mental defectives. During the six months much work had been done in the drafting of regulations, issuing circulars to local authorities to call attention to their new duties, receiving deputations, answering questions, and settling our policy in regard to various matters, in preparation for the day when the Act came into force. On that day the hospitals, institutions and licensed houses which had been registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, became certified institutions or certified houses for mental defectives. Other establishments for the care of defectives which were already in existence applied for and were granted certificates, as institutions or houses, or were approved as homes under the new Act. A list of the above and of other newly-established institutions, houses and homes certified or approved up to the beginning of September in the current year is given in Appendix L.

When the Act came into force, there were in the hospitals, institutions, and licensed houses registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, 2,163 patients. At the end of the year additional accommodation had been provided in certified institutions, certified houses, and approved homes for a total of 2,959 cases. At the same date, there were 16 cases under guardianship; and 84 other cases in single care, but not certified under the Mental Deficiency Act, had been notified to us.

The work of organising the statutory Committees and other machinery required for carrying out the provisions of the Act, and of making the preliminary inquiries to ascertain what measures should be taken in each locality, was proceeding with more or less expedition in the counties and boroughs to which these duties had been entrusted. But this necessarily took time, and while it was still in an early stage the outbreak of war in August threw a most serious obstacle in the way of its

further progress, not only by diverting into other channels the energies of the local authorities and other parties concerned, but also by the financial stringency which has rendered obligatory the curtailment of capital expenditure within the narrowest limits. As the result we have only a meagre report to present, and must look to future years for the development of the activity on behalf of mental defectives which has been so seriously interrupted.

We would, however, mention that we acquired during the year buildings at Maghull, near Liverpool, to be maintained as a State institution for defectives; but before they had been occupied for that purpose, we transferred them, with the approval of the Home Secretary, to the War Office, for use as a hospital for soldiers returned from the front suffering from mental shock. Some hundreds of patients of this class have been under treatment there, and we hope that the hospital has been of value in meeting a national want, though the supply of another, but less pressing, need has in consequence had to be postponed.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions undertaken on our order were successful :—

R. v. Brown and Cresswell.—Sarah Brown, aged 73, wife of Frederick Kerry Brown of Holly Bank, Kilburn, and John Middleton Cresswell, were charged before the Justices sitting in Petty Sessions at Belper, under s. 322 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 that, they being persons having charge of one J. B. W., a lunatic, had ill-treated and wilfully neglected him. The alleged lunatic, who was 38 years of age, and the son of the defendant, Sarah Brown, by her first husband, had prior to the hearing of the charges been duly certified and detained under a reception order at the Derby County Asylum. The defendant, Cresswell, was employed by the other defendant as an attendant for her son.

It was alleged by the prosecution that J. B. W., who though a lunatic, was harmless and childish, had for the past six years been confined to one room, seldom if ever leaving it, that often at night he was strapped down to the bed, and that for the greater part of the day, at all events during the defendant Cresswell's absence, his feet were attached by a strap to the leg of the bed to permit of his movements in only a limited space. It was also stated that when on February 3 the home was visited by the police, the alleged lunatic was found caked with dirt, that the room was dirty and the conditions not such as would be allowed in an ordinary cottage. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution and for the defendants, including amongst the latter the defendant, Mrs. Brown. It was contended for the defence that J. B. W. was not

a lunatic within the meaning of the Lunacy Act, 1890, that s. 322 of that Act did not apply to the defendants, that there was no wilful neglect, what was improper or undesirable was not necessarily neglect, and that there had been no ill-treatment, but, on the contrary, kindness, the strapping having been resorted to, to prevent the patient from injuring himself. The case, which occupied the Bench during three hearings, was eventually disposed of on 30th April 1914, when the Justices convicted both the defendants upon the summons for neglect. The defendant, Brown, was fined 10*l.* and 21*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* costs, and the defendant, Cresswell, 5*l.* and 13*s.* 6*d.* costs. The summons with regard to the alleged cruelty was withdrawn by the consent of the Magistrates.

R. v. Samuel Hall Stansfield and Marion Stansfield.—Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield of Princel House, Dedham, on June 6th, 1914, were charged at the Winstree Petty Sessions, Lexden, under summonses alleging offences against s. 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in that they had for payment taken charge of and received to board or lodge or detained certain lunatics without reception order or certification.

The proceedings were instituted consequent upon a report made by Dr. R. C. Turnbull, Medical Superintendent of Severalls Asylum, Colchester, after visiting the premises and examining certain persons residing there and alleged to be lunatics, under an order made in pursuance of s. 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The male defendant did not appear, and his solicitor, Mr. Pryor, produced a medical certificate to the effect that he was too ill to travel.

Mr. Ley, who appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated the circumstances giving rise to the prosecution, and that Dr. Turnbull on the occasion of his visit found 15 persons whom Mrs. Stansfield described as “paying guests,” all of unsound mind, four of whom were the subject of the charges before the court; no charge of improper treatment was made. Dr. Turnbull gave evidence in support of the prosecution and of Mr. Ley’s opening statement. Mr. Prior addressed the Bench for the defence, and after consultation with his colleagues, the Chairman said the Magistrates were unanimous in fining the defendants 5*l.* with costs in the first case, and 1*l.* and costs in the other cases. They wanted to warn Mrs. Stansfield that this sort of thing must stop, and reminded her she was liable to a fine of 50*l.*

R. v. Boston.—In pursuance of an order made at our instance under s. 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Dr. Charles Mercier on the 10th September and the 6th October 1914, visited the house of Mr. Charles Strange Boston, situated at Corfe Castle, and examined certain persons residing there, and alleged to be lunatics, and inspected and inquired into the state of such house, and duly reported thereon.

In view of his reports proceedings were taken against Mr. Boston, who was charged before the Justices at Wareham on the 12th November 1914, with offences under s. 315 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The defendant pleaded guilty to offences in respect of two of the alleged lunatics, R. A. and H. A., and was fined 15*l.* and 10*l.* with costs in each case. The other cases were withdrawn.

R. v. Coutts.—Edith Coutts, residing at Inglewood, Grove Park, Denmark Hill, was, on December 1st, 1914, charged at the Lambeth Police Court with an offence under s. 315 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in that she had for payment taken charge of one, L. D., a person of unsound mind, without reception order or certification. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 25*l.* and 7*l.* 7*s.* costs.

R. v. Moore.—Mrs. Adey Moore was on the 3rd December 1914, charged at the South Western Police Court with unlawfully and for payment taking charge of one T. R., a lunatic, without reception order or certification, contrary to the provisions of s. 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 20*l.* and 7*l.* 7*s.* costs.

R. v. Cross.—Henry Cross, L.S.A., of Toddington Rectory, Dunstable, appeared before the Justices at Woburn on December 11th, 1914, in answer to a summons taken out against him for having, contrary to the provisions of s. 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, taken charge of one W. M. P., a lunatic, for payment and without certification or reception order. He was convicted and fined 5*l.* and costs.

The following prosecutions, undertaken at the instance of Visiting Committees, were successful.

R. v. Reed.—The defendant, Arthur George Reed, who had been dismissed from his position as an attendant at the City and County Asylum, Fishponds, Bristol, for an alleged assault on a patient, R. M., was apprehended on a warrant and prosecuted before the Bristol Justices on January 29th, 1914, when he was convicted and fined 2*l.* and costs.

R. v. Cluney.—Lilian Winifred Cluney, a night nurse at the Worcester City and County Asylum, Powick, who had been discharged on the 7th December 1914 by the Committee of Visitors for assaulting a patient there, one B. C., was on the 22nd December charged at the County Petty Sessions in respect of the said offence, and was convicted and fined 2*l.* and 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

R. v. Firth.—Leonard Firth, an attendant at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, was, on November 6th, 1914, charged at the Wakefield Police Court under s. 324 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, with an offence against a female patient, H. M. B., who was under care and treatment in the Asylum. He was

committed for trial, and on the case coming on at the ensuing assizes held at Leeds on December 2nd, he was found guilty and sentenced to six months hard labour.

On this matter being reported to the Board, they communicated with the clerk to the Visiting Committee and requested that they should be supplied with information on various points relating to the administration of the Asylum, which appeared to them to require elucidation, and as to the circumstances in which this patient, who had been employed in the kitchen and in connection with the attendants' mess-room, could have been alone with the prisoner, under conditions which permitted the commission of an offence of this nature.

A Special Sub-Committee was appointed by the Visiting Committee who made a long and careful enquiry into the matter, and their findings were duly reported to the Board.

Without entering into further detail it may be stated that, as a result of this enquiry, four of the female employees were dismissed from the Asylum's service, and arrangements have been made in reference to the provision of a new messroom for the attendants, which will, it is hoped, prevent the possibility of any similar occurrence in the future.

In view of the above, the Board desire to point out, as they have done on many occasions, how imperative it is that, every precaution should be taken to prevent the association of the sexes in an Asylum under circumstances other than those of complete and careful supervision.

LUNATICS PLACED IN A FOREIGN ASYLUM.

In December 1913 the Home Office forwarded to the Lunacy Commissioners correspondence and documents received from the Colonial Office relating to the case of a lady, Miss B., detained in an Asylum at Courtrai, who, it was alleged, had been removed thither from a convent in this country. It appeared that she was a British subject, born at St. Lucia, and that her removal to the Asylum had been carried out without the knowledge of her nearest relations, who, when subsequently informed thereof, had expressed strong resentment. From inquiry addressed to the Convent the Commissioners learned that it is an establishment of a sisterhood, of which the mother house is in Belgium, and there are four branch houses, two in Belgium and two in England; that it was customary for the sisters to change from one house to another from time to time, either to meet the needs of the respective houses or for the benefit of their own health; and that on account of a mental breakdown Miss B. was sent to the mother house for rest and change, whence she was afterwards removed to the Asylum.

The lady superior of the English convent was unaware that there was anything irregular or improper in removing Miss B. out of the jurisdiction of English law, and acted only in what

she thought the best interest of the patient as one of her community. It was stated that Miss B. had raised no objection to her removal. The Commissioners, though they doubted whether in her mental condition she was capable of doing so, and though no explanation was offered of the omission to give the relatives previous intimation of the removal, did not think it necessary to take any further action with reference to the lady superior, of whose *bonâ fides* they were satisfied. It was thought, however, that the question whether it was desirable that Miss B. should be repatriated, should be considered in her interest. For that purpose permission was applied for through the Foreign Office and granted by the courtesy of the Belgian Government for a member of our Board to visit Miss B. and report on her case. Like permission was given with regard to other patients of British nationality detained in the same Asylum. One of the Medical Commissioners accordingly visited the Asylum at Courtrai, where every facility was afforded, and all information asked for supplied with respect to the subject of his inquiry. He had prolonged interviews with Miss B. and nine other English ladies detained as patients. As the result he reported that all were insane and proper cases for detention, that they were well and kindly treated, and that no efforts were spared to ameliorate their condition and to render their lives as happy as possible. From information he obtained as to the Belgian law he was of opinion that it provides ample safeguards against improper detention. He held therefore that these ladies had not in any way suffered by their removal to Courtrai Asylum.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S PORTRAIT.

The Commissioners in Lunacy at the time when they became merged in the Board of Control were in possession of a portrait by Collier of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been their Chairman from the foundation of the Commission in 1845 till his death in 1885. It had been placed in the Board Room in 1878 on loan from Mr. Wilkes, one of the Medical Commissioners, for whom it had been painted. In 1888, Mr. Wilkes executed a deed of gift, by which he vested the property in trustees upon trust to permit the same to hang in the Board Room for the time being of the Commissioners, "and upon further
" trust if the Commission in Lunacy shall be abolished or if the
" functions of the said Commission shall be transferred to or
" merged in those of any other Government Department, so that
" the Commission shall cease to have a separate and independent
" existence, then to present the said portrait to the National
" Portrait Gallery." On the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, the Commissioners were of opinion that it would bring about the state of things contemplated by the donor in which the gift over was to take effect. They, therefore,

communicated with Mr. Alfred Davenport, executor of the last survivor of the trustees appointed by the deed of gift. Mr. Davenport accordingly offered the portrait to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, who accepted the gift, but having another portrait of Lord Shaftesbury in their gallery, agreed, much to our satisfaction, to allow Collier's picture to remain on loan in our Board Room.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) W. P. BYRNE,
Chairman.

(Signed) O. E. DICKENSON,
Secretary.

Supplement to Report.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK IN ASYLUMS IN 1914.

I.—*From the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Asylums.*

Report by F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., M.D., Hon. LL.D., Edin.,
F.R.C.P., on

A.—Work published during the year.

B.—Work in progress.

1. Insanity and Mental Deficiency.

Statistical inquiry (Dr. Mott).

Investigation of the family histories and environment of Mentally Defective Children (Miss A. Kelley).

2. The Diagnosis of Syphilis by the serum reaction (Mr. Mann).

3. Histology of Sexual and Ductless Glands in the Insane (Dr. Kojima).

4. Cerebral Mechanism of Speech (Dr. F. Sano).

5. Cerebral Embolism with temporary complete Motor Aphasia (Dr. Fisher).

6. Microscopic Examination of Central Nervous System in Para-myoclonus Multiplex and Disseminated Sclerosis.

II.—*From the London County Asylum, Bexley.*

Investigations regarding intra-cranial injections of salvarsanised serum (Dr. Monrad Krohn).

III.—*From the Dorset County Asylum.*

Report on Laboratory Work in 1914.

IV.—*From the Essex County Asylum, Brentwood.*

1. Report of the Clinico-Pathological and Pathological Work carried out by the Medical Staff during 1914.

2. Histological Comparison of Areas of Cerebral and Cerebellar Cortex in cases dying in a General Hospital with those dying in a Lunatic Asylum (J. Turner, M.B.).

3. The Biological Conception of Insanity (J. Turner, M.B.).

V.—*From the Lancashire County Asylum, Prestwich.*

Report on Laboratory Work in 1914, by Dr. R. M. Stewart.

VI.—*From the Lancashire County Asylum, Rainhill.*

Report by the Pathologist, Dr. G. A. Watson.

1. Observations on Cases of Encephalitis.

2. A case of complete absence of the Corpus Callosum as a Transverse Commissure.

VII.—*From the Staffordshire County Asylum, Stafford.*

Relationship between Epilepsy and Tuberculosis (B. H. Shaw, M.B.).

VIII.—*From the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.*

1. Report by Dr. Shaw Bolton.
2. Scientific Research. — Contributions by Drs. Devine, Gettings, Robinson, and Waldron.
3. Laboratory Report (Dr. Gettings).

IX.—*From the Cardiff City Asylum.*

1. Report on Research Work (Dr. Goodall).
2. Report on Research in Chemical Laboratory (Dr. R. V. Stanford).
3. Investigation of possible conveyance of infection in dysentery by dipterous insects (Dr. E. Barton-White).

I.—FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Report by F. W. Mott, F.R.S., M.D., Hon. LL.D., Edin., F.R.C.P.

Work published during the Year.

Dr. Mott.—Nature and Nurture in Mental Development.—John Murray, 1914.

The diagnosis and treatment of Parenchymatous Syphilis. Presidential Address. Section of Neurology and Psychological Medicine. British Medical Association, Aberdeen, British Medical Journal, 30th January 1914.

The application of Physiology and Pathology to the Study of the Mind in Health and Disease. Presidential Address. Section of Psychiatry, Royal Society of Medicine. Proc. Royal Society of Medicine, Vol. VIII., 1915.

Work in Progress.

Insanity and Mental Deficiency.

The investigation regarding the incidence of mental deficiency among the offspring of the insane in the London County Asylums has been continued during the year 1914. The Asylum authorities have ascertained the names and ages of the children under 16, with the school attended, of all the married admissions during the year. Copies of these notes have been forwarded to the Education authorities who have reported those children regarded as mentally defective.

Altogether the families of 588 insane parents have been investigated, and according to the reports received from the Education authorities only 15 (2 to 3 per cent.) of these had mentally defective children.

The reports show that these parents had 1,003 children of school age, 6-16, of whom 16 (1 to 2 per cent.) were reported as mentally defective. Two of these children belonged to the same family; a family which I have often used as an illustration of a remarkable transmission of blindness, insanity, and pauperism through many generations.

Statistics regarding Families (children under 16 years of age) of Insane Admissions to the London County Asylums during 1914, in which no Mental Deficiency is reported amongst offspring; 573 Families investigated.

Number of insane parents :

Male	-	-	-	-	275	} 573
Female	-	-	-	-	298	

Number of children of school age—6-16 years of age :

Male	-	-	-	-	472	} 961
Female	-	-	-	-	489	

Number of children under school age—5 and under :

Male	-	-	-	-	222	} 407
Female	-	-	-	-	185	

Number of children of unknown age :

Male	-	-	-	-	18	} 31
Female	-	-	-	-	13	

First attack of insanity in parent :

Male	-	-	-	-	214	} 428
Female	-	-	-	-	214	

Not first attack of insanity in parent :

Male	-	-	-	-	48	} 127
Female	-	-	-	-	79	

Unknown whether first attack of insanity :

Male	-	-	-	-	12	} 18
Female	-	-	-	-	6	

From the information furnished by the reports an attempt has been made to approximate the number of children born after the first attack of insanity in the parent.

Mothers.

Number of children born after first attack—6-16 years of age :

Male	-	-	-	-	14	} 31
Female	-	-	-	-	17	

Number of children under school age—5 and under :

Male	-	-	-	-	18	} 36
Female	-	-	-	-	18	

Fathers.

Number of children born after first attack—6-16 years of age :

Male	-	-	-	-	10	} 17
Female	-	-	-	-	7	

Number of children born after first attack under school age—5 and under :—

Male	-	-	-	-	-	14	} 25
Female	-	-	-	-	-	11	

The reports show that only 56 out of 573 parents had children after their first attack of insanity, and that 106 children were born after the onset of insanity in the parent, whereas the remaining 1,259 children were born before the parent became insane.

These figures show that the majority of the children are born before the patient becomes insane, and this agrees with the age periods of the onset of insanity in the great majority of the parents. Voluntary restriction of birth may partially account for the small number of children born after first attack. Again, there is evidence to show that in certain types of insanity the reproductive organs may suffer in their genetic function, and lastly a residence in the Asylum for a time during the period when propagation can occur would tend to limit the birth of children.

Age at Onset of Insanity in Parents: First Attack Cases.

			Insanity occurring within 3 months after Birth of Child, Puerperal.	Insanity occurring within 3 months to 1 year after Birth of Child.		Total.	
—	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
20-24 -	1	2	2	—	1	1	5
25-29 -	10	8	7	—	5	10	20
30-34 -	32	31	7	8	7	40	45
35-39 -	31	40	3	7	11	38	54
40-44 -	44	35	—	3	3	47	38
45-49 -	34	36	1	3	—	37	37
50-54 -	21	13	—	1	—	22	13
55-59 -	17	1	—	—	—	17	1
60-64 -	2	1	—	—	—	2	1
Totals	192	167	20	22	27	214	214

Considering the above table it appears that in the females 20 out of 214 first attacks occurred within 3 months of childbirth, and were therefore probably puerperal, a further 27 occurred within 3 months to 1 year following childbirth, and some of these may have a direct or indirect connection with the reproductive function. The table also shows a large incidence in the climacteric period in women, and it will be noticed that the involutional period in males occurs later, the comparatively high incidence between 40 and 50 being largely due to the greater frequency of general paralysis.

Families from which Mentally Defective Children were Reported.

Fifteen insane parents (4 fathers, 11 mothers) were reported to have 16 mentally defective children (8 male, 8 female) out of 48 children (24 male, 24 female) of under 16 years of age. In 10 instances the present was the first attack of insanity in the parent, the remaining 5 having had previous attacks.

The reports from the Education Authorities, however, indicate that the families were comparatively large, and that a number died in infancy.

Relative Bureau.—The card index concerning related cases in the London County Asylums has been continued and a large number of fresh cases have been added; it is of interest to note that a number of these

fresh cases belong to families already indexed. Nearly 4,000 cases have now been indexed, and much time is being spent in bringing the notes regarding these cases to date. On the completion of this work further statistics will be reported. A number of cases have died during the year, and we now have for comparison 10 pairs of brains of directly-related cases awaiting investigation.

Investigation of the Family Histories and Environment of 60 Mentally Defective Children in the L.C.C. Special Schools.

Miss Agnes Kelley has commenced the investigation for which the Board of Control made a grant of 300*l*. The research has only been in progress two months, consequently only a preliminary statement can be made regarding the procedure of the investigation and the overcoming of preliminary difficulties.

Sanction has been obtained from the Education Committee to make this inquiry, and by the courtesy of Dr. Hamar medical notes of each case are being placed at our disposal. The children have been selected by a chance method from the school registers, without regard to the interest or heredity of the cases, and it is hoped in this way to obtain a typical set of children. The schools selected are the Mowlem Street, Daniel Street, and Abbey Street Special Schools M.D. in the North, Centre, and South of Bethnal Green respectively. The school report on each child's ability and conduct is being considered together with the medical report. Home visits are also being made with a view to ascertaining the environment and industrial status of the family, and, as far as possible, of their relations. And in the matter of data for the family histories we are receiving helpful and reliable information from Mr. Lidbetter, of the Guardians' Office, Bethnal Green, in regard to any families on their case papers. It is hoped later to compile pedigrees from normal school children in the neighbouring schools for comparison with these.

2. The family histories of 60 insane cases, having children of school age, admitted to the L.C.C. Asylums from the same parish are also being investigated.

** Summary of the Results of Investigation of 50 Pedigrees from the Brunswick Street Special School, M.D., Haggerston, N.E., by Miss Agnes Kelley.*

Home Conditions.

Out of the 50 cases in only about half a dozen can the home conditions be described as good—even in comparison with the average home of the district. Only 5 fathers were in regular full-time employment; 12 belonged to regular trades, but had slack seasons; the remainder were either employed only part time (*i.e.*, were among the less skilled labourers of a trade) or were casuals, hawkers, &c. The employment of the mothers was desultory. The poorer the home conditions, as a rule, the less likely is the mother to be found working, *i.e.*, the less capable and energetic mothers do not add to the family income. A number, however, "do a little cleaning" at times, and some work at home at such trades as cardboard box-making, shoe-making, &c. This work is usually very badly paid.

* This investigation, which will be published in full detail, was undertaken by Miss Kelley at the instigation of the Hon. Rupert Guinness, who defrayed the expenses connected therewith.

Family Histories.

In some of the worst cases the total number of family is largest, and in most of such cases the rates for deaths in infancy, miscarriages, and still-births are highest. *Insanity* occurs in 30 per cent. of the pedigrees. In one case a parent was insane (father), and in 22 per cent. the insanity was found in the grandparents ; in the remainder it was in the co-laterals only. *Epilepsy* is found in 18 per cent. *Mental Deficiency* preponderates, being noted in 60 per cent. It is difficult in any way to measure the proportion of *Alcoholism* among these, as compared with normal families, as it is obvious that they are more easily affected by drink. But in a large proportion of the cases the parents are such heavy drinkers that the mental defect is probably intensified. *Tuberculosis* is very prevalent. The term "consumption" is so generally and inaccurately used among the people themselves that it would be useless to base any statistics on the frequent "died of consumption" reported. It is, however, apparent that these families are very liable to tuberculosis.

Throughout the pedigrees it is very noticeable that both physically and mentally, in wage-earning capacity and in ability to take care of the home and children, the standard of the individuals is "below par." A whole family of such individuals (though they may not all, or nearly all, be "mental defectives") cannot be compared in mental and bodily health and vigour with a normal family. They are wanting in initiative ; are often inert and thriftless, the men low wage earners, the women poor housewives ; and they tend mentally and physically to be unfit to keep their place in the struggle for existence.

Feeble-minded children are, however, to be found in all grades of society, but it appears that there is a tendency to sedimentation of the feeble-minded in certain districts more than others.

2. "*The Diagnosis of Syphilis by the Serum Reaction.*"*The Wassermann Reaction.*

Mr. Mann has continued the work on the Wassermann reaction that was commenced in order to estimate the incidence of syphilis in various types of the community and as a means of diagnosis, and the following brief conclusions are based on the results of 6,796 reactions :—

A.—*Asylum Cases.*

Over 1,000 specimens of cerebrospinal fluid have been examined for the diagnosis of general paralysis. Nearly 400 of these cases have since died, and the diagnosis has been confirmed by autopsy, and, when necessary, by microscopic examination. A positive reaction was obtained in 98 per cent. of the cases of general paralysis confirmed post mortem.

The serum of over 300 cases of general paralysis has been examined, and a positive reaction obtained in 98–99 per cent.

Thirty patients out of 418 epileptics gave a positive serum test—7·4 per cent.

The examination of the serum of 284 consecutive male admissions to Cane Hill Asylum showed a positive serum reaction in 89 instances—31 per cent. Excluding general paralytics, 28 positive reactions were obtained with the 223 cases examined—12·5 per cent.

One hundred and fifty male cases of some years' residence in Cane Hill Asylum, and considered irrecoverable, were examined, and positive serum results obtained in 12 instances—8 per cent.

Eighty patients out of 951 insane non-paralytic patients gave a positive serum reaction—8·4 per cent.

B.—Other than Asylum Cases.

Six hundred and twenty-nine tests were made on specimens of serum forwarded by Sir John Collie from apparently healthy male adults who had to pass before him for medical examination before entering their employment. Of 500 cases, 46 cases, or 9·2 per cent., gave a positive reaction. Of these cases those who had been in the army or navy gave 18·89 per cent. positive reactions, and the remainder 6·02 per cent.

Admissions to Poor Law Infirmaries.

						Per cent.
Shoreditch	1,103 cases examined,	187 positive serum reactions				16·9
Westminster	305	„	94	„	„	30·8
Paddington	75	„	14	„	„	18·6
Total	- 1,483		295			19·9

The Shoreditch cases include 71 instances in which the serum of pregnant women, or the blood from the umbilical cord of the newly born child was examined; in 39 the blood of both mother and child was examined, and in every instance where positive reactions were obtained both gave a positive reaction; in 32 instances the blood of the mother or the child was examined.

Of the 71 cases, 14 gave positive reactions, *i.e.*, 19·7 per cent. In 29 instances the mother was single and 8 gave positive Wassermann reactions, *i.e.*, 27·6 per cent. The remainder, 42, were married, and 6, or 14·3 per cent., positive reactions were obtained. A comparison of the married and single cases shows that whereas the single cases were extremely young and in most instances it was the first pregnancy, the married cases were of greater age, and the majority had had previous pregnancies.

In addition, the blood from the umbilical cord of 154 children born in the St. Pancras district has been tested. Dr. T. Shadick Higgins, Medical Officer of Health of St. Pancras, has made arrangements for the forwarding of these specimens which have come mainly from the maternity wards of the New Hospital for Women.

Of the 154 specimens examined, 5 gave a positive reaction and 3 doubtful reactions. In another case the blood of the mother gave a positive reaction, but the blood of the child was decomposed and a test was not made. Including this case, 6 definitely positive reactions were obtained from the 155 cases, *i.e.*, 4 to 5 per cent. In contrast to the Shoreditch cases these were all legitimate births, and the majority of the mothers had had previous pregnancies.

Tests were made on 257 specimens of blood from feeble-minded children of ages varying from 3–14 years, inmates of one of the National Institutions for children requiring care and control, and a positive reaction was obtained in 21 cases, *i.e.*, 8·1 per cent. The detailed results of the above investigations will be reported in full at a later date.

3. Histology of Sexual and Ductless Glands in the Insane.

Dr. Kojima (Tokio), at my suggestion and under my direction, is engaged upon a systematic microscopic examination of the sexual and ductless glands in various types of insanity, and thereby following up

previous researches carried on by Dr. Laura Forster under my direction. He is systematically weighing all these organs in a series of 100 consecutive autopsies and making microscopic examinations of those requiring further investigation. Without at present being able to give precise data, it seems probable that compared with normal cases the sexual glands of certain types of the true insanities (as distinct from organic brain disease, *e.g.*, general paralysis) tend to show a more or less degree of atrophy of the generative structures in both male and female. In the male there is a diminution or absence of mitosis in the nuclei of the spermatogons, a tendency to thickening of the laminapropria and an increase of the interstitial tissue. In certain types of insanity in the female, Dr. Kojima's observations support those of Dr. Forster who was able to show an early involution, decrease or absence of the lutein cells, immature Graafian follicles and small corpora lutea as compared with the general run of hospital cases. Many chronic diseases may produce similar changes in these glands, but in cases of certain types of insanity, *e.g.*, dementia præcox, as Dr. Forster showed, the atrophic change was most marked. Dr. Kojima has been fortunate enough to obtain a case of dementia præcox dying after a few days' illness from pneumonia, whose bodily condition prior to this—judging from the condition of the organs—was quite healthy; the ductless glands of this case were all systematically investigated, but the only gland which was found definitely abnormal were the ovaries which were very small, fibrotic, and with greatly diminished follicles, corpora lutea and lutein cells; also there were but few corpora albicantia.

The thyroid gland from a number of cases has also been investigated; these include four cases of hypothyroidism, showing excess of fibrous tissue and lymphoid tissue, the gland being more or less destroyed; in the most advanced cases the epithelial cells of the vesicles have almost disappeared, and when present they appear to have undergone a hyaline degeneration. Examination of the central nervous system in these cases of hypothyroidism has confirmed my previous observations which I published in conjunction with Dr. Brun, in which we were able to show a marked chromolytic change in the ganglion cells of the brain and spinal cord. It appears that this condition of hypothyroidism with mental confusion (sometimes associated with obvious signs of myxoedema) is more common than is generally supposed in women at the climacteric period, and only a systematic examination of all cases will determine their relative frequency, as the *obvious* physical signs of myxoedema are generally absent in cases admitted to the Asylum. These cases are sometimes confused with Korsakoff's psychosis and the history of alcoholism may mislead the investigator if care is not taken to eliminate cause from coincidence. Hypothyroidism in the male as compared with the female is very uncommon. Often when there is hypothyroidism there is increase in the size of the pituitary which may be due to a similar pseudo hypertrophic change of the gland as in the thyroid, or compensatory in the formation of colloid. There is a great variability in the weight of the thyroid gland, the lowest in the series of 100 being 4.5 grams, the heaviest 52.5 grams. The weight cannot be looked upon as an index of functional capacity, without microscopic investigation; for the most marked case of hypothyroidism weighed 33.6 grams. There is much less variability in the weights of the gland in the male than in the female; in one case, a congenital imbecile (male), all the ductless glands were small and the thyroid only weighed 4.4 grams, but microscopic examination showed a normal structure. Comparatively speaking the thyroid gland in males almost always is normal in appearance, and so far as the investigations go show but little change, a condition of things quite different to that of the female.

4. "*Cerebral Mechanism of Speech.*"

Dr. F. Sano, Superintendent of the Antwerp Asylum for acute mental cases, in receipt of a Government grant from the National Health Research Committee, has worked in the laboratory since the occupation of the city by the Germans.

A number of brains, illustrating anatomical defects caused by various pathological lesions, bearing upon the subject of the "*Cerebral Mechanism of Speech*" have been placed at his disposal.

He is making a systematic investigation by serial sections and drawings of the following material and correlating the same as far as possible with the clinical symptoms observed during life :—

- (1) Cerebral hemi-atrophy caused by a tuberculous tumour of the left hemisphere in early infancy causing the formation of a large cyst with the destruction of all the projection systems of fibres excepting those from the frontal lobes. The patient was nevertheless able to earn his living as a clerk, using his left hand and speaking normally. Although the left optic radiations were destroyed his vision was not noticeably affected.
- (2) A case of softening of Broca's convolution due to arterial disease in which speech returned but with dysarthria; this dysarthria, however, could be explained by a small patch of softening in the medulla on the left side damaging the nucleus of the 12th, showing the necessity of examining all parts of the brain before coming to conclusions as to the effects of a gross lesion of the hemisphere.
- (3) A case of sensory aphasia caused by occlusion of the posterior branch of the middle cerebral with correlation of clinical signs and symptoms.
- (4) A case of softening of the whole speech zone of the left hemisphere.
- (5) A case of tumour of the temporal lobe with sensory aphasia.
- (6) A case of occipito-temporal tumour.
- (7) A case of pseudo-bulbar paralysis with bilateral softening in the anterior third of the posterior half of the internal capsule.

5. *A case of embolism of the anterior branch of the middle cerebral with temporary complete motor aphasia by Dr. Fisher.*

6. Dr. Beach under my direction has made a systematic microscopic examination of the central nervous systems in (1) a case of para-myoclonus multiplex, and (2) a case of disseminated sclerosis. The former was a member of a family, four of whom belonging to the same co-fraternity suffered with this disease; the microscopic changes in the central nervous system, Dr. Beach finds, correspond with those which I have previously described in another member that died, and which I have reported in the archives of the laboratory.

I am at present engaged upon an investigation of the choroid plexus, and the results so far obtained are of importance in connection with the results obtained by Dixon and Halliburton's experimental observations.

II.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, BEXLEY.

Dr. G. H. Monrad Krohn :—

Further Investigations regarding Intra-Cranial Injections of Salvarsanised Serum.

By post-mortem injections, Dr. Monrad Krohn finds that the injections by the methods described by him in the "*Lancet*" of July 4th, 1914, page 61, are subarachnoid as well as subdural.

The result of this anatomical investigation will be published in the "Journal of Mental Science" during 1915.

III.—FROM THE DORSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

Laboratory Work in 1914.

During the past year much useful work has been undertaken in the Laboratory, and in the 50th volume of the "Journal of Mental Science" Dr. Perdrau published an interesting contribution on "Pigment occurring in the Dentate Nuclei of the Cerebellum in a Chronic Case of Graves' Disease associated with Scleroderma and Insanity." The usual routine of bacteriological and pathological examinations from clinical and post-mortem material was carefully and consistently carried through by Dr. Perdrau and Dr. Elliott. Later on Dr. Perdrau undertook an investigation of the pathology of cases showing during life symptoms referable to general paralysis. As a result of which an account is being published of three cases in which a diagnosis of general paralysis was made clinically, and in which the pathological findings were respectively:—Tumour pressing on left frontal region; Pellagra; and Huntington's Chorea.

IV.—FROM THE ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM, BRENTWOOD.

1. *Report of the Clinico-Pathological and Pathological work carried out by the Medical Staff during 1914.*

This detailed report has been separately printed. It opens with an account of the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid and blood of 30 cases (18 males, 12 females), (a) by the Ross-Jones Ammonium Sulphate Test, and (b) for lymphocytosis. This is followed by a comprehensive analysis and tabulation of the results of 277 post-mortem examinations, ranged under the headings of (A) Nervous System, (B) Thorax, (C) Abdomen.

2. *A Comparison of the Histological Appearances in defined areas of the Cerebral and Cerebellar Cortex in cases dying in a General Hospital with those dying in a Lunatic Asylum.* By John Turner, M.B. (Review of Neurology and Psychiatry, January 1915.)

The following passages indicate the scope of the investigation, and the results it yielded:—

"This research was undertaken to ascertain whether a particular form of Betz cell was more commonly found in asylum brains, and to estimate the relative proportion of this changed cell to the total number of Betz cells in each case.

"Other points which have incidentally been touched on are: (a) The relative frequency of gliosis in the two series; (b) a comparison of the vessel changes; (c) other nerve cell changes, pigmentation.

* * * * *

Summary.

"To briefly recapitulate the chief results of this study, it appears that the strictly pathological changes—gliosis, colloid degeneration, and especially vessel changes—predominate in the hospital series.

"Of the three changes which I consider, for reasons given in the paper, inherent anomalous conditions of nervous structure, at least two preponderated largely in the asylum cases. These two are (a) axonal-like Betz cells, (b) presence of subcortical nerve cells.

"The third change is 'halo degeneration,' and in this the evidence is not decisive. All it absolutely allows us to affirm is (1) that it occurs most commonly among the supra-granular cells, and of these it is chiefly the small outermost-lying elements which are most affected. (2) That in the 'insane series it is much more common in cases of dementia præcox and congenital mental defect. Probably, if the comparison had extended over a larger area of the cerebrum so as to include the higher associational regions, it would be found that the 'halo cell' is more common in these regions in the insane; at all events it is found more commonly in the prefrontal area in insane cases than in the ascending frontal. Time and opportunity have not allowed me to carry out such an extended comparative study, although I consider this would be well worth making, and would, I believe, result in valuable information towards a theory of insanity."

3. *The Biological Conception of Insanity.* By J. Turner, M.B. (A paper published in the "Journal of Mental Science," July 1914.)

V.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, PRESTWICH.

Report of Work done in the Pathological Laboratory during 1914.

Dr. R. M. Stewart reports :—

Further investigations have been made on sympathetic nerves and ganglia in various nervous and general diseases.

I find the occurrence of lesions in the abdominal sympathetic is an event of considerable frequency, but it is difficult to determine what part these changes play in the production of symptoms of sympathetic disorder. Even the complete removal of the solar plexus in animals causes no permanent affection of the functions of the abdominal visceral organs.

One point of importance elucidated by these investigations would appear to be that abdominal sympathetic nerves offer an easy avenue for infection from visceral lesions towards the central nervous system.

With a view to determining the existence of sympathetic disturbance during life, a clinical and experimental study of epilepsy and other nervous disorders was undertaken; the results and methods employed were embodied in a paper published in the Review of Neurology and Psychiatry, July 1914 (the action of Adrenalin and Epinine on the Pupil in Epilepsy).

Considerable time has also been spent on the complete examination of the nervous system in several rare cases of nervous disease.

The material studied included :—

- (1) The brain and spinal cord from a patient who succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning, 23 days after inhaling coal gas. The morbid changes in no way resembled the usual pathological findings, the brain showing a widespread cortical encephalomalacia and myelin degeneration, demonstrated by the osmic acid stain.
- (2) A case of meningo-vascular syphilis, whose nervous system afforded an extreme example of the immediate effects of the syphilitic virus on the supporting, enclosing, and vascular

structures of the central nervous system. The value of this case was much enhanced by the presence of a highly typical lesion, resulting from occlusion of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

- (3) A case of polioencephalitis inferior in an alcoholic subject ; only 18 cases of this rare disease are to be found in the literature.
- (4) A case of Huntington's Chorea. Full clinical notes were taken on this patient, whose period of detention in the Asylum dated from 1907. The examination of the nervous system, although at present incomplete, confirms the recent observations of Marie and Lhermitte.

The introduction of the Wassermann reaction, while affording strong evidence of syphilitic infection, carries with it the disadvantages of demanding experienced services for its performance. Attempts have, therefore, been made to find a simple yet trustworthy substitute. One of these is the colloidal gold reaction introduced by Lange.

Research has been commenced with it in this laboratory, and so far, the results fully justify the claims made in its support.

The work of cataloguing and classifying the pathological material has been commenced on the card-index system.

VI.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, RAINHILL.

The following report for the year 1914 has been furnished by the Pathologist to the Asylum—Dr. G. A. Watson. (It includes the substance of a report sent in last year, which was inadvertently omitted from this supplement) :—

1. *Observations on Cases of Encephalitis* ("Journal of Mental Science," Vol. LX., No. 251, October 1914).—This is a preliminary account by Dr. Reeve and myself of a condition which may be described as encephalitis or encephalo-myelitis. The following is an abstract of the above paper together with some additional observations.

The clinical symptoms in all the cases are of a fairly uniform character, whilst the pathological changes found in those which have ended fatally are believed to be distinctive.

Clinical Symptoms.—Of the 6 cases dealt with in the preliminary communication 5 occurred in women, aged from 24 to 41 years at the time of death ; the male died at the age of 35 years. The duration of the symptoms varied from a few weeks to several years. A diagnosis of dementia paralytica was made in some instances, but this appears to have been done rather from the want of another diagnosis than from any firm conviction of its accuracy. In only one case was such a diagnosis made on admission. Two cases presented many of the symptoms of cerebral tumour.

The chief symptoms may be briefly described as follows :—Rapidly increasing paresis—often quite sudden in onset—is constant, varying in severity and extent, but affecting chiefly the lower extremities. In severe cases the paresis is of a widespread character, involving not only all the limbs but also the facial and lingual muscles, and in the later stages muscular twitchings or definite convulsions may occur.

Gastro-intestinal symptoms in the form of abdominal discomfort, vomiting, and ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane occurred in most cases, and in two the vomiting was of such a nature as to strongly support the diagnosis of cerebral tumour.

In four cases a dry eczematous state of the nose, face, and backs of the hands was present, and in one a condition described as being like "sunburn" is noted.

Some of the cases recovered more or less completely—at least temporarily—from the parietic and other symptoms, but showed marked mental deterioration.

Pathological Appearances.—Several of the specimens upon the examination of which the following general description is founded were obtained some years ago. At that time the significance of the condition was not appreciated, and only portions of the brain were preserved for microscopical examination, which at the time was undertaken merely for the purpose of confirming, or otherwise, the provisional diagnosis of dementia paralytica which had been made. In the later cases a more extensive examination of the nervous system has been made, although this is still incomplete.

The brain and its membranes in most instances appeared quite normal, and in no way suggestive of dementia paralytica or meningo-vascular syphilis. There were no signs of active meningitis in any case. In one or two instances there was some atrophy of the prefrontal region and slight opacity of the pia-arachnoid.

Microscopically, the outstanding lesion found in all the cases is in the Betz cells of the cerebral cortex. These are mostly swollen, their processes are defective, and they show advanced chromatolysis. Most of the persisting stainable substance is usually at the periphery of the cell, in some instances on one side only, and the remainder appears as a fine dust. The nucleus, when present, is in some cells swollen but oftener it is rather shrunken and distorted. It is usually displaced to one side, either about the middle or nearer the base of the cell, though occasionally to, or towards, the apex. It may be noted, however, that a considerable proportion of the cells do not show a nucleus; a greater proportion, it seems to us, than can be accounted for by the supposition that the nucleus has been missed in a given section. Most of the cells contain a greater or less amount of pigment. A *very few* cells have a rather more normal appearance but *none* are normal, and the great majority show the changes above described. These, on the whole, are not typically "axonal." The only variability found in the appearance of the cells in the different cases was in the amount of the swelling of the cell, and seeming chronicity of the pathological process.

This lesion is so constant and so characteristic, especially as regards its very widespread distribution, that it appears to us to be pathognomonic.

The solitary cells of Meynert in the post-central cortex are also involved, though less severely than the Betz cells. The other nerve cells of the central region, as also those of other parts of the cortex examined, are, by contrast, much less changed in most cases, often indeed being quite or almost normal.

The evidence of reactive change in the meninges, the vascular walls and the neuroglia, although never altogether absent, is often but slight, and never present in anything like the degree which occurs in typical cases of dementia paralytica.

In two of the more recent cases—those in which cerebral tumour was suspected during life—the characteristic lesion of the Betz cells is present, practically every one of these cells seen being profoundly affected, and there is also considerable degeneration of the cells of the prefrontal cortex. In addition some of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord, those of some of the cranial nerve nuclei, and the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum are involved but to a less degree than the Betz cells.

The basal ganglia in these cases appeared to be somewhat swollen and altered in colour. Microscopically much degeneration of the nerve cells of these structures was found, the vessels are intensely congested, and in one case in particular numerous small hæmorrhages are present with recent neuroglial proliferation.

Three other cases—all of the female sex—which presented symptoms very similar to those shown by the cases which had previously proved fatal—have still more recently died. In all these the Betz cell lesion is quite typical, and there is no marked evidence of reactive change in the meninges, vessels, or neuroglia. The cerebro-spinal fluid was examined during life in one of these cases but with negative results.

In none of the cases were there any signs or symptoms of syphilis noted during life, and in only one case was any evidence of this disease found post mortem.

Several other cases, with symptoms more or less resembling those above described, are still under observation, and in these it is proposed to carry out the Wassermann test.

As regards the mental symptoms the majority of the cases have been classified as dementia præcox, and at first it occurred to us that we might be dealing with a condition which produced mental symptoms analogous to those of dementia præcox, but which may ultimately lead to changes more widespread and destructive in character than those usually seen in such cases. It is of interest, however, to note that the lesions of the nervous system found up to the present appear to us to bear some resemblance to those described as occurring in pellagra, although these cannot be said to be altogether pathognomonic, nor was the presence of this disease suspected during life, excepting in one case, and here the clinical picture so strongly resembled that of cerebral tumour as to overshadow that of pellagra. Respecting the earlier cases it may also be noted that at the time they were under observation little or no attention appears to have been paid to the existence of pellagra in English Asylums.

2. A Case of Complete Absence of the Corpus Callosum as a Transverse Commissure.—An interesting example of this condition is being investigated with Mr. D. Douglas-Crawford. The patient was an imbecile, and the specimen differs from many others of the kind hitherto described in that whilst in one cerebral hemisphere there is great dilatation of the lateral ventricle, in the other there is little or no dilatation of the body of the ventricle, or of the anterior and descending horns.

The septum pellucidum is entirely absent. The anterior commissure is normal. The body, and also the fore and aft fibres of the fornix, are well developed and the latter have normal relations, but there are no transverse fornix fibres. The outer border of the body of the fornix in each hemisphere becomes continuous with a septum or layer of nervous substance which blends above with the gyrus cinguli. This septum with the adjoined fornix forms the mesial boundary of the body of the lateral ventricle. In the left hemisphere (in which the body of the ventricle is not dilated), the septum is of considerable thickness, but in the opposite hemisphere, owing to the extreme dilatation of the ventricle, it has become much stretched and forms a very thin sheet. The septum or sheet in each hemisphere is seen microscopically to consist chiefly of nerve fibres covered by ventricular ependyma. The nerve fibres appear to run chiefly between the frontal and occipito-temporal lobes, although perforating fibres passing towards the fornix, and probably arising from the cingulum, are also present. The cingulum and the striæ longitudinales are well developed.

The cerebral hemispheres show several interesting anomalies of convolitional pattern including a well-marked superficial gyrus cunei on both sides, a condition which appears to be constant in such cases.

A somewhat extensive microscopical examination of the cerebral cortex is being made and a curious distribution of the Betz cells has been found in one hemisphere. In this hemisphere—the right—an old lesion has occurred causing some shrivelling of the cortex, involving chiefly the upper and middle parts of the central region, and the greater part of the superior frontal gyrus. The lower portion of the sulcus centralis is present and the Betz cells bear a normal relation to most of this furrow, but the upper portion of the sulcus has apparently not been laid down, and the upper part of the Betz cell area has no relation to any furrow. Also very few Betz cells were found on the mesial aspect of this hemisphere. In the opposite hemisphere a fairly usual sulcus centralis exists, and the Betz cells, so far as examined, are normally distributed.

The different types of cortex normally found towards the anterior reaches of the superior frontal gyrus are unrecognisable in the right hemisphere, and the prefrontal (fronto-polar) area appears to be restricted in extent.

VII.—FROM THE STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, STAFFORD.

Relationship between Epilepsy and Tuberculosis. By B. H. Shaw. M.B.
("British Medical Journal," May 16th, 1914, and "Journal of Mental Science," July 1914.)

The Commissioners in their Report for 1913 suggested that the high proportion of epileptics, nearly 20 per cent., in Staffordshire needed investigation.

An analysis of all admissions to the Stafford Asylum for the decade 1904–13 showed an epileptic percentage on total admitted of each sex of 11·4 for males and 12·8 for females. The corresponding figures for period 1907–11 given in Commissioners' Report are 9·2 and 6·6 respectively. Dividing the area served by this Institution into urban and rural districts, analysis of the female patients admitted during the decade 1904–13 showed an epileptic percentage on total admissions from each district as follows :—

Rural - - 8·54

|

Urban - - 15·08

Analysis of present population of both the Workhouses from such areas and the Asylum gave the subjoined percentages of epileptics on total resident insane :—

	Asylum.		Asylum and Workhouses.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Rural areas - - - -	13·5	12·5	14·3	12·8
Urban areas - - - -	15·4	21·6	21·8	26·2

It is apparent that our excessive epileptic ratio is due to the industrial districts, and that urbanization tells, as far as epilepsy is concerned, more on the female population than on the male.

The after-history of 1,174 patients admitted during the decade 1904–13 showed that of the non-epileptics 28·3 per cent. died and 16·6 per cent.

remained on December 31st, 1913. The corresponding figures for epileptics were 39·7 and 40·5 respectively. A comparison of the causes of death showed roughly a 10 per cent. greater mortality from tuberculosis amongst epileptics. It was also determined that there appeared to be a gradual increase in tuberculosis mortality depending on duration of residence amongst the non-epileptic which did not obtain with epileptics.

A comparison of the death rate of Wolverhampton, which is our main industrial area, with that of the county shows that in Wolverhampton at the ages when epilepsy becomes established there is a considerably greater male mortality than female; this very possibly has a bearing on the excessive female epileptic ratios from urban areas shown above.

It is noticeable that associated with a high epileptic ratio in Asylums is a high tuberculosis incidence. Taking the dozen Asylums with the highest and lowest epileptic averages, we find that the first-mentioned group has an average epileptic percentage of 18·2 and a corresponding tuberculosis mortality of 17·8, while the dozen having the lowest epileptic percentages show an average epileptic rate of 7·9 and a correspondingly low mortality from tuberculosis, viz., 13·7.

Seventy patients in the female epileptic ward, 10 of whom were non-epileptics, were given diagnostic tuberculin injections, with the result that as far as epileptics were concerned the reaction was positive in 83·3 per cent., doubtful in 11·7 and negative in 5·0. Of the 10 non-epileptics, the reaction was positive in 4. Response to the injection was noted to be rapid in epileptics, and a marked depression of temperature after the initial rise was common, and seemed to bear some relation to the severity of the fits. Subnormal temperatures were noted in 58·3 per cent.; physical signs in 36·6 per cent. Of those giving a positive reaction to tuberculin physical signs were present in 61·6 per cent.

It is pointed out that an epileptic fit may effect tuberculin auto-inoculation and cause elevation of temperature in consequence. Since publishing this paper I have noted that decided lymphocytosis is present in the blood of epileptics after fits, markedly so in serial cases. This has previously been noted (Pugh) and is of interest as a similar condition is observed in tuberculosis. The blood changes are still being investigated.

Associated with a high ratio of epileptics in urban relatively to rural districts is a similarly high infantile and early childhood mortality from tuberculosis, convulsions and atrophy, debility and marasmus, and also a correspondingly high proportion of occupied married women (12·9 as compared with 6·2).

It is contended that epilepsy may be an evidence of tuberculous infection in childhood, probably infecting the bronchial glands initially, and that the convulsions are due either to reflex irritation so set up or to the resulting toxæmia acting on an unstable nervous system, either inherited or acquired. Further, that the constantly recurring seizures not only establish a vicious habit as far as the nervous system is concerned, but also effect tuberculin auto-inoculation, thus tending to keep the tuberculous process in check, so that, instead of a fatal termination, epilepsy results.

Consequently, the advisability of carefully searching for tuberculous foci in children the moment epileptic fits develop, and also the immediate use of tuberculin in their treatment, should receive consideration.

VIII.—FROM THE WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.

Dr. Shaw Bolton reports as follows:—

“I was engaged throughout the first half of the year in the completion of a work, ‘The Brain in Health and Disease,’ which was published by Mr. Edward Arnold in the month of July. This monograph, which

summarises my researches of the past 18 years, is a treatise of general cerebral physiology and pathology.

“Dr. Robinson and I have practically completed the systematic examination of the brain of a case of long standing permanent blindness in which central vision had been largely regained. My report to the Commissioners in the year 1911 contained a number of preliminary remarks on this case, but it is now possible, though the work is not entirely completed, to make a definite statement of the results. A disuse atrophy of the visuo-sensory cortex is everywhere marked with the exception of the central (calcarine) portion, and there is no doubt that this is due to an associative block which is consequent on extensive bilateral lesions of the posterior parts of the cerebral hemispheres. It would, therefore, appear that the calcarine core of the visuo-sensory area serves in some degree as an anatomical base for macular as distinct from non-macular or panoramic vision. It appears probable that human macular vision is an evolution dependent on (1) the development of binocular vision, *i.e.*, on the employment of corresponding parts of the retinae simultaneously, and on (2) the simultaneous development of the capability to pay prolonged and individual attention to particular points of the general visual panorama. Macular vision is thus superposed on the neuronie apparatus for panoramic, and the two types shade into one another, the central parts of the retinae and the corresponding central (calcarine) cores of the pear-shaped visuo-sensory areas being the parts concurrently employed in macular vision. The associative block caused by the lesions in this case, therefore, may be regarded as having been enough to stop the passage of the feeble panoramic stimuli without interfering seriously with the macular and stronger visual stimuli. The continued passage of the latter has prevented the onset, in the calcarine core of the visuo-sensory area, of the disuse atrophy which elsewhere in these areas is general. The histological investigation of this case may claim not only to have explained the clinical features present during life, but to have added to our knowledge of the part played by the visuo-sensory area in macular and in non-macular or panoramic vision. It may in fact be stated that the anatomical basis of the former is the cortex of the calcarine core of the pear-shaped visuo-sensory area, and that the anatomical basis of the latter lies in the surrounding and remaining visuo-sensory cortex. The reasons for these conclusions will be elaborated when the results of our research are published. The publication will be done in association with Dr. Byrom Bramwell who is responsible for the clinical aspect in the investigation.”

During the year the following Papers have been published :—

By Dr. Devine :—

“*The Clinical Significance of Katatonic Symptoms.*” (“Journal of Mental Science,” April 1914.)

“This paper is designed to show that Katatonic symptoms are not necessarily the expression of a deteriorating process. When cases are studied over a long period, it is found that they often recover without any evidence of dementia. The conclusions arrived at are as follows :—

- “(1) That Katatonic phenomena occur in a variety of mental disorders, and are not necessarily significant of deterioration.
- “(2) That the existence of actual confusion is significant of subsequent dementia, and the demonstration of this condition affords a valuable prognostic sign.

“(3) That a prognosis cannot always be made on a purely symptomatological basis.

“(4) That the course of the symptoms is largely dependent upon the make-up of the personality, and that no true estimate of their value can be made without reference to the reaction type or mental constitution of the individual.”

“*The Biological Significance of Delusions.*”—(“Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine,” 1914, Vol. 7.)

“This paper is based upon a prolonged study of a case of premature dementia (*dementia præcox*) of the delusional type. It is shown that the patient possessed a defective mental make-up which prevented him from making an energetic reaction to reality. The delusional phantasy which he erected served as a method of compensation for his incapacity in action, and it constituted a method of adjustment by means of which he attained a state of mental equilibrium. In such cases the delusional scheme may be said to fulfil a definite function, in so far as it is the expression of certain underlying trends in the individual, and satisfies certain needs which cannot find expression in a normal manner.”

By Dr. Robinson:—

“*Some Doubtful Cases of so-called General Paralysis of the Insane.*”
(“Journal of Mental Science,” April 1914.)

“This paper contained a useful description of a number of cases of progressive dementia secondary to non-syphilitic arterio-sclerosis, which in their symptomatology and course resembled cases of chronic general paralysis.”

By Drs. Gettings and Waldron:—

“*Detection of a Dysentery Carrier.*” (“Journal of Mental Science,” October 1914.)

In consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in August both the routine educational work of the Institution and also the work of the laboratories have been seriously interfered with. Dr. Gettings has, however, carried out some useful routine work and has at the same time worked industriously at his investigation with regard to the subject of Asylum dysentery.

Laboratory Report for 1914 (by Dr. Gettings).

“In spite of various difficulties experienced after August this has been a busier year than 1913. Not only has the routine work for the clinicians increased over 25 per cent., but that done with regard to dysentery has also been heavier.

“The routine work does not call for much comment: it consisted of Wassermann tests, Widal’s blood counts, examination of material for detection of organisms, &c. Just over 100 patients were Wassermanned, both blood and fluid being examined in all but a few cases.

“An outbreak of typhoid fever in one of the female wards led to an investigation to determine the source if possible. Nine of the patients in the ward were found to give positive Widal reactions and from two of them the *B. Typhosus* was isolated. No clinical symptoms were present

at all and they appeared to be true carriers. After the removal and isolation of these 9 cases no further outbreak occurred.

“As in the previous year the main part of the work done has been in relation to dysentery which has again been epidemic here. Specimens were examined from approximately 60 patients and the dysentery bacillus isolated from one-third of these. This is a lower percentage than in the previous year and is probably due to the fact that the cases were of a milder type—blood and mucus being rarely present in the stools examined during the year. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the specimens received were from cases of ordinary diarrhoea as well as dysentery.

“Investigations were conducted on the serum relationships of the dysentery bacilli isolated, a work of some difficulty, whilst further experiments were made on the question of variations amongst the group.

“During the year a dysentery carrier was detected and isolated. This case appeared to have been infectious for over four years and to have been responsible for at least one ward epidemic without arousing suspicion. Such a case showed the dangers of dysentery carriers in Asylums and the difficulties of detecting them. Details were given in the publication of the case.”

IX.—FROM THE CARDIFF CITY ASYLUM.

1. *Research Work in 1914.*

Dr. Goodall reports as follows:—

This work, which was continued on the ordinary lines until the end of July 1914, was unfortunately then greatly interrupted and hampered by the outbreak of the war. The services of our Pathologist, Dr. Schölberg, being called upon, he was only able to devote a very short time to the prosecution of research work. Up to Midsummer, 1914, Dr. Schölberg and I were engaged upon investigations, and these were incorporated in the work which formed the basis of the Croonian Lectures, which I had the honour to deliver before the Royal College of Physicians, London, in June 1914, upon “Modern Aspects of Certain Problems in the Pathology of Mental Disorders.” These lectures were published in “The Lancet” on December 5, 12, 19, and 26. It is not possible for me to do more here than refer to the subjects with which I dealt.

As regards the first lecture: After certain observations upon Morbid Histology in Mental Disorders, with a special reference to the “Dementia Præcox” group of cases, and to Dementia Paralytica, the following subjects were dealt with:—The Lesions in Dementia Paralytica and Cerebral Lues; Relations of Dementia Paralytica and Cerebral Lues; Neuropathic Inheritance in Dementia Paralytica; Comparison of Sleeping Sickness and General Paralysis; Evidence for a Toxic Process in the latter disease; the presence of Spirochaetes in the Brain Cortex in Dementia Paralytica, with the result of inoculation experiments upon rabbits; the Therapeutic use of Hexamethylenetetramine in Dementia Paralytica; Micro-Organisms and Toxins in connection with Mental Diseases; the Infection-Psychoses; Disorders of Metabolism in the principal kinds of Insanity; Thyroid Treatment of certain kinds of Insanity.

Lectures 2 and 3 were concerned with the Ductless Glands and Mental Disease; Toxicity of Fluids in the Insane; Auto-Intoxication; Indicanuria in Mental Disorders; the Results of the Bacteriological Examination of Fæces in them; Leucocytosis in the chief kinds of Insanity, with a summary of our knowledge on this subject, and a

reference to the clinical significance of leucocytal changes ; Ferments and Antiferments in Mental Disorders ; Influence of Intercurrent Disease in these ; Results of Treatment by Drugs which produce Leucocytosis (such as Sodium Nucleinate and Tuberculin) ; a method of obtaining Leucocytosis by the injection of Leucocytal extract prepared from the pleural cavities of rabbits was described, and recommended for use in mental cases ; Result of the Precipitin Test in the Psychoses ; Results of Complement-Deviation experiments, devised with a view to ascertaining whether there were any specificity of reaction between a rabbit antiserum and the serum of a case of mental disorder by which it was produced.

Lecture 4 dealt with the results of the Wassermann test in a large number of cases from the Cardiff Asylum, of various forms of mental disorder, and gave observations upon the influence upon the reaction of the use of increased amounts of amboceptor (cerebro-spinal fluid) ; the results obtained by the chief workers with this test were compared and criticised ; the subject of the estimation of proteins, in particular of nitrogen, and of cells, in the cerebro-spinal fluid, in the various Insanities, was dealt with ; and the various tests (complement-deviation, for proteins, for nitrogen, and for cells) were compared as to their value.

The above were the main topics dealt with in these lectures.

From August up to the date of writing Doctors Schölberg and Goodall have been concerned with the examination of the gastric contents, after test meals, in a series of cases of acute and recent mental disorder, and with the examination of the centrifugalized deposit from the same cases. This work is still incomplete.

2. *Report of Research conducted in the Chemical Laboratory during the year ending April 1st, 1915.* By Dr. R. V. Stanford, Research Chemist, and Assistants :—

“ The receipt of a grant from the National Insurance Commission has enabled me to appoint an assistant, Mr. A. H. M. Wheatley, B.Sc., and thereby greatly to increase the output of work of this laboratory.

“ As explained in last year's Report the chief line of investigation now being pursued is the devising and working out of new microquantitative analytical methods which can be applied to the quantitative analysis of cerebro-spinal fluid and other products obtainable during life.

“ During the past year further progress has been made in this direction. A very rapid and accurate method for the quantitative estimation of small quantities (0.1 milligram) of amino-acids has been worked out and its accuracy proved by numerous experiments. The immediate application of this method to animal products was found to be attended with a certain difficulty which can, no doubt, be overcome. For this reason the method has not been published, and work upon it is still proceeding.

“ The estimation of the chlorides present in small quantities of cerebro-spinal fluid presents no special difficulty, but the conditions desirable to secure the greatest accuracy and the limits of that accuracy have been worked out.

“ A good deal of work has also been done on a new method for the estimation of another important constituent of organic products.

“ Reference has been made in previous Reports to the importance of colorimetry in connection with the devising of methods for the estimation of very small quantities of substance, and an account has been given of the work which led me to the construction of a new colorimeter in which the grosser errors of other colorimeters are avoided. Experience with this instrument has shown that the colorimetric process is still

capable of improvement, more especially in regard to the constancy of the light used and the optical system of the colorimeter. At my suggestion, Mrs. H. L. Stanford, B.Sc., has undertaken this investigation, which is still proceeding."

3. *A possible Mode of Infection in Dysentery—a Research conducted by Dr. E. Barton White, Senior Assistant Medical Officer :—*

"Investigation into the method of infection as regards dysentery as seen in Asylums, with special reference to the possible carrying of infection by certain insects of the order Diptera : the suspected offenders being those of the family Athericera, which includes the common house-fly and two allied species.

"The investigation has been approached partly by the study of the insects' habits, and partly by the attempt to identify micro-organisms present in the alimentary tract and about the elaborate mouth-parts of these insects with those found in the colon of patients suffering from dysentery.

"The work has not yet sufficiently progressed to give any results ; but the bacillus coli has been found in the alimentary tract of one species."

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LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Board

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



BOARD OF CONTROL.

PART II.

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Appendix A. to First Report

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TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889,**

Notes.—(1) Patients in the Institutions which, prior to April 1st, 1914, were known as Idiot Establishments
(2) Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private."

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
										Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1859	Private -	122	105	562	661	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	786	787	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-	-
1869	Private -	107	118	666	774	919	722	674	666	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	86
	Total -	12,334	14,533	873	982	1,232	1,431	987	1,011	209	375	86
1879	Private -	216	260	809	986	980	829	682	766	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	24	33	174	382	163	278	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	109
	Total -	17,678	21,193	834	1,020	1,156	1,211	897	1,064	325†	374	109
1889	Private -	396	473	958	1,201	737	756	567	759	268‡	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	20	26	378	497	134	165	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	147
	Total -	23,351	28,343	979	1,227	1,115	1,253	704	924	268‡	471	147
1899	Private -	628	806	1,069	1,396	610	825	503	782	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	19	17	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	165
	Total -	32,453	39,342	1,089	1,414	1,006	1,342	744	1,137	246	481	165
1906	Private -	1,012	1,511	1,064	1,402	544	891	489	850	211	-	-
	Pauper -	40,170	46,503	24	30	44	76	182	267	-	1	-
	Criminal	124	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	206
	Total -	41,306	48,036	1,088	1,432	588	967	671	1,117	211	570	206
1907	Private -	1,039	1,589	1,049	1,445	536	902	479	851	164	-	-
	Pauper -	40,936	47,449	-	-	26	86	219	293	-	1	-
	Criminal	126	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	206
	Total -	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	698	1,144	164	611	206

† And 17 females.

‡ And 21 females.

Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the
1899, and **1906—1915**, inclusive.
have been excluded throughout this and subsequent Tables.
"Pauper," and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,268	2,129	4,397	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,498	3,422	16,568	19,912	36,480	-	-	-
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.											
-	-	-	-	138	186	2,713	2,466	5,179	44	34	78
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
4,899	6,282	-	-	3,046	4,265	23,955	28,590	52,545	738	868	1,606
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,204	3,138	6,342	49	67	116
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,074	34,450	61,524	633	846	1,479
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,570	4,132	30,819	37,766	68,585	686	918	1,604
-	-	-	-	187	255	3,113	3,465	6,578	(d)	33	24
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,665	41,703	75,368	659	725	1,384
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(e)	2
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,613	3,759	37,345	45,339	82,684	653	757	1,410
-	-	-	-	166	249	3,222	4,058	7,280	11	59	70
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	42,798	52,384	95,182	913	1,068	1,981
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	3	2	5
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,560	3,815	46,619	56,628	103,247	927	1,129	2,056
Annual Increase.											
-	-	-	-	172	356	3,492	5,010	8,502	61	108	169
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,183	3,435	50,831	59,826	110,657	1,018	928	1,946
-	-	-	-	-	-	693	228	921	(e)	10	9
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,355	3,791	55,016	65,064	120,080	1,078	1,046	2,124
-	-	-	-	165	329	3,432	5,116	8,548	(f)	106	46
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,179	3,416	51,719	60,790	112,509	888	964	1,852
-	-	-	-	-	-	736	227	963	43	(e)	42
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,344	3,745	55,887	66,133	122,020	871	1,069	1,940

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).

(d) Decrease, 9.

(e) Decrease, 1.

(f) Decrease, 60.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879.

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metro- politan Licensed Houses.		In Pro- vincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.	
1908	Private -	1,112	1,689	1,058	1,468	538	904	479	835	173	-	-
	Pauper -	42,189	48,449	-	-	22	86	4	1	-	1	-
	Criminal	115	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	627	212
	Total -	43,416	50,166	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	836	173	628	212
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,056	1,505	530	874	486	853	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	-	-	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	224
	Total -	44,543	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167	623	224
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,035	1,502	534	918	475	834	163	-	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	-	-	29	83	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	220
	Total -	45,437	52,143	1,036	1,502	563	1,001	478	834	163	638	220
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,069	1,551	537	904	464	826	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	-	-	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	231
	Total -	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830	167	664	231
1912	Private -	1,413	2,171	1,053	1,491	541	912	473	845	174	-	-
	Pauper -	45,612	52,009	-	-	21	79	188	226	-	1	-
	Criminal	184	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	227
	Total -	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,071	174	673	227
1913	Private -	1,472	2,288	1,059	1,539	557	896	448	854	170	-	-
	Pauper -	46,613	53,220	-	-	26	64	214	262	-	1	-
	Criminal	202	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	233
	Total -	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116	170	702	233
1914	Private -	1,443	2,342	1,063	1,562	529	898	445	841	177	-	-
	Pauper -	47,544	53,994	-	-	30	86	220	302	-	1	-
	Criminal	149	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	244
	Total -	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143	177	741	244
1915	Private -	1,463	2,408	1,066	1,540	532	890	460	863	186	-	-
	Pauper -	48,469	54,888	-	-	29	88	232	319	-	1	-
	Criminal	121	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	227
	Total -	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182	186	716	227

						Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1905 to 1915.						45	119	164
						1,038	1,031	2,069
						14	4	18
						1,097	1,154	2,251

Aliots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1906—1915, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	—	—	—	163	342	3,523	5,238	8,761	91	122	213
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,164	3,369	52,762	61,586	114,348	1,043	796	1,839
—	—	—	—	—	—	742	241	983	6	14	20
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,327	3,711	57,027	67,065	124,092	1,140	932	2,072
—	—	—	—	181	376	3,609	5,435	9,044	86	197	283
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	53,957	62,773	116,730	1,195	1,187	2,382
—	—	—	—	—	—	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	58,326	68,465	126,791	1,299	1,400	2,699
—	—	—	—	193	400	3,693	5,549	9,242	84	114	198
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	54,690	63,547	118,237	733	774	1,507
—	—	—	—	—	—	785	251	1,036	25	(c)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	59,168	69,347	128,515	842	882	1,724
—	—	—	—	203	408	3,775	5,719	9,494	82	170	252
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	55,686	64,783	120,469	996	1,236	2,232
—	—	—	—	—	—	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	60,293	70,765	131,058	1,125	1,418	2,543
—	—	—	—	209	431	3,863	5,850	9,713	88	131	219
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,139	3,210	56,953	65,694	122,647	1,267	911	2,178
—	—	—	—	—	—	857	268	1,125	25	5	30
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,348	3,641	61,673	71,812	133,485	1,380	1,047	2,427
—	—	—	—	218	441	3,924	6,018	9,942	61	168	229
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,115	3,237	58,001	67,081	125,082	1,048	1,387	2,435
—	—	—	—	—	—	903	280	1,183	46	12	58
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,333	3,678	62,828	73,379	136,207	1,155	1,567	2,722
—	—	—	—	(i) 168	(i) 376	3,825	6,019	9,844	(d)	1	(e)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,082	3,228	59,086	67,960	127,046	1,085	879	1,964
—	—	—	—	—	—	889	276	1,165	(f)	(g)	(h)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,250	3,604	63,800	74,255	138,055	972	876	1,848
—	—	—	—	172	388	3,879	6,089	9,968	54	70	124
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	1,998	3,173	60,196	69,206	129,402	1,110	1,246	2,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	836	260	1,096	(k)	(l)	(m)
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	2,170	3,561	64,911	75,555	140,466	1,111	1,300	2,411

(c) Decrease, 6.

(d) Decrease, 99.

(e) Decrease, 98.

(f) Decrease, 14.

(g) Decrease, 4.

(h) Decrease, 18.

(i) As from 1st January 1914. Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

(k) Decrease, 53.

(l) Decrease, 16.

(m) Decrease, 69.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “ Private ” and some were “ Pauper,”
entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and

YEAR.	POPULATION			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,268	2,129	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,568	19,912	36,480
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	2,713	2,466	20,741	25,991	501	133	23,955	28,590	52,545
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,204	3,138	27,074	34,450	541	178	30,819	37,766	68,585
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	3,113	3,465	33,665	41,703	567	171	37,345	45,339	82,684
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	3,222	4,058	42,798	52,384	599	186	46,619	56,628	103,247
1906	16,607,890	17,734,150	34,342,040	3,492	5,010	50,831	59,826	693	228	55,016	65,064	120,080
1907	16,780,848	17,918,057	34,698,905	3,432	5,116	51,719	60,790	736	227	55,887	66,133	122,020
1908	16,955,609	18,103,875	35,059,484	3,523	5,238	52,762	61,586	742	241	57,027	67,065	124,092
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	3,609	5,435	53,957	62,773	760	257	58,326	68,465	126,791
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	3,693	5,549	54,690	63,547	785	251	59,168	69,347	128,515
1911	17,490,847	18,672,986	36,163,833	3,775	5,719	55,686	64,783	832	263	60,293	70,765	131,058
1912	17,672,985	18,866,651	36,539,636	3,863	5,850	56,953	65,694	857	268	61,673	71,812	133,485
1913	17,857,014	19,062,325	36,919,339	3,924	6,018	58,001	67,081	903	280	62,828	73,379	136,207
1914	18,042,952	19,260,031	37,302,983	3,825	6,019	59,086	67,960	889	276	63,800	74,255	138,055
1915	18,042,952*	19,260,031*	37,302,983*	3,879	6,089	60,196	69,206	836	260	64,911	75,555	140,466

* The population for the middle of 1915 has not yet been estimated by the Registrar-General. The estimate for 1914 is, therefore, used here for the present.

Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the
1889, 1899, and 1906—1915, inclusive.

and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable
are, therefore, technically "Private."

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2·36	2·11	14·33	17·49	·56	·15	17·25	19·75	18·53	580	506	540
2·51	2·16	19·17	22·80	·46	·12	22·14	25·08	23·64	452	399	423
2·59	2·41	21·92	26·45	·44	·14	24·95	29·00	27·03	401	345	370
2·26	2·36	24·40	28·46	·41	·12	27·07	30·94	29·06	369	323	344
2·09	2·46	27·75	31·83	·39	·11	30·23	34·40	32·38	331	291	309
2·10	2·83	30·61	33·73	·42	·13	33·13	36·69	34·97	302	273	286
2·04	2·85	30·82	33·93	·44	·13	33·30	36·91	35·17	300	271	284
2·08	2·89	31·12	34·02	·43	·13	33·63	37·04	35·39	297	270	283
2·11	2·97	31·49	34·32	·44	·14	34·04	37·43	35·79	294	267	279
2·13	3·00	31·60	34·38	·45	·14	34·18	37·52	35·91	293	267	279
2·16	3·06	31·84	34·70	·47	·14	34·47	37·90	36·24	290	264	276
2·19	3·10	32·23	34·82	·48	·14	34·90	38·06	36·53	287	263	274
2·20	3·16	32·48	35·19	·50	·14	35·18	38·49	36·89	284	260	271
2·12	3·12	32·75	35·29	·49	·14	35·36	38·55	37·01	283	259	270
2·15	3·16	33·36	35·93	·47	·14	35·98	39·23	37·66	278	255	266

TABLE II.A.—Showing the POPULATION (Male and Female, in Age Groups) of each LOCAL AUTHORITY.

I. Those Local Authorities who on the 1st January 1915 owned a County, District or Borough.
Local Authorities owning the same Asylum or Asylums.

II. Those Local Authorities who on the 1st January 1915 owned a County, District or Borough.

N.B.—The figures have been revised where rendered necessary.

Local Authorities (under the Lunacy Acts) in existence on 1st January 1915. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I. (see heading):								
Beds - - - - -	23,535	22,951	7,360	6,788	6,541	6,599	11,626	12,323
Herts - - - - -	46,569	45,450	14,148	14,255	12,110	14,320	23,209	26,811
Hunts - - - - -	8,584	8,632	2,628	2,322	2,069	1,975	3,884	3,884
Total - - - - -	78,688	77,033	24,136	23,365	20,720	22,894	38,719	43,118
Berks - - - - -	25,221	24,496	8,313	7,043	6,071	6,834	11,979	13,444
Reading C.B. - - - - -	12,876	12,820	3,878	4,257	3,370	3,925	6,839	7,444
Newbury B. - - - - -	1,606	1,637	539	583	472	504	876	1,000
New Windsor B. - - - - -	1,623	1,529	644	588	885	604	998	1,111
Total - - - - -	41,326	40,482	13,374	12,471	10,798	11,867	20,692	23,000
Brecon - - - - -	9,507	9,316	2,886	2,723	2,575	2,519	4,820	4,333
Radnor - - - - -	3,385	3,237	1,057	1,103	907	978	1,585	1,711
Total - - - - -	12,892	12,553	3,943	3,826	3,482	3,497	6,405	6,044
Bucks - - - - -	33,611	32,725	10,311	9,240	8,219	8,786	16,113	17,444
Cambridge C. - - - - -	10,908	10,905	3,432	2,635	2,821	2,383	4,954	4,333
Isle of Ely - - - - -	10,878	10,451	3,307	3,047	2,776	2,778	5,282	5,000
Cambridge B. - - - - -	7,493	7,464	2,524	3,087	2,164	2,985	3,844	4,333
Total - - - - -	29,279	28,820	9,263	8,769	7,761	8,146	14,080	14,900
Carmarthen C. - - - - -	24,780	25,200	8,567	7,730	7,522	7,264	13,043	12,333
Cardigan C. - - - - -	7,804	7,905	2,852	2,925	2,165	2,756	3,369	4,333
Pembroke C. - - - - -	13,601	13,373	4,533	4,274	3,873	4,078	6,302	7,333
Total - - - - -	46,185	46,478	15,952	14,929	13,560	14,098	22,714	24,400
Chester C. - - - - -	87,437	87,470	27,745	28,045	24,995	28,507	46,868	54,333
Birkenhead C.B. - - - - -	21,333	21,180	5,911	5,817	5,614	6,059	10,864	12,333
*Stockport C.B. (part) - - - - -	11,149	11,445	3,342	3,836	3,092	3,631	6,136	7,333
Wallasey C.B. - - - - -	11,499	11,504	3,155	3,935	2,819	4,183	6,058	8,333
Total - - - - -	131,418	131,599	40,153	41,633	36,520	42,380	69,926	81,600
Cornwall - - - - -	45,803	45,804	15,953	15,530	12,707	14,764	20,668	26,333
Cumberland - - - - -	34,305	33,723	10,804	10,325	9,027	9,023	15,328	16,333
Westmorland - - - - -	8,817	8,679	3,011	3,191	2,402	3,091	4,224	5,333
Carlisle C.B. - - - - -	7,940	7,723	2,441	2,920	2,064	2,680	3,732	4,333
Total - - - - -	51,062	50,125	16,256	16,436	13,493	14,794	23,284	26,600
Denbigh C. - - - - -	22,955	22,755	7,064	6,209	6,053	5,648	10,993	11,333
Anglesey - - - - -	7,781	7,309	2,316	2,300	1,788	1,966	3,290	3,333
Carnarvon C. - - - - -	17,753	17,780	5,408	5,421	4,454	5,151	8,787	10,333
Flint C. - - - - -	14,836	14,776	4,394	4,203	3,885	3,560	6,860	7,333
Merioneth C. - - - - -	6,341	6,545	2,033	1,990	1,722	1,715	3,037	3,333
Total - - - - -	69,666	69,165	21,215	20,123	17,902	18,040	32,967	36,600
Derby C. - - - - -	95,551	94,663	28,052	25,299	24,447	23,678	45,863	44,333
Devon - - - - -	54,543	54,192	19,214	18,745	15,928	18,773	27,209	33,333
Dorset - - - - -	31,236	30,696	11,069	9,545	10,734	9,564	18,209	17,333
Durham C. - - - - -	167,838	166,937	46,913	43,947	42,417	40,502	74,843	71,333
Essex - - - - -	155,158	152,885	43,210	42,088	35,698	38,717	72,054	71,333
Colchester B. - - - - -	6,074	5,928	2,603	1,959	3,389	2,002	3,662	3,333
Total - - - - -	161,232	158,813	45,813	44,047	39,087	40,719	75,716	81,600

* The part situate in the County of Chester.

WALES (CENSUS 1911).

AUTHORITY (under the Lunacy Acts), arranged as follows :—

Borough Asylum within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, and 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 : being grouped together, with a total for each group.

January 1915 had no right of ownership in any Asylum.

necessary by alterations in area up to 1st January 1915.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
9,430	10,194	7,285	8,354	5,008	6,143	4,894	6,309	75,679	79,726	155,405
19,908	22,281	14,482	16,481	9,879	11,775	8,327	11,225	148,632	162,652	311,284
3,403	3,522	2,855	2,970	1,962	2,172	2,148	2,569	27,533	28,044	55,577
32,741	35,997	24,622	27,805	16,849	20,090	15,369	20,103	251,844	270,422	522,266
10,520	11,496	8,607	9,328	5,985	6,636	5,703	6,681	82,399	85,914	168,313
5,737	6,122	4,307	4,864	2,945	3,271	2,104	2,879	42,056	45,637	87,693
702	778	631	746	450	540	404	600	5,680	6,427	12,107
809	929	574	706	372	507	305	499	6,210	6,471	12,681
17,768	19,325	14,119	15,644	9,752	10,954	8,516	10,659	136,345	144,449	280,794
4,074	3,649	2,948	2,632	1,957	1,824	1,599	1,859	30,366	28,921	59,287
1,456	1,460	1,129	1,102	922	845	899	825	11,340	11,250	22,590
5,530	5,109	4,077	3,734	2,879	2,669	2,498	2,684	41,706	40,171	81,877
14,038	15,269	10,789	11,861	7,420	8,393	6,825	8,507	107,326	112,225	219,551
4,418	4,616	3,796	3,858	2,911	3,064	3,125	3,771	36,365	36,145	72,510
4,415	4,299	3,408	3,315	2,575	2,614	2,582	3,004	35,223	34,529	69,752
3,468	4,230	2,588	3,196	1,834	2,342	1,396	2,229	25,311	30,501	55,812
12,301	13,145	9,792	10,369	7,320	8,020	7,103	9,004	96,899	101,175	198,074
10,296	9,941	7,278	7,395	4,798	5,130	3,761	5,132	80,045	80,361	160,406
3,149	4,294	2,921	3,762	2,325	2,987	2,333	3,551	26,918	32,961	59,879
5,150	5,751	4,185	4,877	3,035	3,415	2,783	3,652	43,462	46,498	89,960
18,595	19,986	14,384	16,034	10,158	11,532	8,877	12,335	150,425	159,820	310,245
39,590	44,117	28,643	31,422	17,785	20,466	13,317	17,115	286,380	311,391	597,771
8,475	8,986	5,699	6,165	3,394	3,850	2,311	3,111	63,601	67,193	130,794
5,121	5,913	3,610	4,218	2,151	2,686	1,265	1,973	35,866	40,958	76,824
5,122	6,383	3,356	4,219	2,015	2,694	1,357	2,096	35,381	43,123	78,504
58,308	65,399	41,308	46,024	25,345	29,696	18,250	24,295	421,228	462,665	883,893
18,209	23,067	15,901	19,885	10,913	14,318	10,392	15,986	150,546	175,455	326,001
12,573	13,321	10,216	10,691	7,499	7,565	5,677	6,673	105,429	108,092	213,521
3,817	4,367	3,232	3,667	2,520	2,661	2,082	2,450	30,105	33,470	63,575
3,138	3,621	2,330	2,729	1,608	1,887	1,101	1,531	24,354	27,871	52,225
19,528	21,309	15,778	17,087	11,627	12,113	8,860	10,654	159,888	169,433	329,321
9,575	9,908	7,075	7,162	4,707	4,940	3,786	4,583	72,208	72,575	144,783
3,080	3,435	2,584	2,938	1,961	2,143	1,798	2,319	21,598	26,330	50,928
8,089	9,149	6,388	7,177	4,660	5,310	3,831	5,169	59,379	65,664	125,043
5,902	6,247	4,313	4,544	3,038	3,227	2,552	3,277	45,780	46,925	92,705
2,852	3,228	2,344	2,638	1,885	1,966	1,588	2,085	21,802	23,763	45,565
29,498	31,967	22,704	24,459	16,260	17,586	13,555	17,438	223,767	235,257	459,024
36,091	34,958	25,341	24,728	16,241	15,952	11,379	13,098	282,965	277,048	560,013
24,319	29,414	20,659	24,900	14,688	18,083	14,653	19,280	191,213	217,252	408,465
14,167	14,978	10,901	12,401	7,503	8,663	6,986	9,164	110,805	112,461	223,266
58,865	54,515	40,558	36,714	26,542	22,825	17,286	17,159	475,262	453,952	929,214
63,378	66,345	45,054	46,763	27,330	30,170	22,555	28,534	464,437	483,286	947,723
2,592	2,885	1,918	2,081	1,224	1,422	941	1,327	22,403	21,049	43,452
65,970	69,230	46,972	48,844	28,554	31,592	23,496	29,861	486,840	504,335	991,175

Appendix A. to First Report

ENGLAND and WALES (Census 1911).—TABLE IIA.—Showing the POPULATION

Local Authorities (under the Lunacy Acts) in existence on 1st January 1915. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Glamorgan - - - - -	131,645	131,501	36,344	33,111	37,268	31,254	69,753	56,9
Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - - - -	14,162	14,000	3,976	3,621	4,015	3,379	7,529	6,0
Total - - - - -	145,807	145,501	40,320	36,732	41,283	34,633	77,282	63,04
Gloucester C. - - - - -	49,176	48,838	15,389	15,524	12,195	14,076	21,681	25,3
Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	7,763	7,715	2,194	2,491	1,856	2,325	3,684	4,1
Total - - - - -	56,939	56,553	17,583	18,015	14,051	16,401	25,365	29,53
Hants - - - - -	63,763	62,220	24,950	16,704	28,453	17,225	36,520	34,20
Hereford C. - - - - -	13,825	13,802	4,098	3,981	3,149	3,528	5,595	6,4
Hereford B. - - - - -	3,226	3,146	969	1,213	797	1,065	1,604	1,9
Total - - - - -	17,051	16,948	5,067	5,194	3,946	4,593	7,199	8,3
Kent - - - - -	149,424	146,144	45,968	43,789	41,479	43,519	76,388	83,7
Gravesend B. - - - - -	4,196	4,215	1,362	1,392	1,219	1,323	1,956	2,2
Total - - - - -	153,620	150,359	47,330	45,181	42,698	44,842	78,344	86,0
Lancaster C. - - - - -	250,880	251,933	79,580	81,996	73,699	81,612	137,965	154,1
Barrow-in-Furness C.B. - - - - -	10,694	10,325	3,057	2,616	3,076	2,597	5,818	5,3
Blackburn C.B. - - - - -	18,218	18,310	5,886	6,601	5,552	7,252	10,790	13,1
Blackpool C.B. - - - - -	7,164	7,398	1,989	2,561	1,849	2,885	4,038	5,8
Bolton C.B. - - - - -	26,888	26,963	8,556	9,037	7,585	9,292	14,063	16,8
Bootle C.B. - - - - -	12,023	11,864	3,242	3,405	2,963	3,163	5,508	5,9
Burnley C.B. - - - - -	15,130	15,417	4,781	5,449	4,536	5,608	8,849	10,2
Bury C.B. - - - - -	7,462	7,451	2,608	2,651	2,635	3,053	4,966	5,8
Liverpool C.B. - - - - -	125,245	125,129	33,138	35,623	30,089	35,727	58,642	67,9
Manchester C.B. - - - - -	108,349	108,824	31,795	33,633	30,968	35,476	60,761	68,0
Oldham C.B. - - - - -	20,481	20,781	6,489	6,989	6,585	7,340	12,743	13,8
Preston C.B. - - - - -	17,387	17,924	5,298	6,149	4,706	5,936	8,844	10,9
Rochdale C.B. - - - - -	12,459	12,613	3,760	4,152	3,688	4,357	7,494	8,7
St. Helens C.B. - - - - -	17,799	17,384	5,165	4,475	4,755	4,021	8,272	7,1
Salford C.B. - - - - -	36,779	37,261	10,602	11,265	9,981	11,257	19,310	21,4
Southport C.B. - - - - -	8,155	8,428	2,628	3,770	2,240	4,082	4,409	7,1
*Stockport C.B. (part) - - - - -	6,007	5,841	1,834	2,235	1,649	2,258	3,336	4,1
Warrington C.B. - - - - -	12,497	12,796	3,879	3,556	3,317	3,330	6,047	5,1
Wigan C.B. - - - - -	14,813	15,296	4,527	4,821	4,024	4,429	7,222	7,1
Total - - - - -	728,430	731,938	218,794	230,984	203,897	233,675	389,077	440,4
Leicester C. - - - - -	39,239	39,232	11,957	11,668	10,120	11,016	19,121	20,1
Rutland - - - - -	3,081	2,879	1,287	863	746	791	1,419	1,1
Total - - - - -	42,320	42,111	13,244	12,531	10,866	11,807	20,540	21,9
Lincoln C. (Lindsey) - - - - -	36,815	36,766	10,890	10,377	9,721	9,515	18,162	18,1
" (Holland) - - - - -	13,003	12,836	3,790	3,719	3,151	3,360	6,027	6,1
Grimsby C.B. - - - - -	11,603	11,588	3,370	3,431	3,599	3,466	6,671	6,1
Lincoln C.B. - - - - -	7,869	7,854	2,496	2,515	2,700	2,658	5,364	5,1
Total - - - - -	69,290	69,044	20,546	20,042	19,171	18,999	36,224	36,4
Lincoln C. (Kesteven) - - - - -	13,717	13,626	4,405	3,846	3,663	3,454	6,783	6,6
London C. - - - - -	647,923	651,931	192,099	211,528	189,461	236,520	361,721	430,1
Middlesex - - - - -	175,318	175,200	45,721	52,778	41,051	54,926	90,228	109,2
Monmouth C. - - - - -	56,211	55,121	15,715	13,989	15,458	12,483	27,887	23,0
Norfolk - - - - -	46,172	45,518	14,254	12,309	11,538	11,033	20,368	21,0
Northampton C. - - - - -	32,601	32,563	10,329	9,360	8,430	8,636	15,837	16,1
Northumberland - - - - -	61,967	61,265	18,173	17,336	16,271	16,597	29,980	30,1
Tynemouth C.B. - - - - -	10,257	9,792	2,791	2,861	2,400	2,727	4,475	4,1
Total - - - - -	72,224	71,057	20,964	20,197	18,671	19,324	34,455	35,1
Nottingham C. - - - - -	57,424	57,616	16,535	16,467	14,626	15,135	27,414	27,1
Oxford C. - - - - -	20,481	20,257	6,520	5,839	5,388	5,200	9,314	9,1
Oxford C.B. - - - - -	6,861	7,141	2,236	2,921	2,003	2,917	3,789	4,1
Total - - - - -	27,342	27,398	8,756	8,760	7,391	8,117	13,103	14,1

* The part situate in the County of Lancaster.

Male and Female, in Age Groups) of each LOCAL AUTHORITY, &c.—continued.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
54,412	43,781	33,578	26,975	18,041	15,906	10,532	11,904	391,573	351,425	742,998
6,101	4,758	3,747	2,953	2,223	1,811	1,273	1,393	43,026	37,964	80,990
60,513	48,539	37,325	29,928	20,264	17,717	11,805	13,297	434,599	389,389	823,988
19,685	22,496	16,043	18,657	11,426	13,457	10,679	14,308	156,274	172,740	329,014
3,081	3,410	2,405	2,678	1,548	1,805	1,228	1,703	23,759	26,276	50,035
22,766	25,906	18,448	21,335	12,974	15,262	11,907	16,011	180,033	199,016	379,049
26,936	27,970	19,910	21,265	13,115	14,089	11,751	13,977	225,398	207,659	433,057
5,698	5,996	4,886	5,007	3,702	3,764	3,764	4,431	44,717	46,984	91,701
1,371	1,622	1,092	1,310	739	851	653	994	10,451	12,117	22,568
7,069	7,618	5,978	6,317	4,441	4,615	4,417	5,425	55,168	59,101	114,269
62,616	70,107	46,670	52,853	31,337	36,075	27,769	34,949	481,651	511,199	992,850
1,758	1,918	1,418	1,489	896	969	696	1,014	13,501	14,614	28,115
64,374	72,025	48,088	54,342	32,233	37,044	28,465	35,963	495,152	525,813	1,020,965
114,751	124,336	82,131	89,439	50,362	57,534	30,660	41,314	820,008	882,305	1,702,313
4,761	4,086	2,902	2,561	1,918	1,703	1,148	1,204	33,374	30,396	63,770
8,591	10,161	6,614	7,879	3,944	4,763	2,193	3,198	61,788	71,264	133,052
4,096	5,203	3,055	4,180	1,934	2,835	1,300	2,044	25,425	32,946	58,371
11,997	13,638	8,455	9,854	5,016	5,999	2,607	4,024	85,167	95,684	180,851
4,454	4,645	3,210	3,146	1,927	1,927	1,081	1,323	34,408	35,468	69,876
7,096	7,970	5,293	5,853	3,063	3,550	1,712	2,144	50,460	56,305	106,765
4,258	4,616	2,925	3,507	1,923	2,373	1,130	1,647	27,907	31,133	59,040
48,094	52,300	32,954	35,814	20,382	22,064	12,718	17,483	361,262	392,091	753,353
49,179	52,329	32,709	35,425	19,136	21,801	10,477	15,462	343,374	371,011	714,385
10,351	11,170	7,443	8,257	4,313	5,171	2,259	3,247	70,664	76,819	147,483
7,383	8,706	5,318	6,466	3,018	4,128	1,961	2,885	53,915	63,173	117,088
6,632	7,441	4,608	5,484	2,608	3,561	1,404	2,418	42,653	48,775	91,428
6,447	5,567	4,341	3,844	2,321	2,298	1,209	1,440	50,309	46,242	96,551
15,432	16,067	10,306	11,106	5,931	6,781	3,332	4,908	111,673	119,684	231,357
3,910	6,161	3,078	4,862	2,130	3,311	1,812	3,114	28,362	41,281	69,643
2,878	3,416	2,089	2,424	1,269	1,572	776	1,195	19,838	23,208	43,046
4,773	4,318	3,108	2,987	1,727	1,770	993	1,272	36,341	35,825	72,166
5,655	5,728	3,836	3,829	2,276	2,340	1,229	1,571	43,582	45,570	89,152
20,738	347,858	224,375	246,917	135,198	155,481	80,001	111,893	2,300,510	2,499,180	4,799,690
15,343	16,149	11,658	11,982	8,077	8,320	6,926	8,018	122,441	126,890	249,331
1,259	1,348	1,105	1,086	711	746	706	874	10,314	10,032	20,346
16,602	17,497	12,763	13,068	8,788	9,066	7,632	8,892	132,755	136,922	269,677
14,820	15,009	11,879	11,675	8,365	8,308	8,067	9,047	118,719	119,124	237,843
5,070	5,186	3,799	3,923	3,010	3,121	3,064	3,559	40,914	41,935	82,849
5,074	4,921	3,687	3,502	2,193	2,073	1,385	1,640	37,582	37,077	74,659
3,992	3,826	2,745	2,920	1,975	2,035	1,368	1,675	28,509	28,776	57,285
28,956	28,942	22,110	22,020	15,543	15,537	13,884	15,921	225,724	226,912	452,636
5,494	5,772	4,736	4,691	3,339	3,573	3,417	4,064	45,554	45,700	91,254
92,348	331,638	212,750	239,739	130,914	152,912	89,045	131,083	2,116,261	2,385,767	4,502,028
75,257	85,452	49,418	56,993	28,566	35,662	19,872	30,800	525,431	601,034	1,126,465
21,895	17,579	14,041	11,502	8,464	7,156	5,584	5,905	165,255	146,773	312,028
17,553	18,889	16,018	16,445	11,299	12,006	12,369	14,674	149,571	151,961	301,532
14,022	14,013	10,895	10,951	7,284	7,586	6,811	7,922	106,209	107,524	213,733
24,078	23,812	17,035	16,335	10,938	10,678	8,040	8,692	186,482	184,992	371,474
3,720	3,859	2,492	2,578	1,750	1,614	1,162	1,349	29,047	29,769	58,816
27,798	27,671	19,527	18,913	12,688	12,292	9,202	10,041	215,529	214,761	430,290
21,831	21,603	15,543	15,283	10,136	10,060	7,810	8,888	171,319	172,875	344,194
7,993	8,928	7,030	7,533	5,125	5,615	5,138	6,115	66,989	69,447	136,436
2,936	3,975	2,479	3,217	1,777	2,322	1,331	2,192	23,412	29,636	53,048
10,929	12,903	9,509	10,750	6,902	7,937	6,469	8,307	90,401	99,083	189,484

ENGLAND and WALES (Census 1911).—TABLE IIA.—Showing the POPULATION

Local Authorities (under the Lunacy Acts) in existence on 1st January 1915. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Salop - - - - -	31,471	31,442	9,762	8,817	7,822	7,644	14,158	14,265
Shrewsbury B. - - - - -	4,233	4,289	1,288	1,473	1,154	1,392	2,172	2,530
Wenlock B. - - - - -	2,467	2,416	722	622	601	506	1,098	1,021
Total - - - - -	38,171	38,147	11,772	10,912	9,577	9,542	17,428	17,816
Somerset - - - - -	57,045	56,004	18,372	18,053	14,651	17,377	25,846	31,401
Bath C.B. - - - - -	8,900	8,932	2,708	3,639	2,241	3,749	4,352	6,344
Total - - - - -	65,945	64,936	21,080	21,692	16,892	21,126	30,198	37,745
Stafford C. - - - - -	112,030	111,954	32,746	28,643	28,156	26,287	50,365	49,754
Burton-upon-Trent O.B. - - - - -	7,651	7,401	2,211	2,072	1,918	1,937	3,879	3,861
Smethwick C.B. - - - - -	11,883	12,396	3,464	3,594	2,962	3,197	5,726	5,991
*Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) - - - - -	29,085	29,697	8,105	8,643	7,150	8,033	13,132	13,977
Newcastle-under-Lyne B. - - - - -	3,273	3,268	960	1,009	822	940	1,532	1,681
Total - - - - -	163,922	164,716	47,486	43,961	41,008	40,394	74,634	75,274
Suffolk, East - - - - -	31,831	31,600	10,386	8,611	8,027	7,995	14,332	15,100
Suffolk, West - - - - -	15,347	15,138	4,881	4,057	3,847	3,567	6,910	6,991
Total - - - - -	47,178	46,738	15,267	12,668	11,874	11,562	21,242	22,091
Surrey - - - - -	92,711	90,719	26,237	29,448	23,644	32,590	49,285	63,591
Guildford B. - - - - -	3,194	3,130	1,095	1,074	1,000	1,218	1,900	2,200
Total - - - - -	95,905	93,849	27,332	30,522	24,644	33,808	51,185	65,801
Sussex, East - - - - -	33,489	32,900	10,091	11,402	8,402	11,142	16,500	21,931
Sussex, West - - - - -	25,747	24,399	7,657	7,520	6,055	7,342	12,165	14,701
Warwick C. - - - - -	45,217	44,468	13,493	12,985	11,617	12,758	22,679	24,061
Coventry C.B. - - - - -	16,458	16,302	4,637	4,677	5,748	4,781	11,223	9,911
Warwick B. - - - - -	1,725	1,640	495	534	444	476	861	941
Total - - - - -	63,400	62,410	18,625	18,196	17,809	18,015	34,763	34,932
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	11,772	11,394	3,599	3,886	3,514	3,860	6,405	7,761
Wilts - - - - -	43,323	42,777	14,506	11,981	12,168	11,098	21,495	21,731
Worcester C. - - - - -	44,583	44,465	13,701	13,342	10,770	12,466	20,510	23,211
Dudley C.B. - - - - -	8,663	8,996	2,446	2,543	2,133	2,378	4,089	4,011
Worcester C.B. - - - - -	7,170	7,234	2,182	2,431	1,774	2,467	3,441	4,111
Total - - - - -	60,416	60,595	18,329	18,316	14,677	17,311	28,040	31,401
York, N.R. - - - - -	46,021	45,216	14,025	13,459	12,383	13,101	22,761	24,311
York, W.R. - - - - -	220,475	221,287	65,872	63,621	61,102	62,438	116,534	120,411
Barnsley C.B. - - - - -	8,517	8,655	2,405	2,416	2,210	2,348	4,385	4,111
Bradford C.B. - - - - -	36,178	36,600	12,558	14,387	11,529	14,716	23,432	28,411
Dewsbury C.B. - - - - -	6,934	6,977	2,210	2,470	2,276	2,713	4,441	5,011
Halifax C.B. - - - - -	12,372	12,789	4,279	4,897	3,953	5,142	7,652	9,611
Huddersfield C.B. - - - - -	14,271	14,389	3,969	4,911	4,095	5,293	9,092	10,611
Leeds C.B. - - - - -	66,613	67,971	20,117	22,630	18,319	22,799	35,371	41,111
Rotherham C.B. - - - - -	10,840	10,926	2,982	2,610	2,657	2,518	5,558	4,911
Sheffield C.B. - - - - -	74,834	75,478	20,973	21,960	18,520	20,145	39,338	39,911
Doncaster B. - - - - -	7,153	7,222	2,206	2,238	2,199	2,086	4,439	4,011
Total - - - - -	458,187	462,294	137,571	142,140	126,860	140,198	250,242	268,511
York, E.R. - - - - -	22,712	22,537	7,748	7,111	6,415	6,679	10,881	12,211
Birmingham C.B. - - - - -	131,456	131,847	36,426	41,493	33,477	41,843	68,894	78,311
Brighton C.B. - - - - -	17,158	17,198	5,299	6,127	4,635	6,556	9,162	12,311
Bristol C.B. - - - - -	53,313	53,751	16,057	19,370	13,078	18,669	25,512	32,311
Canterbury C.B. - - - - -	3,418	3,469	1,254	1,059	1,098	1,112	1,778	2,011
Cardiff C.B. - - - - -	28,806	29,503	8,568	9,248	8,161	9,003	14,900	15,511
Croydon C.B. - - - - -	25,264	25,761	6,632	7,610	5,674	7,840	12,778	16,511
Derby C.B. - - - - -	18,627	18,550	5,388	6,058	4,888	5,760	10,119	10,911
Exeter C.B. - - - - -	8,025	7,854	2,730	2,895	2,343	3,011	4,235	5,111

* All the County Borough, except that part which formed the old County Borough of Hanley.

Male and Female, in Age Groups) of each LOCAL AUTHORITY, &c.—continued.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
12,647	13,038	10,171	10,340	7,179	7,408	7,129	8,381	100,339	101,335	201,674
1,915	2,094	1,395	1,616	940	1,155	681	1,062	13,778	15,611	29,389
968	986	772	780	546	545	544	650	7,718	7,526	15,244
15,530	16,118	12,338	12,736	8,665	9,108	8,354	10,093	121,835	124,472	246,307
22,898	27,067	18,862	21,847	13,368	16,230	12,460	17,371	183,502	205,350	388,852
3,872	5,364	3,055	4,611	2,180	3,431	1,922	3,873	29,230	39,943	69,173
26,770	32,431	21,917	26,458	15,548	19,661	14,382	21,244	212,732	245,293	458,025
41,035	40,135	29,111	28,765	19,267	19,708	14,975	17,248	327,685	322,494	650,179
3,300	3,217	2,455	2,501	1,732	1,660	1,075	1,388	24,221	24,045	48,266
4,674	4,771	2,988	3,054	1,726	1,888	1,003	1,377	34,426	36,268	70,694
10,997	10,950	7,241	7,267	4,081	4,315	2,434	3,177	82,225	86,054	168,279
1,321	1,309	934	948	613	597	451	536	9,906	10,295	20,201
61,327	60,382	42,729	42,535	27,419	28,168	19,938	23,726	478,463	479,156	957,619
11,653	12,710	9,941	10,702	7,188	7,765	7,093	8,283	100,451	102,772	203,223
6,071	6,237	5,344	5,471	3,720	3,920	3,909	4,709	50,029	50,091	100,120
17,724	18,947	15,285	16,173	10,908	11,685	11,002	12,992	150,480	152,863	303,343
43,453	51,842	31,167	36,527	19,952	24,026	15,660	21,347	302,109	350,098	652,207
1,529	1,796	1,144	1,360	763	919	602	893	11,227	12,593	23,820
44,982	53,638	32,311	37,887	20,715	24,945	16,262	22,240	313,336	362,691	676,027
14,462	18,734	11,808	14,809	8,398	10,667	7,595	9,810	110,745	131,401	242,146
10,611	13,268	8,626	10,354	6,226	7,705	6,196	7,728	83,283	93,025	176,308
18,193	19,334	13,139	14,348	8,990	10,247	7,613	9,866	140,941	148,068	289,009
7,640	7,028	4,452	4,458	2,433	2,683	1,667	2,243	54,258	52,091	106,349
797	828	609	678	467	468	392	495	5,790	6,068	11,858
26,630	27,190	18,200	19,484	11,890	13,398	9,672	12,604	200,989	206,227	407,216
5,643	6,652	4,316	5,242	3,104	3,874	3,046	4,112	41,399	46,787	88,186
18,268	18,886	14,440	15,294	9,828	10,738	9,109	11,177	143,137	143,685	286,822
17,888	19,333	13,583	14,995	9,207	10,784	8,156	10,454	138,398	149,053	287,456
3,103	3,151	2,145	2,171	1,458	1,534	974	1,309	25,011	26,068	51,079
2,981	3,517	2,345	2,828	1,560	1,851	1,317	1,894	22,773	26,380	49,153
23,975	26,001	18,073	19,994	12,225	14,169	10,447	13,657	186,182	201,506	387,688
18,444	19,682	14,402	15,253	10,502	10,818	9,099	10,093	147,637	151,999	299,636
96,636	97,514	68,142	70,397	43,669	47,102	28,159	36,079	700,589	718,922	1,419,511
3,390	3,117	2,400	2,134	1,411	1,349	802	968	25,520	25,094	50,614
20,185	23,330	14,997	17,571	9,189	11,587	5,402	8,382	133,470	154,988	288,458
3,782	4,133	2,769	3,226	1,779	2,010	1,076	1,533	25,267	28,084	53,351
7,215	8,333	5,409	6,493	3,448	4,439	2,016	3,422	46,344	55,209	101,553
7,951	8,824	5,592	6,564	3,194	4,133	1,870	3,017	50,034	57,787	107,821
30,782	33,596	21,975	23,748	13,739	15,077	8,070	10,953	214,986	237,962	452,948
4,438	3,842	2,739	2,470	1,868	1,635	1,193	1,232	32,275	30,208	62,483
32,319	31,380	21,180	21,085	12,802	13,368	7,218	9,640	227,184	232,999	460,183
3,503	3,192	2,418	2,411	1,593	1,503	1,000	1,259	24,511	23,944	48,455
210,201	217,261	147,621	156,099	92,692	102,203	56,806	76,485	1,480,180	1,565,197	3,045,377
9,212	10,208	7,614	8,062	5,759	5,986	5,483	6,153	75,824	78,944	154,768
55,984	59,738	37,255	40,410	22,507	25,491	14,547	20,453	400,546	439,656	840,202
7,850	10,664	6,446	8,461	4,331	5,900	3,489	5,631	58,370	72,867	131,237
22,051	25,839	15,568	18,900	10,088	12,566	7,905	12,059	163,572	193,476	357,048
1,528	1,703	1,087	1,359	796	1,024	759	1,113	11,718	12,908	24,626
12,108	11,989	9,043	8,565	4,997	4,862	3,145	3,815	89,728	92,531	182,259
11,004	13,457	7,542	9,176	4,525	6,140	3,640	5,946	77,059	92,492	169,551
8,411	8,511	6,019	6,293	4,073	4,097	2,474	3,209	59,999	63,411	123,410
3,502	4,375	2,854	3,511	1,888	2,502	1,595	2,577	27,172	31,920	59,092

ENGLAND and WALES (Census 1911).—TABLE IIA.—Showing the POPULATION

Local Authorities (under the Lunacy Acts) in existence on 1st January 1915. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Gateshead C.B. - - - - -	20,631	20,806	5,540	5,680	4,835	5,242	9,086	9,338
Hull C.B. - - - - -	46,018	45,845	12,177	13,020	11,511	12,973	22,634	24,000
Ipswich C.B. - - - - -	11,336	11,284	3,285	3,651	2,758	3,302	5,560	6,110
Leicester C.B. - - - - -	33,307	33,871	9,901	12,045	8,790	12,104	17,389	21,100
London, City of - - - - -	1,578	1,601	1,157	860	1,558	1,305	1,886	1,900
Middlesbrough C.B. - - - - -	20,683	20,859	5,428	5,353	5,298	5,297	10,812	9,900
Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B. - -	43,510	43,384	12,584	12,880	11,474	13,153	21,789	23,220
Newport C.B. - - - - -	13,586	13,839	4,063	4,213	3,837	4,020	7,348	6,900
Norwich C.B. - - - - -	17,932	18,354	5,581	6,409	4,658	6,044	8,527	10,420
Nottingham C.B. - - - - -	37,435	38,565	11,016	13,552	10,168	13,794	20,135	24,420
Plymouth C.B. - - - - -	29,045	29,431	11,058	8,859	10,864	9,271	18,934	18,000
Portsmouth C.B. - - - - -	32,751	33,055	10,867	9,450	12,924	10,885	22,758	21,100
Sunderland C.B. - - - - -	26,259	26,359	6,827	7,711	5,920	7,311	11,036	12,600
West Ham C.B. - - - - -	52,234	51,953	13,937	13,607	11,521	12,604	21,661	22,900
York C.B. - - - - -	12,419	12,300	3,733	3,925	3,732	3,946	6,602	7,000
II. (See heading) :								
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	296	279	146	90	98	60	131	100
Soke of Peterborough - - - -	6,503	6,465	2,010	2,158	1,739	1,937	3,363	3,500
Montgomery C. - - - - -	8,185	7,944	2,568	2,519	1,964	2,122	3,427	3,800
Bournemouth C.B. - - - - -	8,386	8,503	2,690	4,461	2,674	5,359	5,061	9,000
Chester C.B. - - - - -	5,729	5,733	1,716	1,855	1,627	1,890	3,115	3,600
Eastbourne C.B. - - - - -	6,833	6,445	2,024	3,215	1,783	3,115	3,460	5,800
Great Yarmouth C.B. - - - -	8,417	8,456	2,393	2,809	1,845	2,814	3,743	4,700
Hastings C.B. - - - - -	7,162	7,479	2,245	3,211	1,804	3,107	3,566	5,600
Northampton C.B. - - - - -	12,919	13,174	4,419	5,019	3,710	4,749	7,028	7,800
Southampton C.B. - - - - -	18,312	18,186	4,726	5,348	4,480	5,416	9,328	10,100
Southend-on-Sea C.B. - - - -	9,957	10,251	2,459	3,723	2,344	3,624	5,010	6,900
South Shields C.B. - - - - -	19,963	19,514	5,152	5,325	4,482	4,981	8,078	8,800
*Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) - -	11,514	11,552	3,191	3,292	2,823	3,135	5,134	5,500
Swansea C.B. - - - - -	18,035	17,981	5,356	5,600	5,703	5,559	10,443	9,700
Walsall C.B. - - - - -	15,770	15,581	4,324	4,524	3,789	4,343	7,210	7,600
West Bromwich C.B. - - - - -	12,167	11,766	3,308	3,061	2,794	2,945	5,370	5,300
West Hartlepool C.B. - - - -	11,177	11,114	2,934	3,118	2,645	2,952	4,964	5,200
Wolverhampton C.B. - - - - -	15,207	15,319	4,484	4,686	3,882	4,442	7,506	7,800
Barnstaple B. - - - - -	1,948	1,983	653	699	519	734	924	1,100
Bedford B. - - - - -	5,250	5,198	1,967	2,356	1,486	2,288	2,583	3,500
Bury St. Edmunds B. - - - -	2,452	2,429	878	841	603	759	1,120	1,300
Grantham B. - - - - -	2,914	3,014	926	902	813	836	1,797	1,700
King's Lynn B. - - - - -	3,143	3,012	926	999	769	858	1,452	1,600
Tiverton B. - - - - -	1,339	1,314	575	552	367	513	613	800
Population of England and Wales (Census, 1911).	5,531,039	5,519,828	1,654,895	1,681,726	1,502,652	1,673,066	2,831,655	3,124,500

* The part which formed the late County Borough of Hanley.

(Male and Female, in Age Groups) of each LOCAL AUTHORITY, &c.—continued.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
7,462	7,472	5,163	5,169	3,119	3,052	1,977	2,350	57,813	59,104	116,917
17,873	18,334	12,372	12,691	8,118	8,225	5,303	6,835	136,006	141,985	277,991
4,613	5,272	3,334	3,877	2,277	2,739	1,817	2,638	34,980	38,952	73,932
14,670	16,509	10,674	11,891	6,735	7,722	4,446	6,004	105,912	121,310	227,222
1,595	1,500	1,201	1,156	740	662	305	517	10,080	9,577	19,657
8,463	7,417	5,459	4,886	3,273	2,919	1,890	1,928	61,306	58,604	119,910
17,609	17,587	12,058	11,994	7,661	7,522	4,499	5,679	131,184	135,419	266,603
5,691	5,317	4,013	3,582	2,211	2,070	1,425	1,549	42,174	41,517	83,691
7,090	8,315	5,608	6,671	3,734	4,563	3,041	4,529	56,171	65,307	121,478
15,955	18,473	12,426	14,365	7,912	9,119	5,354	7,228	120,401	139,503	259,904
13,723	14,412	9,380	10,515	5,588	6,860	4,584	6,924	103,176	104,280	207,456
14,661	15,668	9,913	11,493	6,408	7,556	4,878	6,689	115,160	115,981	231,141
8,997	9,489	6,342	6,957	4,306	4,548	2,877	3,570	72,564	78,595	151,159
18,057	18,325	13,045	13,145	7,759	7,866	4,524	5,887	142,738	146,292	289,030
5,453	5,765	3,838	4,158	2,469	2,742	1,723	2,472	39,969	42,313	82,282
149	151	116	100	62	88	70	81	1,068	1,029	2,097
2,798	3,034	2,283	2,420	1,644	1,808	1,322	1,725	21,662	23,056	44,718
3,178	3,369	2,751	2,862	2,050	2,007	2,109	2,269	26,232	26,914	53,146
4,006	7,175	3,334	5,909	2,400	4,267	2,188	3,739	30,739	48,444	79,183
2,554	2,769	1,822	2,079	1,114	1,354	767	1,254	18,444	20,584	39,028
2,824	4,597	2,217	3,455	1,519	2,193	1,149	1,901	21,809	30,733	52,542
3,148	3,806	2,507	3,017	1,845	2,244	1,709	2,429	25,607	30,208	55,905
3,314	5,232	2,803	4,475	2,092	3,475	1,995	3,532	24,981	36,164	61,145
5,793	6,023	4,313	4,638	2,644	3,022	2,144	2,647	42,970	47,094	90,064
8,241	8,565	6,072	6,169	3,576	3,945	2,671	3,837	57,406	61,606	119,012
4,708	5,932	3,209	4,147	1,907	2,776	1,490	2,213	31,084	39,592	70,676
6,454	6,803	4,493	4,814	2,871	2,874	1,793	2,223	53,286	55,361	108,647
4,380	4,314	2,901	2,904	1,637	1,724	959	1,290	32,539	33,716	66,255
7,839	7,210	5,430	4,968	3,210	3,088	1,837	2,666	57,853	56,810	114,663
5,902	5,868	4,191	4,084	2,491	2,578	1,698	2,110	45,375	46,740	92,115
4,378	4,249	3,030	2,945	1,946	1,964	1,378	1,712	34,371	33,961	68,332
4,099	4,217	2,913	2,806	1,792	1,728	992	1,252	31,516	32,407	63,923
6,237	6,326	4,536	4,764	2,807	3,058	1,753	2,424	46,412	48,916	95,328
855	1,058	745	925	483	569	471	738	6,598	7,887	14,485
2,246	3,076	1,741	2,350	1,157	1,540	897	1,451	17,327	21,856	39,183
1,005	1,154	770	902	592	671	496	762	7,916	8,869	16,785
1,435	1,339	937	965	674	683	505	590	10,001	10,069	20,070
1,250	1,295	989	1,003	681	786	600	812	9,810	10,391	20,201
577	739	511	682	369	434	303	483	4,654	5,551	10,205
36,508	2,509,373	1,694,333	1,833,936	1,085,156	1,213,229	809,370	1,069,146	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492

TABLE IIb.—Showing the Population (Male and Female, in Age Groups), Census London, and of the

(The heavy type figures show the Males and Females at the

COUNTY OF LONDON. UNION OR PARISH.	Ages.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bermondsey - - - -	21,456 341	21,651 344	6,156 98	6,069 96	5,360 85	5,694 90	10,249 163	9,807 156
Bethnal Green - - -	22,817 364	22,638 346	6,293 100	6,600 101	5,334 85	6,435 98	9,914 158	10,297 157
Camberwell - - - -	40,234 324	40,608 296	11,588 93	12,070 88	10,614 85	12,534 91	20,334 164	23,098 169
Chelsea - - - - -	7,048 248	7,136 188	2,288 80	3,104 82	2,527 89	4,260 112	4,714 166	7,811 206
Fulham - - - - -	23,946 330	23,797 295	6,266 86	6,717 83	5,999 83	7,312 91	12,862 177	14,670 182
George-in-the-East, St. - -	9,397 400	9,360 397	2,269 96	2,402 102	1,962 83	2,071 88	3,495 149	3,466 147
Greenwich - - - - -	30,631 338	29,843 314	8,159 90	8,152 86	7,339 81	8,327 88	14,841 164	16,017 169
Hackney - - - - -	37,923 302	38,868 263	11,622 93	13,685 93	11,339 90	15,018 102	21,775 173	26,635 180
Hammersmith - - - -	16,445 283	17,156 271	5,126 88	5,338 84	5,557 96	6,042 95	10,726 185	11,400 180
Hampstead - - - - -	8,113 247	8,793 167	2,719 83	4,698 89	3,260 100	7,014 133	5,818 177	11,672 222
Holborn - - - - -	19,341 290	19,751 280	6,330 95	6,515 92	6,393 96	7,183 102	11,513 172	12,187 173
Islington - - - - -	46,271 297	45,840 267	13,725 88	14,586 85	14,289 92	16,292 95	27,182 176	30,550 178
Kensington - - - - -	17,932 270	18,348 173	5,809 87	8,957 85	6,155 93	12,752 120	11,135 167	22,680 214
Lambeth - - - - -	42,121 296	42,577 273	12,541 88	13,243 85	12,658 90	14,326 92	24,950 176	27,726 178
Lewisham - - - - -	24,932 317	24,517 256	6,646 85	8,678 91	5,771 73	8,857 93	12,934 165	17,257 180
Marylebone, St. - - -	12,011 242	12,254 179	4,191 84	5,909 86	5,024 101	8,488 124	9,169 185	15,211 222
Mile End Old Town - -	20,004 370	19,370 339	5,188 96	5,619 98	4,702 87	5,826 102	8,883 164	9,370 164
Paddington - - - - -	16,180 268	16,438 200	5,103 85	6,714 82	5,842 97	9,388 114	11,018 182	16,929 206

1911, of the Unions or Parishes (as constituted on 1st January 1915), of the County of City of London.

different Groups of Ages in a Thousand Persons at all Ages.)

Ages.								Total.		
35-44.		45-54.		55 to 64.		65 and upwards.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
8,203 131	7,799 124	5,876 93	5,653 90	3,437 55	3,472 55	2,153 34	2,868 45	62,890 1,000	63,013 1,000	125,903
7,584 121	7,682 117	5,443 87	5,569 85	3,174 51	3,513 54	2,099 34	2,741 42	62,658 1,000	65,525 1,000	128,183
16,438 132	18,234 133	12,105 97	13,435 98	7,648 62	8,983 66	5,294 43	8,061 59	124,255 1,000	137,073 1,000	261,328
3,852 135	5,914 156	3,130 110	4,247 112	2,346 82	2,718 72	2,565 90	2,725 72	28,470 1,000	37,915 1,000	66,385
10,268 141	11,448 142	7,149 98	8,127 101	3,912 54	4,760 59	2,260 31	3,791 47	72,662 1,000	80,622 1,000	153,284
2,813 120.	2,815 119	1,942 83	1,782 75	949 40	948 40	676 29	745 32	23,503 1,000	23,589 1,000	47,092
11,938 131	12,704 134	8,822 97	9,151 96	5,320 59	5,828 61	3,615 40	4,992 52	90,665 1,000	95,014 1,000	185,679
16,977 135	19,634 133	12,361 98	14,932 101	8,014 64	10,027 68	5,600 45	8,782 60	125,611 1,000	147,581 1,000	273,192
8,323 143	8,894 140	5,941 102	6,495 102	3,567 62	4,330 68	2,399 41	3,782 60	58,084 1,000	63,437 1,000	121,521
4,963 151	8,352 158	3,882 118	5,847 111	2,341 72	3,381 64	1,711 52	2,931 56	32,807 1,000	52,688 1,000	85,495
9,643 144	9,862 140	7,004 105	7,295 103	4,115 62	4,512 64	2,405 36	3,231 46	66,744 1,000	70,536 1,000	137,280
21,366 137	23,823 139	15,622 100	17,728 103	10,170 65	12,081 71	6,976 45	10,602 62	155,901 1,000	171,502 1,000	327,403
9,301 140	16,532 156	7,515 113	11,938 113	4,949 74	7,781 74	3,701 56	6,832 65	66,497 1,000	105,820 1,000	172,317
20,028 141	21,843 140	14,613 103	16,077 103	9,003 63	10,459 67	6,166 43	9,727 62	142,080 1,000	155,978 1,000	298,058
11,621 148	14,332 150	7,858 100	9,640 101	4,835 61	6,348 66	3,987 51	6,071 63	78,584 1,000	95,700 1,000	174,284
7,428 150	10,702 156	5,671 114	7,556 110	3,633 73	4,415 65	2,558 51	3,940 58	49,685 1,000	68,475 1,000	118,160
6,445 119	6,530 114	4,410 81	4,777 83	2,628 49	3,014 53	1,843 34	2,678 47	54,103 1,000	57,184 1,000	111,287
8,603 142	12,483 152	6,551 108	9,233 113	4,225 70	5,749 70	2,893 48	5,202 63	60,415 1,000	82,136 1,000	142,551

TABLE II.B.—Showing the Population (Male and Female, in Age Groups), Census London, and of the

COUNTY OF LONDON. UNION OR PARISH.	Ages.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pancras, St. - - - -	29,577 277	29,721 266	9,300 87	9,460 85	10,269 96	10,971 98	20,074 188	20,510 183
Poplar - - - - -	28,292 350	28,325 347	7,455 92	7,605 93	6,849 85	7,245 89	12,549 155	12,767 156
Shoreditch - - - -	19,148 349	19,345 342	5,442 99	5,573 99	4,638 85	5,229 92	8,333 152	8,583 152
Southwark - - - -	30,409 318	31,032 322	8,892 93	8,693 90	8,253 86	8,857 92	15,773 165	15,937 165
Stepney - - - - -	9,307 342	9,512 360	2,750 101	2,758 104	2,346 86	2,392 90	4,585 168	4,076 154
Wandsworth - - - -	69,682 314	70,645 274	19,169 86	22,347 87	18,252 82	23,807 93	37,462 169	46,276 179
Westminster, City of - -	13,433 183	13,645 157	6,590 90	7,394 85	9,643 131	11,571 133	15,070 205	19,970 230
Whitechapel - - - -	11,279 320	10,972 338	3,362 95	3,302 102	3,341 95	3,410 105	5,720 162	5,260 162
Woolwich - - - - -	19,994 307	19,739 315	7,120 110	5,340 85	5,745 88	5,219 83	10,343 159	10,254 164
Total - - - - -	647,923 306	651,931 273	192,099 91	211,528 89	189,461 90	236,520 99	361,721 171	430,416 180
City of London - - - -	1,578 157	1,601 167	1,157 114	860 90	1,558 155	1,305 136	1,886 187	1,976 206
GRAND TOTAL - - - -	649,501 305	653,532 273	193,256 91	212,388 89	191,019 90	237,825 99	363,607 171	432,392 180
Strand* - - - - -	1,034 122	1,048 125	649 76	617 74	902 106	1,270 152	1,742 205	2,192 262

* This Union was merged in the City of Westminster Union as from

1911, of the Unions or Parishes (as constituted on 1st January 1915), of the County of City of London—*continued*.

Ages.								Total.		
35-44.		45-54.		55 to 64.		65 and upwards.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
15,237 143	15,616 140	11,007 103	11,486 103	6,883 65	7,565 68	4,381 41	6,330 57	106,728 1,000	111,659 1,000	218,387
10,133 125	9,761 120	7,303 90	7,157 88	4,825 60	4,705 58	3,506 43	3,965 49	80,912 1,000	81,530 1,000	162,442
6,977 127	6,836 121	5,054 92	5,031 89	3,045 56	3,232 57	2,205 40	2,719 48	54,842 1,000	56,548 1,000	111,390
12,941 136	12,372 129	9,596 101	9,265 96	6,093 64	5,779 60	3,575 37	4,440 46	95,532 1,000	96,375 1,000	191,907
3,536 130	3,167 120	2,536 93	2,227 84	1,404 52	1,344 51	770 28	975 37	27,234 1,000	26,451 1,000	53,685
32,025 145	37,207 145	22,497 102	26,015 101	13,333 60	16,749 65	9,224 42	14,413 56	221,644 1,000	257,459 1,000	479,103
11,741 160	14,289 165	8,768 120	9,843 113	5,184 70	5,693 66	3,020 41	4,407 51	73,449 1,000	86,812 1,000	160,261
4,861 138	4,055 125	3,746 106	2,891 89	1,995 56	1,613 50	972 28	961 29	35,276 1,000	32,464 1,000	67,740
9,103 140	8,702 139	6,348 98	6,342 101	3,886 60	3,913 62	2,491 38	3,172 51	65,030 1,000	62,681 1,000	127,711
292,348 138	331,638 139	212,750 101	239,739 101	130,914 61	152,912 64	89,045 42	131,083 55	2,116,261 1,000	2,385,767 1,000	4,502,028
1,595 158	1,500 157	1,261 125	1,156 121	740 74	662 69	305 30	517 54	10,080 1,000	9,577 1,000	19,657
293,943 138	333,138 139	214,011 101	240,895 101	131,654 62	153,574 64	89,350 42	131,600 55	2,126,341 1,000	2,395,344 1,000	4,521,685
1,721 203	1,536 183	1,371 162	927 111	749 88	471 56	320 38	310 37	8,488 1,000	8,371 1,000	16,859

1st April 1913, and its population is included therein above.

TABLE III.— Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients** Institutions, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the **1889, 1899, and 1905 to 1914**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, and necessary by previous Reception Order having

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.				-	-	5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489							6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289
1905	16,436,707	17,552,137	33,988,844	1,040	1,288	9,307	9,786	146	55	10,493	11,129	21,622
1906	16,607,890	17,734,150	34,342,040	928	1,320	9,250	10,066	212	36	10,390	11,422	21,812
1907	16,780,848	17,918,057	34,698,905	1,001	1,358	9,401	9,840	197	63	10,599	11,261	21,860
1908	16,955,609	18,103,875	35,059,484	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,244
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,861
1911	17,490,847	18,672,986	36,163,833	1,008	1,327	9,251	10,063	209	48	10,468	11,438	21,906
1912	17,672,985	18,866,651	36,539,636	1,038	1,467	9,461	10,193	217	56	10,716	11,716	22,432
1913	17,857,014	19,062,325	36,919,339	994	1,437	9,429	10,220	174	49	10,597	11,706	22,303
1914	18,042,952	19,260,031	37,302,983	1,361	1,391	9,768	10,486	176	46	11,305	11,923	23,228

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879,** Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
8,878	8,918	·63	·73	5·66	5·58	·09	·03	6·38	6·34	6·36	5·40	5·08
8,705	9,123	·56	·74	5·57	5·68	·13	·02	6·26	6·44	6·35	5·24	5·14
9,044	9,072	·60	·76	5·60	5·49	·12	·03	6·32	6·28	6·30	5·39	5·06
9,022	9,324	·65	·79	5·51	5·59	·11	·04	6·27	6·42	6·34	5·32	5·15
8,862	9,000	·61	·76	5·37	5·41	·11	·02	6·09	6·19	6·14	5·17	4·92
8,755	9,206	·60	·76	5·22	5·47	·13	·02	5·95	6·25	6·11	5·06	4·98
8,897	9,294	·57	·71	5·29	5·39	·12	·03	5·98	6·13	6·06	5·09	4·98
9,179	9,559	·59	·78	5·35	5·40	·12	·03	6·06	6·21	6·14	5·19	5·07
9,035	9,372	·55	·75	5·28	5·36	·10	·03	5·93	6·14	6·04	5·06	4·92
9,705	9,702	·76	·72	5·41	5·45	·10	·02	6·27	6·19	6·23	5·38	5·04

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums,
Single Patients in each of the

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1905	-	40,155	46,936	1,053	1,411	672	1,036	682	1,151
1906	-	41,306	48,036	1,083	1,432	593	967	671	1,117
1907	-	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	699	1,143
1908	-	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837
1909	-	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853
1910	-	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834
1911	-	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830
1912	-	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,070
1913	-	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116
1914	-	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	{	44,790	51,730	1,058	1,491	577	985	596	1,009

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh
expired under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1905	9,558	9,997	322	442	178	312	154	293
1906	9,554	10,354	278	456	152	287	127	257
1907	9,750	10,203	320	482	179	294	124	204
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208
1911	9,615	10,413	288	426	149	273	152	234
1912	9,819	10,630	286	478	187	260	144	256
1913	9,723	10,589	281	482	188	272	123	273
1914	10,064	10,842	291	424	226	277	197	308
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	} 9,686	10,429	298	466	183	282	142	248

Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and
Years 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
214	562	197	176	345	43,514	51,076	94,590
211	570	206	172	356	44,606	52,114	96,720
164	611	206	165	329	45,351	53,170	98,521
173	628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497
167	623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908
163	638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612
167	664	231	203	408	49,441	57,431	106,872
174	673	227	209	431	50,542	58,431	108,973
170	702	233	218	441	51,681	59,844	111,525
177	741	244	(a)168	(a)376	52,509	60,677	113,186
178	641	220	185	380	48,025	55,815	103,840

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having Act, 1890, section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.).		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
216	31	18	34	67	10,493	11,129	21,622	8,878	8,918	17,796
166	81	12	32	56	10,390	11,422	21,812	8,705	9,123	17,828
140	66	18	20	60	10,599	11,261	21,860	9,044	9,072	18,116
142	47	19	60	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	9,022	9,324	18,346
114	67	8	46	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	8,862	9,000	17,862
121	74	22	41	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	8,755	9,206	17,961
159	74	15	31	77	10,468	11,438	21,906	8,897	9,294	18,191
159	83	18	38	74	10,716	11,716	22,432	9,179	9,559	18,738
171	81	24	30	66	10,597	11,706	22,303	9,035	9,372	18,407
421	74	12	32	60	11,305	11,923	23,228	9,705	9,702	19,407
181	68	17	36	67	10,594	11,509	22,103	9,008	9,257	18,265

(a) As from 1st January, 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of Re-admissions under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1905 - -	51,633	58,798	1,430	1,907	867	1,413	868	1,488
1906 - -	52,255	59,803	1,420	1,987	850	1,346	850	1,445
1907 - -	53,710	61,181	1,426	1,993	794	1,363	841	1,394
1908 - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117
1909 - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076
1911 - -	57,685	65,900	1,405	2,047	734	1,301	826	1,341
1912 - -	58,317	66,243	1,396	2,062	782	1,308	862	1,416
1913 - -	59,553	68,268	1,396	2,109	832	1,372	826	1,452
1914 - -	60,536	68,635	1,398	2,054	834	1,314	900	1,510
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	55,995	63,815	1,408	2,032	803	1,339	788	1,334

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1905 - -	3,176	4,063	132	222	53	114	69	166
1906 - -	3,216	4,086	121	221	53	127	52	116
1907 - -	3,192	4,087	126	228	50	81	37	115
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90
1911 - -	2,733	3,875	109	230	33	86	44	80
1912 - -	2,853	3,757	104	220	36	108	64	108
1913 - -	2,895	3,594	113	239	63	104	33	120
1914 - -	2,924	3,780	108	203	45	107	60	113
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	3,012	3,911	117	224	49	100	49	108

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

the Year, plus the Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Act, 1890, Section 38) in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
432	597	217	244	496	56,071	64,319	120,390
379	653	218	238	499	56,645	65,298	121,943
304	682	224	209	480	57,966	66,635	124,601
315	677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204
281	691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447
284	721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956
326	741	248	283	584	62,000	71,421	133,421
333	862	285	315	631	62,867	71,945	134,812
341	936	278	318	614	64,202	74,093	138,295
598	849	264	252	559	65,367	74,336	139,703
359	741	244	267	552	60,362	69,315	129,677

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
136	4	4	17	14	3,587	4,583	8,170
101	6	7	9	25	3,558	4,582	8,140
57	7	8	11	21	3,480	4,540	8,020
84	5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871
47	7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831
43	12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501
90	8	9	10	19	3,027	4,299	7,326
41	11	6	7	30	3,116	4,229	7,345
57	15	11	13	39	3,189	4,107	7,296
46	41	24	10	26	3,234	4,253	7,487
70	12	9	12	25	3,321	4,378	7,699

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Act, 1890,								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1905	2,519	2,490	113	173	133	245	73	158
1906	2,178	2,325	187	265	172	155	66	123
1907	2,316	2,432	134	225	102	206	262	378
1908	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125
1909	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117
1911	2,816	3,190	166	258	81	163	82	139
1912	2,029	2,312	130	223	89	172	79	146
1913	2,417	3,381	152	246	147	213	76	116
1914	2,097	2,427	137	231	122	149	64	148
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	2,265	2,568	147	234	112	184	91	158

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

transferred and those whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged Not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
71	7	2	45	102	2,961	3,170	6,131	2,066	2,114	4,180
90	18	—	41	116	2,752	2,984	5,736	1,649	1,762	3,411
61	33	—	23	104	2,931	3,345	6,276	2,016	2,204	4,220
39	23	—	53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	1,578	1,885	3,463
48	24	1	43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	1,845	1,930	3,775
61	29	—	52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	1,101	1,382	2,483
41	38	9	47	115	3,271	3,874	7,145	2,091	2,552	4,643
96	130	43	72	141	2,625	3,037	5,662	1,609	1,798	3,407
76	147	14	65	108	3,080	4,078	7,158	1,924	2,543	4,467
329	67	10	54	123	2,870	3,088	5,958	1,553	1,736	3,289
91	52	8	50	114	2,807	3,266	6,073	1,743	1,991	3,734

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1905 -	4,656	4,236	106	81	39	91	59	61
1906 -	4,795	4,364	67	61	64	81	41	74
1907 -	4,808	4,521	108	78	84	96	61	75
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43
1911 -	4,943	4,642	78	75	59	64	46	59
1912 -	5,173	4,638	105	83	75	74	61	59
1913 -	5,117	4,958	74	79	69	75	53	76
1914 -	5,478	5,116	92	87	111	81	86	78
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	} 4,961	4,594	89	76	78	81	55	65

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1905 -	40,729	47,478	1,079	1,427	631	1,014	669	1,124
1906 -	41,843	48,714	1,073	1,454	568	974	696	1,119
1907 -	42,680	49,508	1,052	1,465	565	945	577	960
1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848
1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833
1911 -	46,751	53,801	1,070	1,527	557	967	567	940
1912 -	47,753	54,894	1,050	1,515	578	964	648	1,084
1913 -	48,746	56,122	1,058	1,540	555	965	664	1,123
1914 -	49,561	56,890	1,076	1,564	546	973	678	1,156
Mean of the 10 years, 1905-14, inclusive.	} 45,270	52,268	1,064	1,501	570	971	590	1,005

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
14	16	5	12	24	4,952	4,498	9,450
24	18	5	24	30	5,033	4,615	9,648
13	14	4	13	15	5,101	4,789	9,890
25	26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692
23	22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138
13	16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777
21	22	3	18	20	5,187	4,863	10,050
26	19	3	18	19	5,477	4,876	10,353
31	33	9	18	25	5,395	5,222	10,617
37	25	3	16	22	5,845	5,387	11,232
23	21	4	17	22	5,243	4,842	10,085

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

195	565	198	174	350	44,042	51,591	95,633
175	586	205	169	342	45,110	52,808	97,918
165	622	207	164	335	45,825	53,420	99,245
171	622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678
159	630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671
164	651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580
163	665	229	206	419	49,979	57,883	107,862
171	680	230	213	436	51,093	59,123	110,216
173	725	241	220	441	52,141	60,432	112,573
174	729	234	170	382	52,934	61,199	114,133
171	648	221	187	386	48,499	56,352	104,851

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
1905 - -	33·23	40·64	40·99	50·23	29·78	36·54	44·81	56·66
1906 - -	33·66	39·46	43·53	48·46	34·87	44·25	40·94	45·14
1907 - -	32·74	40·06	39·38	47·30	27·93	27·55	29·84	56·37
1908 - -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	35·27
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	42·38
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	43·27
1911 - -	28·42	37·21	37·85	53·99	22·15	31·50	28·95	34·19
1912 - -	29·06	35·34	36·36	46·03	19·25	41·54	44·44	42·19
1913 - -	29·77	33·94	40·21	49·59	33·51	38·24	26·83	43·96
1914 - -	29·05	34·86	37·11	47·88	19·91	38·63	30·46	36·69
Percentages for the 10 years, 1905 to 1914, inclusive.	31·10	37·50	39·26	48·07	26·78	35·46	34·51	43·55

Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38), in the following 10-Year and also in each of the Years 1905 to 1914, inclusive, together with to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.		
State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.					
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·46	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
62·96	12·90	22·22	50·00	20·90	34·18	41·18	37·79	6·40	7·13	6·79
60·84	7·41	58·33	28·13	44·64	34·24	40·12	37·32	6·28	7·02	6·68
40·71	10·61	44·44	55·00	35·00	32·83	40·32	36·69	6·00	6·81	6·44
59·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
41·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
35·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	36·84	37·41	34·31	5·36	6·26	5·82
56·60	10·81	60·00	32·26	24·68	28·92	37·59	33·44	4·88	6·02	5·49
25·79	13·25	33·33	18·42	40·54	29·08	36·10	32·74	4·96	5·88	5·45
33·33	18·52	45·83	43·33	59·09	30·09	35·08	32·71	4·97	5·54	5·28
10·93	55·41	200·00	31·25	43·33	28·61	35·67	32·23	4·95	5·72	5·36
38·67	17·65	52·94	33·33	37·31	31·35	38·04	34·83	5·50	6·32	5·94

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily
1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60
1905 - -	11·43	8·92	9·82	5·68	14·10	8·97	8·82	5·33
1906 - -	11·46	8·96	6·24	4·20	11·27	8·32	5·89	6·61
1907 - -	11·27	9·13	10·27	5·32	14·87	10·16	10·57	7·81
1908 - -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·46	7·63
1909 - -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16
1911 - -	10·57	8·63	7·29	4·91	10·59	6·62	8·11	6·28
1912 - -	10·83	8·45	10·00	5·48	12·98	7·68	9·41	5·44
1913 - -	10·50	8·83	6·99	5·13	12·43	7·77	7·98	6·77
1914 - -	11·05	8·99	8·55	5·56	20·33	8·32	12·68	6·75
Percentages for the 10 years, 1905 to 1914, inclusive.	10·96	8·79	8·36	5·06	13·68	8·34	9·32	6·47

Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., and also in each of the 10 Years 1905 to 1914.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		TOTAL.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9·38*	2·73	3·30	7·54	4·93	12·43	8·40	10·28
6·97†	3·58	2·60	6·73	6·00	11·70	8·01	9·70
6·76‡	3·37	1·50	7·12	5·41	11·79	8·29	9·82
10·60	2·81	2·25	8·29	5·92	11·42	8·78	9·99
7·18	2·83	2·53	6·90	6·86	11·24	8·72	9·88
13·71	3·07	2·44	14·20	8·77	11·16	8·74	9·85
7·88	2·25	1·93	7·93	4·48	11·13	8·96	9·97
14·62	4·18	·46	10·47	5·85	10·66	8·56	9·53
14·47	3·49	·91	9·63	5·41	10·97	8·75	9·78
7·93	2·46	1·79	5·56	5·69	10·56	8·14	9·26
12·88	3·31	1·31	8·74	4·77	10·38	8·40	9·32
15·2	2·79	1·30	8·45	4·36	10·72	8·25	9·39
17·92	4·55	3·73	8·18	5·67	10·35	8·64	9·43
21·26	3·43	1·28	9·41	5·76	11·04	8·80	9·84
13·45	3·24	1·81	9·09	5·70	10·81	8·59	9·62

* Females, ·66.

† Females, 1·58.

‡ Females, 2·61.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE RESIDENT in Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1912 inclusive, and in Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and Private Single

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·55	8·31
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·52	8·57
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·41	8·87
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·31	8·38
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·29	8·08
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·49	8·12
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·55	8·93
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			11·10	7·61
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·61	7·47
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·41	7·45
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·99	7·64
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·79	7·94
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·98	8·32
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			12·20	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·45	8·27
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·95	8·05
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·89	8·08
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·40	8·62
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·44	8·35
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·75	8·52
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·63	8·38
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·49	7·76
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			12·25	8·38
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·97	7·72
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·67	7·90
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·37	8·15
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·89	8·50
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·68	8·87
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·32	8·49
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			12·10	9·25
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·62	9·01
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·42	8·70
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·24	8·72
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			11·16	8·74
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			11·13	8·96
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	30·76	37·67	10·66	8·56
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53			10·97	8·75
1910 - - -	30·84	37·41			10·56	8·14
1911 - - -	28·92	37·59			10·38	8·40
1912 - - -	29·08	36·10			10·72	8·25
1913 - - -	30·09	35·08	—	—	10·35	8·64
1914 - - -	28·61	35·67	—	—	11·04	8·80

ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, and Re-admissions (from 1891), under NUMBER RESIDENT; and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER 1913 and 1914, relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·62	8·44	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·83	7·92	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·68	8·12	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	12·09	8·32	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·60	8·03	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·67	8·65	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·31	8·83	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	10·66	8·42	7·42	8·01	6·61	7·65
1909 - - -			6·98	8·05		
1910 - - -			6·51	7·62		
1911 - - -			6·06	7·43		
1912 - - -			6·10	7·15		
1913 - - -	—	—	6·12	6·80	—	—
1914 - - -	—	—	6·11	6·95	—	—

and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts), in the various Administrative Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1915.

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B., Table III. This is caused by the fact this Table is compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
13	20	33	81	96	177	-	-	-	81	96	177	Anglesey.
19	24	43	245	276	521	2	-	2	247	276	523	Beds.
16	11	27	274	304	578	6	1	7	280	305	585	Berks.
4	5	9	61	82	143	7	1	8	68	83	151	Brecknock.
14	20	34	335	403	738	3	2	5	338	405	743	Bucks.
9	19	28	109	180	289	2	-	2	111	180	291	Cambridge.
6	4	10	77	135	212	1	-	1	78	135	213	Isle of Ely.
33	44	77	100	147	247	2	1	3	102	148	250	Cardigan.
52	71	123	240	246	486	7	-	7	247	246	493	Carmarthen.
38	52	90	177	183	360	1	-	1	178	183	361	Carnarvon.
33	56	89	798	867	1,665	12	5	17	810	872	1,682	Chester.
11	23	34	467	561	1,028	4	2	6	471	563	1,034	Cornwall.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Isles of Scilly.
6	11	17	331	242	573	12	2	14	343	244	587	Cumberland.
25	37	62	182	207	389	4	-	4	186	207	393	Denbigh.
30	53	83	591	637	1,228	-	2	2	591	639	1,230	Derby
67	85	152	656	835	1,491	5	3	8	661	838	1,499	Devon.
23	44	67	368	445	813	3	-	3	371	445	816	Dorset.
25	31	56	910	896	1,806	9	2	11	919	898	1,817	Durham.
61	97	158	1,230	1,717	2,947	19	7	26	1,249	1,724	2,973	Essex.
14	8	22	126	120	246	-	-	-	126	120	246	Flint.
71	101	172	978	764	1,742	21	4	25	999	768	1,767	Glamorgan.
36	66	102	537	735	1,272	2	-	2	539	735	1,274	Gloucester.
14	14	28	237	281	518	2	-	2	239	281	520	Hereford.
16	25	41	483	700	1,183	7	1	8	490	701	1,191	Herts.
1	2	3	65	101	166	1	-	1	66	101	167	Hunts.
50	56	106	1,464	1,702	3,166	32	13	45	1,496	1,715	3,211	Kent.
22	29	51	1,868	2,042	3,910	71	42	113	1,939	2,084	4,023	Lancaster.
26	38	64	334	388	722	-	-	-	334	388	722	Leicester.
17	14	31	110	111	221	2	-	2	112	111	223	Lincoln:
7	10	17	150	156	306	3	-	3	153	156	309	Holland Div.
44	65	109	294	358	652	3	-	3	297	358	655	Kesteven Div.
4	8	12	72	84	156	1	-	1	73	84	157	Lindsey Div.
3	12	15	1,378	1,938	3,316	36	32	68	1,414	1,970	3,384	Merioneth.
13	22	35	531	404	935	6	1	7	537	405	942	Middlesex.
14	22	36	116	130	246	2	-	2	118	130	248	Monmouth.
27	51	78	467	599	1,066	2	2	4	469	601	1,070	Montgomery.
10	13	23	330	383	713	5	-	5	335	383	718	Norfolk.
-	-	-	68	84	152	-	-	-	68	84	152	Northampton.
15	11	26	404	304	708	6	1	7	410	305	715	Soke of Peter-
33	37	70	338	417	755	1	-	1	339	417	756	borough.
16	33	49	244	335	579	1	-	1	245	335	580	Northumberl'd.
36	42	78	150	150	300	2	-	2	152	150	302	Notts.
4	6	10	35	60	95	-	-	-	35	60	95	Oxford.
1	1	2	34	33	67	-	-	-	34	33	67	Pembroke
11	13	24	275	344	619	3	1	4	278	345	623	Radnor.
48	90	138	653	903	1,556	2	2	4	655	905	1,560	Rutland.
25	43	68	712	778	1,490	24	4	28	736	782	1,518	Salop.
5	14	19	135	196	331	-	-	-	135	196	331	Somersct.
												Southampton
												Isle of Wight.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>									
Stafford - - -	617	646	1,263	-	-	-	92	131	223
Suffolk, East - -	302	334	636	-	-	-	29	37	66
„ West - - -	121	147	268	-	-	-	13	28	41
Surrey - - -	748	1,050	1,798	1	-	1	81	104	185
Sussex, East - -	363	443	806	-	-	-	15	35	50
„ West - - -	289	378	667	-	-	-	7	11	18
Warwick - - -	248	357	605	-	-	-	20	53	73
Westmorland - -	65	81	146	-	-	-	21	23	44
Wilts - - -	474	555	1,029	-	-	-	56	84	140
Worcester - - -	402	537	939	-	-	-	30	41	71
York (East Riding) -	212	217	429	-	-	-	7	21	28
„ (North Riding)	325	401	726	-	-	-	12	22	34
„ (West Riding) -	1,311	1,274	2,585	-	-	-	141	164	305
TOTAL of Administrative Counties (<i>excluding</i> London County) - }	22,337	25,413	47,750	38	100	138	2,381	3,167	5,548
II.—LONDON COUNTY - -	8,765	11,328	20,093	110	168	278	3,669	3,831	7,500
GRAND TOTAL (of Ad- ministrative Counties) }	31,102	36,741	67,843	148	268	416	6,050	6,998	13,048
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHES :									
Barnsley - - -	39	52	91	-	-	-	6	11	17
Barrow-in-Furness -	56	54	110	-	-	-	11	19	30
Bath - - -	126	162	288	-	-	-	22	40	62
Birkenhead - - -	160	185	345	-	-	-	26	40	66
Birmingham - - -	1,198	1,262	2,460	-	-	-	91	95	186
Blackburn - - -	139	155	294	-	-	-	60	57	117
Blackpool - - -	39	58	97	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bolton - - -	340	298	638	-	-	-	2	1	3
Bootle - - -	97	115	212	-	-	-	20	7	27
Bournemouth - - -	-	3	3	65	92	157	-	1	1
Bradford - - -	301	362	663	-	-	-	136	86	222
Brighton - - -	265	340	605	-	-	-	30	24	54
Bristol - - -	401	441	842	-	-	-	247	348	595
Burnley - - -	119	133	252	-	-	-	53	52	105
Burton-upon-Trent -	55	55	110	-	-	-	24	22	46
Bury - - -	53	56	109	-	-	-	18	13	31
Canterbury - - -	65	60	125	-	-	-	5	7	12
Cardiff - - -	263	275	538	-	-	-	46	54	100
Carlisle - - -	61	77	138	-	-	-	11	1	12
Chester - - -	31	50	81	-	-	-	35	38	73
Coventry - - -	104	119	223	-	-	-	13	23	36
Croydon - - -	208	340	548	-	-	-	16	26	42
Derby - - -	174	208	382	-	-	-	16	11	27
Dewsbury - - -	41	38	79	-	-	-	2	1	3
Dudley - - -	58	68	126	-	-	-	13	35	48
Eastbourne - - -	71	68	139	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - -	102	127	229	-	-	-	8	11	19
Gateshead - - -	135	146	281	-	-	-	49	47	96
Gloucester - - -	58	86	144	-	-	-	1	3	4
Great Yarmouth - -	51	58	109	-	-	-	55	48	103

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHs.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
45	76	121	754	853	1,607	6	1	7	760	854	1,614	Stafford.
34	48	82	365	419	784	2	-	2	367	419	786	Suffolk, East.
17	20	37	151	195	346	1	-	1	152	195	347	„ West.
7	24	31	837	1,178	2,015	23	11	34	860	1,189	2,049	Surrey.
8	10	18	386	488	874	8	2	10	394	490	884	Sussex, East.
5	14	19	301	403	704	-	1	1	301	404	705	„ West.
12	33	45	280	443	723	7	3	10	287	446	733	Warwick.
4	4	8	90	108	198	1	-	1	91	108	199	Westmorland.
21	45	66	551	684	1,235	9	3	12	560	687	1,247	Wilts.
15	24	39	447	602	1,049	2	-	2	449	602	1,051	Worcester.
9	24	33	228	262	490	7	2	9	235	264	499	York, E. Rid.
17	21	38	354	444	798	13	2	15	367	446	813	„ N. Rid.
37	79	116	1,489	1,517	3,006	25	2	27	1,514	1,519	3,033	„ W. Rid.
1,299	1,975	3,274	26,055	30,655	56,710	438	158	596	26,493	30,813	57,306	TOTAL.
54	119	173	12,598	15,446	28,044	311	232	543	12,909	15,678	28,587	{ London County.
1,353	2,094	3,447	38,653	46,101	84,754	749	390	1,139	39,402	46,491	85,893	GRAND TOTAL.
1	5	6	46	68	114	-	-	-	46	68	114	Barnsley.
1	5	6	68	78	146	-	-	-	68	78	146	Barrow-in-Furness.
6	13	19	154	215	369	1	-	1	155	215	370	Bath.
6	13	19	192	238	430	-	-	-	192	238	430	Birkenhead.
9	16	25	1,298	1,373	2,671	1	-	1	1,299	1,373	2,672	Birmingham.
1	2	3	200	214	414	-	-	-	200	214	414	Blackburn.
-	-	-	40	58	98	-	1	1	40	59	99	Blackpool.
1	7	8	343	306	649	-	-	-	343	306	649	Bolton.
-	-	-	117	122	239	13	1	14	130	123	253	Bootle.
4	10	14	69	106	175	-	-	-	69	106	175	Bournemouth.
3	1	4	440	449	889	-	-	-	440	449	889	Bradford.
12	31	43	307	395	702	3	5	8	310	400	710	Brighton.
25	71	96	673	860	1,533	-	-	-	673	860	1,533	Bristol.
-	-	-	172	185	357	-	-	-	172	185	357	Burnley.
5	9	14	84	86	170	-	-	-	84	86	170	Burton-upon-Trent.
1	1	2	72	70	142	-	-	-	72	70	142	Bury.
5	4	9	75	71	146	2	1	3	77	72	149	Canterbury.
35	69	104	344	398	742	49	7	56	393	405	798	Cardiff.
2	-	2	74	78	152	-	-	-	74	78	152	Carlisle.
4	2	6	70	90	160	-	-	-	70	90	160	Chester.
-	-	-	117	142	259	-	-	-	117	142	259	Coventry.
-	1	1	224	367	591	2	5	7	226	372	598	Croydon.
2	3	5	192	222	414	-	-	-	192	222	414	Derby.
-	-	-	43	39	82	-	-	-	43	39	82	Dewsbury.
15	26	41	86	129	215	-	-	-	86	129	215	Dudley.
1	4	5	72	72	144	-	-	-	72	72	144	Eastbourne.
14	18	32	124	156	280	-	-	-	124	156	280	Exeter.
1	2	3	185	195	380	-	-	-	185	195	380	Gateshead.
1	-	1	60	89	149	-	-	-	60	89	149	Gloucester.
10	9	19	116	115	231	-	-	-	116	115	231	Gt. Yarmouth.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>									
Grimsby - - -	97	84	181	-	-	-	3	7	10
Halifax - - -	141	105	246	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hastings - - -	86	154	240	-	-	-	5	9	14
Huddersfield - -	127	140	267	-	-	-	15	27	42
Ipswich - - -	90	105	195	-	-	-	15	23	38
Kingston-upon-Hull -	303	342	645	-	-	-	22	40	62
Leeds - - -	659	665	1,324	-	-	-	109	115	224
Leicester - - -	346	364	710	-	-	-	37	27	64
Lincoln - - -	73	71	144	-	-	-	13	22	35
Liverpool - - -	1,184	1,506	2,690	-	-	-	272	228	500
Manchester - - -	866	867	1,733	-	-	-	298	312	610
Merthyr Tydfil - -	108	78	186	-	-	-	10	8	18
Middlesbrough - -	148	153	301	-	-	-	2	3	5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	475	354	829	-	-	-	10	4	14
Newport (Mon.) -	131	153	284	-	-	-	1	1	2
Northampton - -	168	153	321	-	-	-	5	12	17
Norwich - - -	201	243	444	-	-	-	34	47	81
Nottingham - - -	407	486	893	1	-	1	100	105	205
Oldham - - -	138	139	277	-	-	-	84	115	199
Oxford - - -	82	103	185	-	-	-	7	7	14
Plymouth - - -	280	337	617	-	-	-	61	74	135
Portsmouth - - -	302	348	650	-	-	-	126	124	250
Preston - - -	163	190	353	-	-	-	75	87	162
Reading - - -	104	124	228	-	-	-	19	22	41
Rochdale - - -	75	100	175	-	-	-	40	26	66
Rotherham - - -	99	73	172	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helens - - -	96	79	175	-	-	-	52	58	110
Salford - - -	383	318	701	-	-	-	122	134	256
Sheffield - - -	608	610	1,218	-	-	-	140	126	266
Smethwick - - -	84	92	176	-	-	-	2	5	7
Southampton - -	170	161	331	-	29	29	91	112	203
Southend-on-Sea -	38	74	112	-	-	-	6	4	10
Southport - - -	32	76	108	-	-	-	10	16	26
South Shields - -	90	87	177	-	-	-	56	49	105
Stockport - - -	162	168	330	-	-	-	67	93	160
Stoke-on-Trent - -	298	269	567	-	-	-	35	56	91
Sunderland - - -	214	169	383	-	-	-	50	46	96
Swansea - - -	127	134	261	-	-	-	16	37	53
Tynemouth - - -	95	65	160	-	-	-	-	3	3
Wallasey - - -	73	97	170	-	-	-	4	4	8
Walsall - - -	168	138	306	-	-	-	7	38	45
Warrington - - -	81	72	153	-	-	-	42	42	84
West Bromwich - -	78	76	154	-	-	-	28	24	52
West Ham - - -	559	636	1,195	-	-	-	16	23	39
West Hartlepool -	36	40	76	-	-	-	39	38	77
Wigan - - -	99	117	216	-	-	-	28	23	51
Wolverhampton - -	125	131	256	-	-	-	38	59	97
Worcester - - -	99	108	207	-	-	-	4	19	23
York - - -	118	123	241	-	-	-	19	19	38
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - - -	15,496	16,728	32,224	66	121	187	3,252	3,595	6,847

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGHHS.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
13	17	30	113	108	221	—	—	—	113	108	221	Grimsby.
5	3	8	146	109	255	1	—	1	147	109	256	Halifax.
—	—	—	91	163	254	1	1	2	92	164	256	Hastings.
—	—	—	142	167	309	—	—	—	142	167	309	Huddersfield.
3	3	6	108	131	239	1	1	2	109	132	241	Ipswich.
25	31	56	350	413	763	16	4	20	366	417	783	Kingston-upon- Hull.
13	13	26	781	793	1,574	12	7	19	793	800	1,593	Leeds.
7	14	21	390	405	795	—	—	—	390	405	795	Leicester.
11	9	20	97	102	199	—	—	—	97	102	199	Lincoln.
3	10	13	1,459	1,744	3,203	126	66	192	1,585	1,810	3,395	Liverpool.
4	5	9	1,168	1,184	2,352	37	36	73	1,205	1,220	2,425	Manchester.
10	15	25	128	101	229	—	—	—	128	101	229	Merthyr Tydfil
1	1	2	151	157	308	6	1	7	157	158	315	Middlesbrough.
7	9	16	492	367	859	—	—	—	492	367	859	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
7	10	17	139	164	303	12	1	13	151	165	316	Newport(Mon.)
9	21	30	182	186	368	—	—	—	182	186	368	Northampton.
38	84	122	273	374	647	—	—	—	273	374	647	Norwich.
31	52	83	539	643	1,182	—	—	—	539	643	1,182	Nottingham.
3	2	5	225	256	481	—	—	—	225	256	481	Oldham.
—	—	—	89	110	199	—	—	—	89	110	199	Oxford.
41	87	128	382	498	880	—	—	—	382	498	880	Plymouth.
28	52	80	456	524	980	—	—	—	456	524	980	Portsmouth.
—	—	—	238	277	515	3	2	5	241	279	520	Preston.
2	—	2	125	146	271	1	1	2	126	147	273	Reading.
1	—	1	116	126	242	—	—	—	116	126	242	Rochdale.
1	6	7	100	79	179	—	—	—	100	79	179	Rotherham.
13	10	23	161	147	308	—	—	—	161	147	308	St. Helens.
2	1	3	507	453	960	1	—	1	508	453	961	Salford.
23	35	58	771	771	1,542	7	1	8	778	772	1,550	Sheffield.
4	1	5	90	98	188	—	—	—	90	98	188	Smethwick.
69	78	147	330	380	710	—	—	—	330	380	710	Southampton.
—	—	—	44	78	122	—	—	—	44	78	122	Southend-on-
—	—	—	42	92	134	—	—	—	42	92	134	Southport. [Sea.
5	5	10	151	141	292	1	—	1	152	141	293	South Shields.
12	27	39	241	288	529	—	1	1	241	289	530	Stockport.
16	23	39	349	348	697	1	—	1	350	348	698	Stoke-on-Trent.
2	1	3	266	216	482	—	1	1	266	217	483	Sunderland.
16	22	38	159	193	352	—	—	—	159	193	352	Swansea.
—	—	—	95	68	163	4	1	5	99	69	168	Tynemouth.
1	4	5	78	105	183	—	—	—	78	105	183	Wallasey.
18	28	46	193	204	397	—	—	—	193	204	397	Walsall.
3	2	5	126	116	242	3	—	3	129	116	245	Warrington.
2	12	14	108	112	220	—	—	—	108	112	220	W. Bromwich.
10	14	24	585	673	1,258	12	—	12	597	673	1,270	West Ham.
—	—	—	75	78	153	—	—	—	75	78	153	W. Hartlepool.
1	11	12	128	151	279	1	—	1	129	151	280	Wigan.
—	—	—	163	190	353	—	—	—	163	190	353	Wolverhamp- ton.
1	—	1	104	127	231	—	—	—	104	127	231	Worcester.
—	5	5	137	147	284	—	—	—	137	147	284	York.
626	1,045	1,671	19,440	21,489	40,929	317	144	461	19,757	21,633	41,390	TOTAL.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	15	32	47	-	-	-	1	6	7
Bedford - -	46	62	108	-	-	-	-	9	9
Bury St. Edmunds -	22	34	56	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	68	125	193	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colchester - -	58	63	121	-	-	-	3	3	6
Doncaster - -	35	32	67	-	-	-	10	8	18
Grantham - -	27	26	53	-	-	-	12	8	20
Gravesend - -	39	47	86	-	-	-	7	5	12
Guildford - -	44	47	91	-	-	-	2	5	7
Hereford - -	43	46	89	-	-	-	3	6	9
King's Lynn - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	6	7	13
London, City of -	81	103	184	-	-	-	110	65	175
Newbury - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - under Lyne. - -	23	29	52	-	-	-	1	4	5
New Windsor - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	3	11	14
Shrewsbury - -	42	55	97	-	-	-	6	7	13
Tiverton - -	21	26	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - - }	664	843	1,507	-	-	-	165	145	310
GRAND TOTAL -	47,262	54,312	101,574	214	389	603	9,467	10,738	20,205

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	16	38	54	-	-	-	16	38	54	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	46	71	117	1	2	3	47	73	120	Bedford.
2	3	5	25	37	62	-	-	-	25	37	62	Bury St. Ed- munds.
6	3	9	74	129	203	-	-	-	74	129	203	Cambridge.
3	5	8	64	71	135	-	-	-	64	71	135	Colchester.
2	-	2	47	40	87	-	-	-	47	40	87	Doncaster.
1	-	1	40	34	74	1	-	1	41	34	75	Grantham.
-	-	-	46	52	98	-	-	-	46	52	98	Gravesend.
1	1	2	47	53	100	-	-	-	47	53	100	Guildford.
3	7	10	49	59	108	-	-	-	49	59	108	Hereford.
1	10	11	27	37	64	-	-	-	27	37	64	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	191	168	359	75	23	98	266	191	457	London, City of.
-	-	-	18	23	41	-	-	-	18	23	41	Newbury.
-	-	-	24	33	57	-	-	-	24	33	57	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	23	30	53	-	-	-	23	30	53	New Windsor.
-	-	-	48	62	110	-	-	-	48	62	110	Shrewsbury.
-	1	1	21	27	48	-	-	-	21	27	48	Tiverton.
-	-	-	20	33	53	-	-	-	20	33	53	Warwick.
-	4	4	22	25	47	-	-	-	22	25	47	Wenlock.
19	34	53	848	1,022	1,870	77	25	102	925	1,047	1,972	TOTAL.
1,998	3,173	5,171	58,941	68,612	127,553	1,143	559	1,702	60,084	69,171	129,255	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904,** and **1906—1915**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. (under the Lunacy Acts).	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,318	32,461	15,018	6,839	59·76	27·65	12·59
1879	61,524	39,289	16,005	6,230	63·86	26·01	10·13
1884	69,786	46,331	17,377	6,078	66·39	24·90	8·71
1889	75,368	51,929	17,509	5,930	68·90	23·23	7·87
1894	82,683	60,115	16,869	5,699	72·71	20·40	6·89
1899	95,182	71,769	17,453	5,960	75·40	18·34	6·26
1904	106,224	82,921	17,787	5,516	78·06	16·75	5·19
1906	110,657	87,297	17,742	5,618	78·89	16·03	5·08
1907	112,509	89,010	17,904	5,595	79·12	15·91	4·97
1908	114,348	90,752	18,063	5,533	79·36	15·80	4·84
1909	116,730	92,848	18,396	5,486	79·54	15·76	4·70
1910	118,237	94,330	18,268	5,639	79·78	15·45	4·77
1911	120,469	96,283	18,728	5,458	79·92	15·55	4·53
1912	122,647	98,136	19,162	5,349	80·02	15·62	4·36
1913	125,082	100,400	19,330	5,352	80·27	15·45	4·28
1914	127,046	102,177	19,559	5,310	80·42	15·40	4·18
1915	129,402	104,026	20,205	5,171	80·39	15·61	4·00

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1914, and 1st January 1915 ; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1915, as compared with 1st January 1914.

(Increase or decrease is in some cases due to changes in area.)

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1914.			1st January 1915.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):													
Anglesey	89	96	185	81	96	177	—	—	8	—	—	8	
Beds	241	282	523	247	276	523	6	—	—	6	—	—	
Berks	264	287	551	280	305	585	16	18	—	—	34	—	
Brecknock	77	93	170	68	83	151	—	—	9	10	—	19	
Bucks	325	406	731	338	405	743	13	—	—	1	12	—	
Cambridge	108	180	288	111	180	291	3	—	—	—	3	—	
Isle of Ely	82	135	217	78	135	213	—	—	4	—	—	4	
Cardigan	106	145	251	102	148	250	—	3	4	—	—	1	
Carmarthen	233	243	476	247	246	493	14	3	—	—	17	—	
Carnarvon	180	186	366	178	183	361	—	—	2	3	—	5	
Chester	798	871	1,669	810	872	1,682	12	1	—	—	13	—	
Cornwall	457	569	1,026	471	563	1,034	14	—	—	6	8	—	
Isles of Scilly	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumberland	402	331	733	343	244	587	—	—	59	87	—	146	
Part of Cumberland was transferred in 1914 to the new County Borough of Carlisle ; population transferred was 52,225 (Census 1911).													
Denbigh	186	195	381	186	207	393	—	12	—	—	12	—	
Derby	581	626	1,207	591	639	1,230	10	13	—	—	23	—	
Devon	673	834	1,507	661	838	1,499	—	4	12	—	—	8	
Part of Devon was transferred in 1914 to Plymouth C.B. ; population transferred was 13,748 (Census 1911).													
Dorset	349	446	795	371	445	816	22	—	—	1	21	—	
Durham	881	886	1,767	919	898	1,817	38	12	—	—	50	—	
Essex	1,256	1,807	3,063	1,249	1,724	2,973	—	—	7	83	—	90	
Part of Essex was transferred in 1914 to the new County Borough of Southend - on - Sea ; population transferred was 70,676 (Census 1911).													
Flint	110	117	227	126	120	246	16	3	—	—	19	—	
Glamorgan	962	742	1,704	999	768	1,767	37	26	—	—	63	—	
Gloucester	520	739	1,259	539	735	1,274	19	—	—	4	15	—	

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1914.			1st January 1915.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.													
Hereford - - - -	228	281	509	239	281	520	11	-	-	-	11	-	
Herts - - - -	490	695	1,185	490	701	1,191	-	6	-	-	6	-	
Hunts - - - -	64	96	160	66	101	167	2	5	-	-	7	-	
Kent - - - -	1,484	1,683	3,167	1,496	1,715	3,211	12	32	-	-	44	-	
Lancaster - - - -	1,938	2,038	3,976	1,939	2,084	4,023	1	46	-	-	47	-	
Leicester - - - -	323	394	717	334	388	722	11	-	-	6	5	-	
Lincoln :													
Parts of Holland - -	108	114	222	112	111	223	4	-	-	3	1	-	
Parts of Kesteven - -	153	179	332	153	156	309	-	-	-	23	-	23	
Parts of Lindsey - -	282	350	632	297	358	655	15	8	-	-	23	-	
Merioneth - - - -	68	78	146	73	84	157	5	6	-	-	11	-	
Middlesex - - - -	1,406	1,912	3,318	1,414	1,970	3,384	8	58	-	-	66	-	
Monmouth - - - -	507	401	908	537	405	942	30	4	-	-	34	-	
Montgomery - - - -	117	122	239	118	130	248	1	8	-	-	9	-	
Norfolk - - - -	471	610	1,081	469	601	1,070	-	-	2	9	-	11	
Northampton - - - -	329	383	712	335	383	718	6	-	-	-	6	-	
Soke of Peterborough -	78	81	159	68	84	152	-	3	10	-	-	7	
Northumberland - - -	407	305	712	410	305	715	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Notts - - - -	328	419	747	339	417	756	11	-	-	2	9	-	
Oxford - - - -	250	323	573	245	335	580	-	12	5	-	7	-	
Pembroke - - - -	141	144	285	152	150	302	11	6	-	-	17	-	
Radnor - - - -	43	62	105	35	60	95	-	-	8	2	-	10	
Rutland - - - -	35	35	70	34	33	67	-	-	1	2	-	3	
Salop - - - -	297	360	657	278	345	623	-	-	19	15	-	34	
Somerset - - - -	636	881	1,517	655	905	1,560	19	24	-	-	43	-	
Southampton - - - -	716	731	1,447	736	782	1,518	20	51	-	-	71	-	
Isle of Wight - - -	134	197	331	135	196	331	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Stafford - - - -	757	813	1,570	760	854	1,614	3	41	-	-	44	-	
Suffolk, East - - - -	351	406	757	367	419	786	16	13	-	-	29	-	
„ West - - - -	154	197	351	152	195	347	-	-	2	2	-	4	
Surrey - - - -	825	1,128	1,953	860	1,189	2,049	35	61	-	-	96	-	
Sussex, East - - - -	365	458	823	394	490	884	29	32	-	-	61	-	
Sussex, West - - - -	294	384	678	301	404	705	7	20	-	-	27	-	
Warwick - - - -	295	428	723	287	446	733	-	18	8	-	10	-	
Westmorland - - - -	93	99	192	91	108	199	-	9	2	-	7	-	
Wilts - - - -	560	678	1,238	560	687	1,247	-	9	-	-	9	-	
Worcester - - - -	437	587	1,024	449	602	1,051	12	15	-	-	27	-	
Yorks (East Riding) - -	239	261	500	235	264	499	-	3	4	-	-	1	
„ (North Riding) - -	364	425	789	367	446	813	3	21	-	-	24	-	
„ (West Riding) - -	1,505	1,496	3,001	1,514	1,519	3,033	9	23	-	-	32	-	
Part of Yorks, W.R., was transferred in 1914 to ; Doncaster B. ; popula- tion transferred was 17,939 (Census 1911).													
II.—LONDON COUNTY -	12,686	15,446	28,132	12,909	15,678	28,587	223	232	-	-	455	-	
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS :													
Barnsley - - - -	45	63	108	46	68	114	1	5	-	-	6	-	
Barrow-in-Furness - - -	69	77	146	68	78	146	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Bath - - - -	163	214	377	155	215	370	-	1	8	-	-	7	
Birkenhead - - - -	182	234	416	192	238	430	10	4	-	-	14	-	
Birmingham - - - -	1,333	1,364	2,697	1,299	1,373	2,672	-	9	34	-	-	25	

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued*.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease
	1st January 1914.			1st January 1915.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued</i> .												
Blackburn - - - -	199	208	407	200	214	414	1	6	-	-	7	-
Blackpool - - - -	41	53	94	40	59	99	-	6	1	-	5	-
Bolton - - - - -	334	309	643	343	306	649	9	-	-	3	6	-
Bootle - - - - -	121	113	234	130	123	253	9	10	-	-	19	-
Bournemouth - - -	63	102	165	69	106	175	6	4	-	-	10	-
Bradford - - - -	426	439	865	440	449	889	14	10	-	-	24	-
Brighton - - - -	318	432	750	310	400	710	-	-	8	32	-	40
Bristol - - - - -	663	867	1,530	673	860	1,533	10	-	-	7	3	-
Burnley - - - - -	168	175	343	172	185	357	4	10	-	-	14	-
Burton-upon-Trent -	76	83	159	84	86	170	8	3	-	-	11	-
Bury - - - - -	85	67	152	72	70	142	-	3	13	-	-	10
Canterbury - - - -	69	74	143	77	72	149	8	-	-	2	6	-
Cardiff - - - - -	361	357	718	393	405	798	32	48	-	-	80	-
Carlisle - - - - -	—	—	—	74	78	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
Made a County Borough in 1914.												
Chester - - - - -	64	91	155	70	90	160	6	-	-	1	5	-
Coventry - - - - -	100	140	240	117	142	259	17	2	-	-	19	-
Croydon - - - - -	219	351	570	226	372	598	7	21	-	-	28	-
Derby - - - - -	193	217	410	192	222	414	-	5	1	-	4	-
Devonport - - - -	91	98	189	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
The whole of Devonport C.B. was transferred to the County Borough of Plymouth in 1914; popu- lation transferred was 81,678 (Census 1911).												
Dewsbury - - - - -	46	43	89	43	39	82	-	-	3	4	-	7
Dudley - - - - -	83	131	214	86	129	215	3	-	-	2	-	-
Eastbourne - - - -	67	71	138	72	72	144	5	1	-	-	6	-
Exeter - - - - -	125	170	295	124	156	280	-	-	1	14	-	15
Gateshead - - - -	183	184	367	185	195	380	2	11	-	-	13	-
Gloucester - - - -	58	84	142	60	89	149	2	5	-	-	7	-
Great Yarmouth - -	106	110	216	116	115	231	10	5	-	-	15	-
Grimsby - - - - -	112	106	218	113	108	221	1	2	-	-	3	-
Halifax - - - - -	154	117	271	147	109	256	-	-	7	8	-	15
Hastings - - - - -	82	144	226	92	164	256	10	20	-	-	30	-
Huddersfield - - -	142	158	300	142	167	309	-	9	-	-	9	-
Ipswich - - - - -	107	139	246	109	132	241	2	-	-	7	-	5
Kingston-upon-Hull -	355	384	739	366	417	783	11	33	-	-	44	-
Leeds - - - - -	765	744	1,509	793	800	1,593	28	56	-	-	84	-
Leicester - - - - -	379	416	795	390	405	795	11	-	-	11	-	-
Lincoln - - - - -	87	103	190	97	102	199	10	-	-	1	9	-
Liverpool - - - - -	1,563	1,790	3,353	1,585	1,810	3,395	22	20	-	-	42	-
Manchester - - - -	1,200	1,217	2,417	1,205	1,220	2,425	5	3	-	-	8	-
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	121	103	224	128	101	229	7	-	-	2	5	-
Middlesbrough - - -	153	149	302	157	158	315	4	9	-	-	13	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	471	350	821	492	367	859	21	17	-	-	38	-
Newport (Mon.) - - -	147	163	310	151	165	316	4	2	-	-	6	-
Northampton - - -	178	192	370	182	186	368	4	-	-	6	-	2
Norwich - - - - -	269	366	635	273	374	647	4	8	-	-	12	-
Nottingham - - - -	534	593	1,127	539	643	1,182	5	50	-	-	55	-
Oldham - - - - -	223	229	452	225	256	481	2	27	-	-	29	-
Oxford - - - - -	88	103	191	89	110	199	1	7	-	-	8	-

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1914.			1st January 1915.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>												
Plymouth - - - - (See notes to Devon and Devonport.)	284	361	645	382	498	880	98	137	-	-	235	-
Portsmouth - - - -	456	505	961	456	524	980	-	19	-	-	19	-
Preston - - - -	237	275	512	241	279	520	4	4	-	-	8	-
Reading - - - -	122	145	267	126	147	273	4	2	-	-	6	-
Rochdale - - - -	111	134	245	116	126	242	5	-	-	8	-	3
Rotherham - - - -	94	79	173	100	79	179	6	-	-	-	6	-
St. Helens - - - -	171	153	324	161	147	308	-	-	10	6	-	16
Salford - - - -	529	474	1,003	508	453	961	-	-	21	21	-	42
Sheffield - - - -	709	754	1,463	778	772	1,550	69	18	-	-	87	-
Smethwick - - - -	102	98	200	90	98	188	-	-	12	-	-	12
Southampton - - - -	317	353	670	330	380	710	13	27	-	-	40	-
Southend-on-Sea - - (Made a County Borough in 1914.)	—	—	—	44	78	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southport - - - -	38	81	119	42	92	134	4	11	-	-	15	-
South Shields - - - -	149	137	286	152	141	293	3	4	-	-	7	-
Stockport - - - -	234	298	532	241	289	530	7	-	-	9	-	2
Stoke-on-Trent - - - -	359	351	710	350	348	698	-	-	9	3	-	12
Sunderland - - - -	250	202	452	266	217	483	16	15	-	-	31	-
Swansea - - - -	157	180	337	159	193	352	2	13	-	-	15	-
Tynemouth - - - -	107	67	174	99	69	168	-	2	8	-	-	6
Wallasey - - - -	74	102	176	78	105	183	4	3	-	-	7	-
Walsall - - - -	191	188	379	193	204	397	2	16	-	-	18	-
Warrington - - - -	121	99	220	129	116	245	8	17	-	-	25	-
West Bromwich - - - -	106	125	231	108	112	220	2	-	-	13	-	11
West Ham - - - -	574	650	1,224	597	673	1,270	23	23	-	-	46	-
West Hartlepool - - - -	60	73	133	75	78	153	15	5	-	-	20	-
Wigan - - - -	130	144	274	129	151	280	-	7	1	-	6	-
Wolverhampton - - - -	156	178	334	163	190	353	7	12	-	-	19	-
Worcester - - - -	97	124	221	104	127	231	7	3	-	-	10	-
York - - - -	137	151	288	137	147	284	-	-	-	4	-	4
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :												
Barnstaple - - - -	14	40	54	16	38	54	2	-	-	2	-	-
Bedford - - - -	43	75	118	47	73	120	4	-	-	2	2	-
Bury St. Edmunds - - - -	25	36	61	25	37	62	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cambridge - - - -	73	129	202	74	129	203	1	-	-	-	1	-
Colchester - - - -	65	77	142	64	71	135	-	-	1	6	-	7
Doncaster - - - -	40	37	77	47	40	87	7	3	-	-	10	-
Part of Yorks, W.R., was transferred in 1914 to Doncaster B. ; popula- tion transferred was 17,939 (Census 1911).												
Grantham - - - -	40	33	73	41	34	75	1	1	-	-	2	-
Gravesend - - - -	47	49	96	46	52	98	-	3	1	-	2	-
Guildford - - - -	44	56	100	47	53	100	3	-	-	3	-	-
Hereford - - - -	45	54	99	49	59	108	4	5	-	-	9	-

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued*.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1914.			1st January 1915.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED— <i>continued.</i>													
King's Lynn - - -	28	33	61	27	37	64	-	4	1	-	3	-	
London, City of - - -	262	197	459	266	191	457	4	-	-	6	-	2	
Newbury - - -	18	25	43	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	20	32	52	24	33	57	4	1	-	-	5	-	
New Windsor - - -	20	30	50	23	30	53	3	-	-	-	3	-	
Shrewsbury - - -	46	59	105	48	62	110	2	3	-	-	5	-	
Tiverton - - -	22	28	50	21	27	48	-	-	1	1	-	2	
Warwick - - -	21	32	53	20	33	53	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Wenlock - - -	23	26	49	22	25	47	-	-	1	1	-	2	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, 1st January 1915; together with the Increase in the numbers on 1st January 1915, as

Note.—The increase or decrease shown in this Table for each area does not instances due to increase or decrease in

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1910.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY).						
Anglesey - - - - -	88	97	185	81	96	177
Beds - - - - -	240	286	526	247	276	523
Berks(b) - - - - -	276	303	579	280	305	585
Brecknock - - - - -	80	100	180	68	83	151
Bucks - - - - -	299	384	683	338	405	743
Cambridge(c) - - - - -	119	194	313	111	180	291
Isle of Ely - - - - -	77	125	202	78	135	213
Cardigan - - - - -	104	127	231	102	148	250
Carmarthen - - - - -	222	240	462	247	246	493
Carnarvon - - - - -	149	198	347	178	183	361
Chester(d) - - - - -	844	929	1,773	810	872	1,682
Cornwall - - - - -	486	574	1,060	471	563	1,034
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	2
Cumberland(e) - - - - -	407	304	711	343	244	587
Denbigh - - - - -	173	167	340	186	207	393
Derby - - - - -	470	541	1,011	591	639	1,230
Devon(f) - - - - -	681	851	1,532	661	838	1,499
Dorset - - - - -	339	423	762	371	445	816
Durham - - - - -	789	773	1,562	919	898	1,817
Essex(g) - - - - -	1,049	1,544	2,593	1,249	1,724	2,973
Flint - - - - -	112	109	221	126	120	246
Glamorgan - - - - -	827	658	1,485	999	768	1,767
Gloucester - - - - -	530	708	1,238	539	735	1,274
Hereford - - - - -	246	285	531	239	281	520
Herts - - - - -	458	594	1,052	490	701	1,191
Hunts - - - - -	66	89	155	66	101	167
Kent - - - - -	1,390	1,537	2,927	1,496	1,715	3,211
Lancaster(h) - - - - -	1,876	1,907	3,783	1,939	2,084	4,023
Leicester - - - - -	300	370	670	334	388	722
Lincoln :—						
Parts of Holland - - - - -	92	103	195	112	111	223
„ Kesteven - - - - -	135	160	295	153	156	309
„ Lindsey - - - - -	261	303	564	297	358	655
Merioneth - - - - -	71	75	146	73	84	157
Middlesex - - - - -	1,192	1,540	2,732	1,414	1,970	3,384
Monmouth - - - - -	484	364	848	537	405	942
Montgomery - - - - -	108	110	218	118	130	248
Norfolk - - - - -	432	629	1,061	469	601	1,070
Northampton - - - - -	278	376	654	335	383	718
Soke of Peterborough - - - - -	71	80	151	68	84	152
Northumberland - - - - -	357	286	643	410	305	715
Notts - - - - -	332	331	663	339	417	756
Oxford(i) - - - - -	235	332	567	245	335	580

(a) Decrease.
(b) Part transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 2,710 (Census 1911).
(c) Part transferred to Cambridge B. in 1912; population transferred was 15,785 (Census 1911).
(d) Part transferred to the new County Borough of Wallasey in 1913; population transferred was 78,504 (Census 1911).
(e) Part transferred to the new County Borough of Carlisle in 1914; population transferred was 52,225 (Census 1911).
(f) Part transferred to Exeter C.B. in 1913; population transferred was 10,428 (Census 1911); and part to Plymouth C.B. in 1914; population transferred was 13,748 (Census 1911).

Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts), in the various Administrative Counties, of England and Wales, and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1910 and compared with 1st January 1910, and the Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.

necessarily indicate an increase or decrease in *Lunacy*, as it is in some the *Population* caused by changes in area.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anglesey.
7	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	·4	—	—	Beds.
4	2	6	1	—	1	(k)	—	(k)	Berks.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brecknock.
39	21	60	8	4	12	2·7	1·0	1·8	Bucks.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cambridge.
1	10	11	—	2	2	—	1·6	1·0	Isle of Ely.
(a)	21	19	—	4	4	—	3·1	1·7	Cardigan.
25	6	31	5	1	6	2·3	·4	1·3	Carmarthen.
29	(a)	14	6	—	3	4·0	—	·9	Carnarvon.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chester.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumberland.
13	40	53	3	8	11	1·7	4·8	3·2	Denbigh.
121	98	219	24	20	44	5·1	3·7	4·4	Derby.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Devon.
32	22	54	6	4	11	1·8	·9	1·4	Dorset.
130	125	255	26	25	51	3·3	3·2	3·3	Durham.
200	180	380	40	36	76	(k)	(k)	(k)	Essex.
14	11	25	3	2	5	2·7	1·8	2·3	Flint.
172	110	282	34	22	56	4·1	3·3	3·8	Glamorgan.
9	27	36	2	5	7	·4	·7	·6	Gloucester.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hereford.
32	107	139	6	21	28	1·3	3·5	2·7	Herts.
—	12	12	—	2	2	—	2·2	1·3	Hunts.
106	178	284	21	36	57	1·5	2·3	1·9	Kent.
63	177	240	13	35	48	(k)	(k)	(k)	Lancaster.
34	18	52	7	4	10	2·3	1·1	1·5	Leicester.
20	8	28	4	2	6	4·3	1·9	3·1	Lincoln :—
18	(a)	14	4	—	3	3·0	—	1·0	Parts of Holland.
36	55	91	7	11	18	2·7	3·6	3·2	„ Kesteven.
2	9	11	—	2	2	—	2·7	1·4	„ Lindsey.
222	430	652	44	86	130	3·7	5·6	4·8	Merioneth.
53	41	94	11	8	19	2·3	2·2	2·2	Middlesex
10	20	30	2	4	6	1·9	3·6	2·8	Monmouth.
37	(a)	9	7	—	2	1·6	—	·2	Montgomery.
57	7	64	11	1	13	4·0	·3	2·0	Norfolk.
(a)	4	1	—	1	—	—	1·3	—	Northampton.
53	19	72	11	4	14	3·1	1·4	2·2	Soke of Peterborough.
7	86	93	1	17	19	·3	5·1	2·9	Northumberland.
10	3	13	2	1	3	(k)	(k)	(k)	Notts.
									Oxford.

(g) Part transferred to the new County Borough of Southend-on-Sea in 1914 ; population transferred was 70,676 (Census 1911).

(h) Part transferred to Southport C.B. in 1912 ; population transferred was 18,000 (Census 1911) : part to Liverpool C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 6,932 (Census 1911) : and part to Stockport C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 11,188 (Census 1911).

(i) Part transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 9,785 (Census 1911).

(k) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1910.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>cont.</i>						
Pembroke - - - - -	132	137	269	152	150	302
Radnor - - - - -	49	58	107	35	60	95
Rutland - - - - -	31	29	60	34	33	67
Salop - - - - -	298	359	657	278	345	623
Somerset(<i>b</i>) - - - - -	628	895	1,523	655	905	1,560
Southampton - - - - -	655	665	1,320	736	782	1,518
Isle of Wight - - - - -	134	193	327	135	196	331
Stafford(<i>c</i>) - - - - -	946	1,062	2,008	760	854	1,614
Suffolk (East) - - - - -	306	365	671	367	419	786
„ (West) - - - - -	151	192	343	152	195	347
Surrey - - - - -	707	955	1,662	860	1,189	2,049
Sussex (East) (<i>d</i>) - - - - -	402	469	871	394	490	884
„ (West) - - - - -	294	400	694	301	404	705
Warwick(<i>e</i>) - - - - -	398	559	957	287	446	733
Westmorland - - - - -	82	97	179	91	108	199
Wilts - - - - -	532	657	1,189	560	687	1,247
Worcester(<i>f</i>) - - - - -	520	693	1,213	449	602	1,051
Yorks (East Riding) - - - - -	228	249	477	235	264	499
„ (North „) (<i>g</i>) - - - - -	367	392	759	367	446	813
„ (West „) (<i>h</i>) - - - - -	1,472	1,520	2,992	1,514	1,519	3,033
II.—LONDON COUNTY - - - - -	11,749	14,646	26,395	12,909	15,678	28,587
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.						
Barnsley(<i>k</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	46	68	114
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	77	71	148	68	78	146
Bath(<i>l</i>) - - - - -	121	165	286	155	215	370
Birkenhead - - - - -	186	226	412	192	238	430
Birmingham(<i>m</i>) - - - - -	928	898	1,826	1,299	1,373	2,672
Blackburn - - - - -	195	201	396	200	214	414
Blackpool - - - - -	52	53	105	40	59	99
Bolton - - - - -	302	312	614	343	306	649
Bootle - - - - -	105	113	218	130	123	253
Bournemouth - - - - -	60	86	146	69	106	175
Bradford - - - - -	400	377	777	440	449	889
Brighton - - - - -	342	488	830	310	400	710
Bristol - - - - -	658	857	1,515	673	860	1,533
Burnley - - - - -	159	184	343	172	185	357
Burton-upon-Trent - - - - -	74	78	152	84	86	170
Bury - - - - -	76	66	142	72	70	142
Canterbury - - - - -	65	63	128	77	72	149
Cardiff - - - - -	383	402	785	393	405	798
Carlisle(<i>n</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	74	78	152
Chester - - - - -	62	85	147	70	90	160
Coventry - - - - -	85	110	195	117	142	259
Croydon - - - - -	193	281	474	226	372	598
Derby - - - - -	176	189	365	192	222	414
Devonport(<i>o</i>) - - - - -	85	98	183	—	—	—
Dewsbury(<i>k</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	43	39	82

(a) Decrease.

(b) Part transferred to Bath C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 18,452 (Census 1911).

(c) Part transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910 ; population transferred was 152,486 : and part to Birmingham C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 68,610 (Census 1911).

(d) Part transferred to the new County Borough of Eastbourne in 1911 ; population transferred was 52,542 (Census 1911).

(e) Part transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 107,360 (Census 1911).

(f) Part transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 138,399 (Census 1911).

(g) Part transferred to Middlesbrough C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 15,143 (Census 1911).

(h) Part transferred to Sheffield C.B. in 1912 ; population transferred was 5,284 (Census 1911 : part to the new County Borough of Barnsley in 1913 ; population transferred was 50,614 (Census 1911) :

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
20	13	33	4	3	7	3·0	2·2	2·6	Pembroke.
(a)	2	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radnor.
3	4	7	1	1	1	3·2	3·4	1·7	Rutland.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salop.
27	10	37	5	2	7	(i)	(i)	(i)	Somerset.
81	117	198	16	23	40	2·4	3·5	3·0	Southampton.
1	3	4	—	1	1	—	·5	·3	Isle of Wight
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stafford.
61	54	115	12	11	23	3·9	3·0	3·4	Suffolk (East).
1	3	4	—	1	1	—	·5	·3	" (West).
153	234	387	31	47	77	4·4	4·9	4·6	Surrey.
(a)	21	13	—	4	3	—	(i)	(i)	Sussex (East).
7	4	11	1	1	2	·3	·3	·3	" (West).
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warwick.
9	11	20	2	2	4	2·4	2·1	2·2	Westmorland.
28	30	58	6	6	12	1·1	·9	1·0	Wilts.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Worcester.
7	15	22	1	3	4	·4	1·2	·8	Yorks (E. Riding).
—	54	54	—	11	11	—	(i)	(i)	" (N. ").
42	(a)	41	8	—	8	(i)	—	(i)	" (W. ").
1,160	1,032	2,192	232	206	438	2·0	1·4	1·7	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all Counties.						1·4	1·3	1·3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnsley.
(a)	7	(a)	—	1	—	—	1·4	—	Barrow-in-Furness.
34	50	84	7	10	17	(i)	(i)	(i)	Bath.
6	12	18	1	2	4	·5	·9	1·0	Birkenhead.
371	475	846	74	95	169	(i)	(i)	(i)	Birmingham.
5	13	18	1	3	4	·5	1·5	1·0	Blackburn.
(a)	6	(a)	—	1	—	—	1·9	—	Blackpool.
41	(a)	35	8	—	7	2·6	—	1·1	Bolton.
25	10	35	5	2	7	4·8	1·8	3·2	Bootle.
9	20	29	2	4	6	3·3	4·7	4·1	Bournemouth.
40	72	112	8	14	22	2·0	3·7	2·8	Bradford.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brighton.
15	3	18	3	1	4	·5	·1	·3	Bristol.
13	1	14	3	—	3	1·9	—	·9	Burnley.
10	8	18	2	2	4	2·7	2·6	2·6	Burton-upon-Trent.
(a)	4	—	—	1	—	—	1·5	—	Bury.
12	9	21	2	2	4	3·1	3·2	3·1	Canterbury.
10	3	13	2	1	3	·5	·2	·4	Cardiff.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carlisle.
8	5	13	2	1	3	3·2	1·2	2·0	Chester.
32	32	64	6	6	13	7·1	5·5	6·7	Coventry.
33	91	124	7	18	25	3·6	6·4	5·3	Croydon.
16	33	49	3	7	10	1·7	3·7	2·7	Derby.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Devonport.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dewsbury.

part to the new County Borough of Dewsbury in 1913 ; population transferred was 53,351) (Census 1911) : and part to Doncaster B. in 1914 ; population transferred was 17,939 (Census 1911).

(i) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

(k) Made a County Borough in 1913.

(l) Part of Somerset was transferred to Bath C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 18,452 (Census 1911).

(m) Parts of Stafford C., Warwick C., and Worcester C. were transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911 ; total population transferred was 314,369 (Census 1911).

(n) Made a County Borough in 1914.

(o) The whole of Devonport C.B. was transferred to Plymouth C.B. in 1914 ; population transferred was 81,678 (Census 1911).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1910.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>cont.</i>						
Dudley - - - - -	90	125	215	86	129	215
Eastbourne(<i>b</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	72	72	144
Exeter(<i>c</i>) - - - - -	97	140	237	124	156	280
Gateshead - - - - -	156	140	296	185	195	380
Gloucester - - - - -	56	70	126	60	89	149
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	87	107	194	116	115	231
Grimsby - - - - -	102	92	194	113	108	221
Halifax - - - - -	139	121	260	147	109	256
Hanley(<i>d</i>) - - - - -	112	126	238	—	—	—
Hastings - - - - -	61	139	200	92	164	256
Huddersfield - - - - -	144	146	290	142	167	309
Ipswich - - - - -	110	126	236	109	132	241
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	293	352	645	366	417	783
Leeds - - - - -	658	644	1,302	793	800	1,593
Leicester - - - - -	356	408	764	390	405	795
Lincoln - - - - -	80	98	178	97	102	199
Liverpool(<i>e</i>) - - - - -	1,401	1,777	3,178	1,585	1,810	3,395
Manchester - - - - -	1,135	1,197	2,332	1,205	1,220	2,425
Merthyr Tydfil - - - - -	117	107	224	128	101	229
Middlesbrough(<i>f</i>) - - - - -	142	136	278	157	158	315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	480	362	842	492	367	859
Newport (Mon.) - - - - -	146	138	284	151	165	316
Northampton - - - - -	162	157	319	182	186	368
Norwich - - - - -	256	343	599	273	374	647
Nottingham - - - - -	518	598	1,116	539	643	1,182
Oldham - - - - -	208	226	434	225	256	481
Oxford - - - - -	80	103	183	89	110	199
Plymouth(<i>g</i>) - - - - -	255	350	605	382	498	880
Portsmouth - - - - -	408	497	905	456	524	980
Preston - - - - -	231	263	494	241	279	520
Reading(<i>h</i>) - - - - -	96	128	224	126	147	273
Rochdale - - - - -	113	127	240	116	126	242
Rotherham - - - - -	91	89	180	100	79	179
St. Helens - - - - -	131	124	255	161	147	308
Salford - - - - -	493	418	911	508	453	961
Sheffield(<i>i</i>) - - - - -	645	683	1,328	778	772	1,550
Smethwick - - - - -	86	72	158	90	98	188
Southampton - - - - -	276	269	545	330	380	710
Southend-on-Sea(<i>h</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	44	78	122
Southport(<i>l</i>) - - - - -	34	61	95	42	92	134
South Shields - - - - -	139	106	245	152	141	293
Stockport(<i>m</i>) - - - - -	203	260	463	241	289	530
Stoke-on-Trent(<i>n</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	350	348	698
Sunderland - - - - -	249	194	443	266	217	483
Swansea - - - - -	159	181	340	159	193	352
Tynemouth - - - - -	92	74	166	99	69	168
Wallasey(<i>o</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	78	105	183
Walsall - - - - -	172	160	332	193	204	397
Warrington - - - - -	106	97	203	129	116	245
West Bromwich - - - - -	128	132	260	108	112	220
West Ham - - - - -	475	580	1,055	597	673	1,270

(a) Decrease
(b) Made a County Borough in 1911.
(c) Part of Devon was transferred to Exeter C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 10,428 (Census 1911).
(d) The whole of Hanley C.B. was transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910 ; population transferred was 62,226.
(e) Part of Lancaster C. was transferred to Liverpool C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 6,932 (Census 1911).
(f) Part of Yorks N.R. was transferred to Middlesbrough C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 15,143 (Census 1911).
(g) Part of Devon and the whole of Devonport C.B. were transferred to Plymouth C.B. in 1914 ; total population transferred was 95,426 (Census 1911).

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.--continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
(a)	4	—	—	1	—	—	·8	—	Dudley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Eastbourne.
27	16	43	5	3	9	(p)	(p)	(p)	Exeter.
29	55	84	6	11	17	3·8	7·9	5·7	Gateshead.
4	19	23	1	4	5	1·8	5·7	4·0	Gloucester.
29	8	37	6	2	7	6·9	1·9	3·6	Great Yarmouth.
11	16	27	2	3	5	2·0	3·3	2·6	Grimsby.
8	(a)	(a)	2	—	—	1·4	—	—	Halifax.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hanley.
31	25	56	6	5	11	9·8	3·6	5·5	Hastings.
(a)	21	19	—	4	4	—	2·7	1·4	Huddersfield.
(a)	6	5	—	1	1	—	·8	·4	Ipswich.
73	65	138	15	13	28	5·1	3·7	4·3	Kingston-upon-Hull.
135	156	291	27	31	58	4·1	4·8	4·5	Leeds.
34	(a)	31	7	—	6	2·0	—	·8	Leicester.
17	4	21	3	1	4	3·8	1·0	2·2	Lincoln.
184	33	217	37	7	43	(p)	(p)	(p)	Liverpool.
70	23	93	14	5	19	1·2	·4	·8	Manchester.
11	(a)	5	2	—	1	1·7	—	·4	Merthyr Tydfil.
15	22	37	3	4	7	(p)	(p)	(p)	Middlesbrough.
12	5	17	2	1	3	·4	·3	·4	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
5	27	32	1	5	6	·7	3·6	2·1	Newport (Mon.).
20	29	49	4	6	10	2·5	3·8	3·1	Northampton.
17	31	48	3	6	10	1·2	1·7	1·7	Norwich.
21	45	66	4	9	13	·8	1·5	1·2	Nottingham.
17	30	47	3	6	9	1·4	2·7	2·1	Oldham.
9	7	16	2	1	3	2·5	1·0	1·6	Oxford.
127	148	275	25	30	55	(p)	(p)	(p)	Plymouth.
48	27	75	10	5	15	2·5	1·0	1·7	Portsmouth.
10	16	26	2	3	5	·9	1·1	1·0	Preston.
30	19	49	6	4	10	(p)	(p)	(p)	Reading.
3	(a)	2	1	—	—	·9	—	—	Rochdale.
9	(a)	(a)	2	—	—	2·2	—	—	Rotherham.
30	23	53	6	5	11	4·6	4·0	4·3	St. Helens
15	35	50	3	7	10	·6	1·7	1·1	Salford.
133	89	222	27	18	44	(p)	(p)	(p)	Sheffield.
4	26	30	1	5	6	1·2	6·9	3·8	Smethwick.
54	111	165	11	22	33	4·0	8·2	6·1	Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Southead-on-Sea.
8	31	39	2	6	8	(p)	(p)	(p)	Southport.
13	35	48	3	7	10	2·2	6·6	4·1	South Shields.
38	29	67	8	6	13	(p)	(p)	(p)	Stockport.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stoke-on-Trent
17	23	40	3	5	8	1·2	2·6	1·8	Sunderland.
—	12	12	—	2	2	—	1·1	·6	Swansea.
7	(a)	2	1	—	—	1·1	—	—	Tynemouth.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wallasey.
21	44	65	4	9	13	2·3	5·6	3·9	Walsall.
23	19	42	5	4	8	4·7	4·1	3·9	Warrington.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Bromwich.
122	93	215	24	19	43	5·1	3·3	4·1	West Ham.

(h) Parts of Berks and Oxford C. were transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911; total population transferred was 12,495 (Census 1911).
(i) Part of Yorks W.R. was transferred to Sheffield C.B. in 1912; population transferred was 5,284 (Census 1911). (k) Made a County Borough in 1914.
(l) Part of Lancaster C. was transferred to Southport C.B. in 1912; population transferred was 18,000 (Census 1911).
(m) Part of Lancaster C. was transferred to Stockport C.B. in 1913; population transferred was 11,188 (Census 1911). (n) Made a County Borough in 1910.
(o) Made a County Borough in 1913. (p) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1910.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
West Hartlepool - - - - -	59	65	124	75	78	153
Wigan - - - - -	119	124	243	129	151	280
Wolverhampton - - - - -	160	168	328	163	190	353
Worcester - - - - -	78	108	186	104	127	231
York - - - - -	129	139	268	137	147	284
IV.—BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	11	38	49	16	38	54
Bedford - - - - -	41	70	111	47	73	120
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	25	34	59	25	37	62
Cambridge(<i>b</i>) - - - - -	47	76	123	74	129	203
Colchester - - - - -	49	73	122	64	71	135
Doncaster(<i>c</i>) - - - - -	33	36	69	47	40	87
Grantham - - - - -	33	31	64	41	34	75
Gravesend - - - - -	46	45	91	46	52	98
Guildford - - - - -	37	47	84	47	53	100
Hereford - - - - -	40	57	97	49	59	108
King's Lynn - - - - -	31	38	69	27	37	64
London, City of - - - - -	235	212	447	266	191	457
Newbury - - - - -	22	32	54	18	23	41
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	18	30	48	24	33	57
New Windsor - - - - -	20	28	48	23	30	53
Shrewsbury - - - - -	49	61	110	48	62	110
Tiverton - - - - -	20	27	47	21	27	48
Warwick - - - - -	19	24	43	20	33	53
Wenlock - - - - -	30	29	59	22	25	47

(*a*) Decrease.
(*b*) Part of Cambridge C. was transferred to Cambridge B. in 1912 ; population transferred was 15,785 (Census 1911).

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
16	13	29	3	3	6	5·1	4·6	4·8	West Hartlepool. Wigan. Wolverhampton. Worcester. York.
10	27	37	2	5	7	1·7	4·0	2·9	
3	22	25	1	4	5	·6	2·4	1·5	
26	19	45	5	4	9	6·4	3·7	4·8	
8	8	16	2	2	3	1·6	1·4	1·1	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all County Boroughs.						3·1	3·0	3·0	Barnstaple. Bedford. Bury St. Edmunds. Cambridge. Colchester. Doncaster. Grantham. Gravesend. Guildford. Hereford. King's Lynn. London, City of. Newbury. Newcastle-under-Lyme. New Windsor. Shrewsbury. Tiverton. Warwick Wenlock.
5	—	5	1	—	1	9·1	—	2·0	
6	3	9	1	1	2	2·4	1·4	1·8	
—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2·9	1·7	
27	53	80	5	11	16	(d)	(d)	(d)	
15	(a)	13	3	—	3	6·1	—	2·5	
14	4	18	3	1	4	(d)	(d)	(d)	
8	3	11	2	1	2	6·1	3·2	3·1	
—	7	7	—	1	1	—	2·2	1·1	
10	6	16	2	1	3	5·4	2·1	3·6	
9	2	11	2	—	2	5·0	—	2·1	
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	(a)	10	6	—	2	2·6	—	·4	
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	3	9	1	1	2	5·6	3·3	4·2	
3	2	5	1	—	1	5·0	—	2·1	
(a)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	9	10	—	2	2	—	8·3	4·7	
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all scheduled Boroughs.						3·0	1·2	2·0	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all Counties, County Boroughs, and scheduled Boroughs.						2·0	1·8	1·9	

(c) Part of Yorks, W.R., was transferred to Doncaster B. in 1914; population transferred was 17,939 (Census 1911).
(d) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PAUPER LUNATIC PATIENTS (under the Lunacy Acts) of the ASYLUM belongs, who were resident in any ASYLUM, REGISTERED HOSPITAL,

NOTE.—*The Patients in this Table are confined to those of the Local Authorities not own an Asylum, and whose Patients are accommodated in the various Asylums, The surplus accommodation shown in this Table may, consequently, be much in excess vacancies are shown in Appendix B., Table IX.*

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS OWNING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	714	886	731	923	747	905	748	949
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. Part of Oxford C. was transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 9,785 (Census 1911).	356	414	355	415	376	418	374	415
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	107	136	101	139	102	135	99	137
Bucks - - - - -	268	331	269	348	289	357	296	350
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - -	217	346	225	375	234	382	246	387
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - - -	330	302	345	305	343	310	338	334
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B.	974	1,068	1,018	1,046	1,033	1,113	1,047	1,136
Cornwall - - - - -	436	477	435	481	436	484	431	495
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B. - -	386	326	389	328	387	333	397	353
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	440	405	448	429	474	422	474	430
Derby C. - - - - -	356	398	378	424	410	440	440	457
Devon - - - - - Part of Devon was transferred to Exeter C.B. in 1913 ; population transferred was 10,428 (Census 1911) ; and part to Plymouth C.B. in 1914 ; population transferred was 13,748 (Census 1911).	519	666	521	684	510	688	523	682
Dorset - - - - -	296	339	301	336	295	355	303	349
Durham C. - - - - -	680	607	684	643	722	648	737	691

(a) Decrease.

several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, to whom each COUNTY, DISTRICT, or COUNTY-BOROUGH or LICENSED HOUSE on 1st January in each of the Years 1910 to 1915.

which own the Asylums: there are many other Patients of Local Authorities which do chiefly under Reception Contracts, and most of the Asylums have Private Patients. of the actual vacancies at the Asylums of the several Local Authorities: these actual

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1915.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occu- pied by beds, or not) was pro- vided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommo- dation.		Deficiency of Accommo- dation.		
1914.		1915.									
M.	F.	M.	F.								M.
734	980	743	983	6	19	(b)869	(b)1,051	126	68	—	—
360	419	389	433	7	4	370	432	—	—	19	1
106	129	89	122	(a)	(a)	214	188	125	66	—	—
298	353	308	353	8	4	325	370	17	17	—	—
233	401	231	399	3	11	260	390	29	—	—	9
341	341	341	334	2	6	287	313	—	—	54	21
1,047	1,134	1,052	1,122	16	11	1,110	1,297	58	175	—	—
418	482	434	477	(a)	—	517	583	83	106	—	—
404	366	414	368	6	8	446	436	32	68	—	—
467	451	482	473	8	14	460	481	—	8	22	—
454	481	471	489	23	18	371	369	—	—	100	120
533	674	519	663	—	(a)	568	785	49	122	—	—
295	354	312	355	3	3	457	548	145	193	—	—
755	715	788	724	22	23	840	767	52	43	—	—

(b) i.e., Accommodation at both Three Counties Asylum and at Herts Asylum.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PAUPER LUNATIC PATIENTS (under

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several Years.							
	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS OWNING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - - -	962	1,446	995	1,501	1,045	1,586	1,078	1,591
Part transferred to the new County Borough of Southend-on-Sea in 1914; population trans- ferred was 70,676 (Census 1911).								
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - -	846	613	905	616	914	614	930	648
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - -	489	641	492	647	503	659	510	686
Hants - - - - -	594	582	614	609	628	626	648	626
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - - -	235	272	244	271	242	269	235	277
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Beds, Herts,	
Kent, and Gravesend B. - - - - -	1,261	1,374	1,225	1,366	1,256	1,362	1,285	1,463
Lancaster C., all its County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part).	5,416	5,868	5,447	5,911	5,526	5,971	5,618	6,040
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	264	306	280	322	276	336	297	342
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	414	463	443	471	446	456	458	485
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	109	129	118	137	118	141	118	140
London C. - - - - -	8,353	10,942	8,447	11,090	8,513	11,240	8,779	11,457
Middlesex - - - - -	1,108	1,406	1,145	1,481	1,215	1,556	1,281	1,641
Monmouth C. - - - - -	445	310	464	308	475	313	483	331
Norfolk - - - - -	370	512	375	517	382	529	417	526
Northampton C. - - - - -	256	328	260	329	283	325	295	323
Northumberland, and Tynemouth C.B. - - -	408	314	435	330	464	344	461	348
Nottingham C.- - - - -	258	241	245	248	256	286	263	296
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	260	361	280	386	269	374	283	382
Part of Oxford C. was transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 9,785 (Census 1911).								

(a) Decrease.
(b) In addition, there was accommodation for 80 of both sexes provided at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

the Lunacy Acts) of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1915.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1914.		1915.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,152	1,654	1,157	1,578	39	26	1,364	1,690	207	112	—	—
970	690	1,010	709	33	19	858	835	—	126	152	—
496	699	516	693	5	10	507	753	—	60	9	—
655	639	672	679	16	19	588	623	—	—	84	56
235	277	244	278	2	1	233	313	—	35	11	—
and Hunts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,348	1,499	1,358	1,526	19	30	1,340	1,583	—	57	18	—
5,662	6,048	5,661	6,082	49	43	5,583 (c)	5,877 (c)	—	—	78 (c)	205 (c)
305	332	315	329	10	5	308	380	—	51	7	—
449	497	469	498	11	7	453	453	—	—	16	45
125	145	128	131	4	—	215	215	87	84	—	—
8,968	11,531	9,186	11,728	167	157	8,838	11,375	—	—	348	353
1,347	1,772	1,357	1,843	50	87	1,405	1,691	48	—	—	152
476	348	510	361	13	10	590	580	80	219	—	—
414	516	413	514	9	—	460	600	47	86	—	—
300	333	308	335	10	1	463	554	155	219	—	—
484	332	476	338	14	5	460	343	—	5	16	—
255	314	269	313	2	14	300	300	31	—	—	13
292	353	290	373	6	2	315	418	25	45	—	—

(c) In addition, there was accommodation for 80 of both sexes provided at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provision of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PAUPER LUNATIC PATIENTS (under

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several Years.							
	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act. 1890.								
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS OWNING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wen- lock B. (Montgomery C. ceased to be part owner of the Asylum in 1911.)	423	456	414	441	330	356	307	362
Somerset, and Bath C.B. - - - - -	613	828	620	824	636	822	637	836
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle- under-Lyme B. Part of Stafford C. was transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 68,610 (Census 1911).	889	896	900	957	882	918	927	912
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	360	441	370	436	372	456	400	458
Surrey, and Guildford B. - - - - -	663	876	697	956	715	971	747	1,017
Sussex, E. - - - - - Part of E. Sussex was transferred to form the new County Borough of Eastbourne in 1911. Popula- tion transferred was 52,542 (Census 1911).	372	419	382	458	320	399	325	409
Sussex, W. - - - - -	271	359	262	368	268	358	278	360
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - - Part of Warwick C. was transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 107,360 (Census 1911).	446	578	466	575	353	455	365	493
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	105	154	99	162	97	164	94	159
Wilts - - - - -	447	518	438	522	436	525	450	538
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. - Part of Worcester C. was transferred to Birming- ham C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 138,399 (Census 1911).	603	755	619	801	517	661	543	673
Yorks, North Riding - - - - - Part of Yorks, N.R., was transferred to Middles- brough C.B. in 1913. Population transferred was 15,143 (Census 1911).	328	350	322	332	332	360	344	389
Yorks, West Riding, Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and Doncaster B.	2,991	2,936	3,063	2,980	3,150	3,102	3,180	3,170
Yorks, East Riding - - - - -	209	213	206	221	214	212	216	218

(a) Decrease.
(b) In addition, there was accommodation for 25 males provided at the Forden Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

the Lunacy Acts) of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1915.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1914.		1915.									
M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
324	374	304	369	(a)	(a)	(b)330	426	(b)26	57	—	—
670	886	672	883	12	11	(c)760	(c)958	(c)88	(c)75	—	—
976	941	976	1,002	17	21	1,452	1,418	476	416	—	—
407	465	426	481	13	8	427	473	1	—	—	8
784	1,055	816	1,108	31	46	935	1,392	119	284	—	—
342	416	371	445	(a)	5	513	624	142	179	—	—
281	359	289	379	4	4	345	490	56	111	—	—
370	499	379	512	(a)	(a)	468	602	89	90	—	—
103	155	106	155	—	—	113	207	7	52	—	—
472	537	483	558	7	8	413	569	—	11	70	—
535	689	561	713	(a)	(a)	814	962	253	249	—	—
332	385	338	403	2	11	445	495	107	92	—	—
3,316	3,265	3,406	3,361	83	85	3,993	3,703	587	342	—	—
223	215	219	219	2	1	321	305	102	86	—	—

(c) The actual accommodation is much less than that shown, owing to the deficient height of many of the dormitories at one of the Somerset Asylums.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PAUPER LUNATIC PATIENTS (under

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON.								
Birmingham - - - - - Parts of Stafford C., Warwick C., and Worcester C., were transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Total population transferred was 314,369 (Census 1911).	854	809	853	844	1,165	1,220	1,202	1,233
Brighton - - - - -	274	390	281	404	289	396	275	378
Bristol - - - - -	404	451	413	460	428	446	412	444
Canterbury - - - - -	57	52	63	52	61	54	60	58
Cardiff - - - - -	327	315	337	313	329	271	309	275
Croydon - - - - -	173	266	177	282	186	307	196	325
Derby - - - - -	161	170	164	179	170	182	162	192
Exeter - - - - - Part of Devon was transferred to Exeter C.B. in 1913. Population transferred was 10,428 (Census 1911).	70	113	85	122	82	106	93	108
Gateshead - - - - -	134	117	138	122	139	139	147	136
Hull - - - - -	271	309	276	299	293	326	310	339
Ipswich - - - - -	90	99	83	102	86	109	87	105
Leicester - - - - -	317	361	318	374	320	361	324	368
London (City of) - - - - -	137	140	153	143	153	141	156	133
Middlesbrough - - - - - Part of Yorks, N.R., was transferred to Middles- brough C.B. in 1913. Population transferred was 15,143 (Census 1911).	139	128	132	121	136	115	130	126
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	474	353	452	378	468	366	451	341
Newport - - - - -	137	125	138	133	135	143	139	152
Norwich - - - - -	184	211	185	222	192	232	198	247
Nottingham - - - - -	367	440	375	449	384	474	382	452
Plymouth - - - - - Part of Devon and the whole of Devonport C.B. were transferred to Plymouth C.B. in 1914. Total population transferred was 95,426 (Census 1911).	167	198	182	201	185	209	194	224
Portsmouth - - - - -	272	267	275	272	284	295	292	315
Sunderland - - - - -	210	147	208	151	219	155	211	164
West Ham - - - - -	447	551	454	572	487	586	536	615
York - - - - -	108	105	108	118	108	113	109	117

the Lunacy Acts) of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1915.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1914.		1915.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,240	1,258	1,199	1,262	69	91	1,080	1,065	—	—	119	197
261	359	268	345	(a)	(a)	361	503	93	158	—	—
413	463	401	441	(a)	(a)	495	550	94	109	—	—
56	65	67	61	2	2	72	90	5	29	—	—
316	277	312	282	(a)	(a)	336	414	24	132	—	—
197	333	210	345	7	16	201	458	—	113	9	—
179	203	174	208	3	8	204	276	30	68	—	—
96	124	102	127	6	3	184	223	82	96	—	—
135	147	135	146	—	6	212	212	77	66	—	—
312	337	319	346	10	7	353	353	34	7	—	—
92	113	91	106	—	1	130	169	39	63	—	—
331	370	346	364	6	1	376	558	30	194	—	—
153	122	156	126	4	(a)	272	362	116	236	—	—
147	145	154	154	3	5	212	218	58	64	—	—
457	335	475	354	—	—	485	430	10	76	—	—
143	151	143	154	1	6	191	196	48	42	—	—
190	233	201	243	3	6	214	262	13	19	—	—
402	457	408	486	8	9	395	458	—	—	13	28
192	227	280	337	23	28	218	259	—	—	62	78
307	340	302	348	6	16	407	492	105	144	—	—
216	155	214	170	1	5	227	194	13	24	—	—
546	612	571	636	25	17	420	450	—	—	151	186
116	121	118	123	2	4	162	219	44	96	—	—

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered living in those Institutions on 31st December 1913.
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1913.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1913 to the Number
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged

							AGES.			
							Under 15.		15-19.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1913, in—										
County and Borough Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	759	424	1,087	903
Registered Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Provincial Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
TOTAL							761	425	1,097	916
(b) Number of Patients who died during the year 1913 in—										
County and Borough Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	32	78	61
Registered Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL							55	32	78	62
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1913, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1913, in—										
County and Borough Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	72·5	75·5	71·8	67·6
Registered Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL							72·3	75·3	71·1	67·7
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the year 1913							15·4	12·9	2·7	2·5

* The number of patients in these divisions being so few, the

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses who were of Patients living, on 31st December 1913, in the same Institutions. to the whole Population during the Year 1913 (kindly furnished by the Registrar according to AGES.

AGES.												TOTAL.	
20-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,317	2,029	8,910	8,208	11,641	12,488	10,906	13,223	8,214	10,702	5,302	8,391	49,136	56,368
27	30	122	175	235	296	253	356	230	348	190	349	1,063	1,562
11	12	58	69	101	160	119	233	126	221	143	288	559	984
15	18	78	111	142	185	155	287	148	268	124	270	665	1,143
13	-	31	-	51	-	25	-	22	-	35	-	177	-
13	3	145	47	165	61	180	53	137	49	99	30	741	244
2,396	2,092	9,344	8,610	12,335	13,190	11,638	14,152	8,877	11,588	5,893	9,328	52,341	60,301
150	131	642	511	998	746	996	914	911	893	1,287	1,670	5,117	4,958
-	2	5	3	15	8	13	18	16	19	25	28	74	79
-	-	5	2	10	5	8	9	18	18	28	41	69	75
2	1	1	7	12	4	9	12	14	12	15	40	53	76
-	-	3	-	20	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	31	-
-	-	2	-	9	1	4	2	8	1	10	5	33	9
152	134	658	523	1,064	764	1,034	955	967	943	1,369	1,784	5,377	5,197
64.7	64.6	72.1	62.3	85.7	59.7	91.3	69.1	110.9	83.4	242.7	199.0	104.1	88.0
-	*	41.0	17.1	63.8	27.0	51.4	50.6	69.6	54.6	131.6	80.2	69.6	50.6
-	-	86.2	29.0	99.0	31.3	67.2	38.6	142.9	81.4	195.8	142.4	123.4	76.2
*	*	12.8	63.1	84.5	21.6	58.1	41.8	94.6	44.8	121.0	148.1	79.7	66.5
-	-	*	-	392.2	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	175.1	-
-	-	13.8	-	54.5	16.4	22.2	37.7	58.4	20.4	101.0	*	44.5	36.9
63.4	64.1	70.4	60.7	86.3	57.9	88.8	67.5	108.9	81.4	232.3	191.3	102.7	86.2
3.5	3.0	4.6	3.8	8.0	6.5	15.0	11.5	30.7	23.0	87.4	75.2	14.7	12.8

ratios are not given, as they would be likely to mislead.

TABLE XIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS of Insanity in the Cases of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics in England and Wales during the Five Years **1909–1913**, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be PRINCIPAL.

(The yearly average number of these admissions during the five years was 10,402 of the male and 11,431 of the female sex.)

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Yearly Average Number of Instances in which each Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFF- SPRING)—						
Insane Heredity - - - -	2,135	2,960	20·5	25·9	1,045	1,443
Epileptic Heredity - - - -	143	187	1·4	1·6	32	42
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea).	99	160	1·0	1·4	42	70
Eccentricity (in marked degree) -	41	59	·4	·5	13	24
Alcoholism - - - - -	483	532	4·6	4·7	86	105
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—						
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	63	51	·6	·4	38	25
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.	351	384	3·4	3·3	173	193
Eccentricity - - - - -	23	40	·2	·3	11	21
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—						
Smell and Taste (either or both) -	1	2	—	—	1	—
Hearing - - - - -	29	36	·3	·3	9	11
Sight - - - - -	31	22	·3	·2	14	7
CRITICAL PERIODS—						
Puberty and Adolescence - - -	407	469	3·9	4·1	229	257
Climacteric - - - - -	22	973	·2	8·5	15	622
Senility - - - - -	827	1,026	8·0	9·0	571	747
CHILD BEARING—						
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	131	—	1·1	—	91
Puerperal state (not septic) - -	—	478	—	4·2	—	384
Lactation - - - - -	—	192	—	1·7	—	131
MENTAL STRESS—						
Sudden Mental Stress - - -	263	499	2·5	4·4	187	370
Prolonged Mental Stress - - -	1,748	2,125	16·8	18·6	1,173	1,421
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—						
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	30	22	·3	·2	15	11
Privation and Starvation - - -	184	159	1·8	1·4	90	74
Over-exertion (physical) - - -	52	79	·5	·7	27	52
Masturbation - - - - -	194	27	1·9	·2	71	9
Sexual Excess - - - - -	35	15	·3	·1	14	5

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of
Insanity, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Yearly Average Number of Instances in which each Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOXIC—						
Alcohol - - - - -	2,171	990	20·9	8·7	1,424	675
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) -	23	19	·2	·2	12	9
Lead and other such Poisons - -	25	6	·2	·1	12	3
Tuberculosis - - - - -	90	94	·9	·8	37	42
Influenza - - - - -	197	210	1·9	1·8	123	138
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	-	15	-	·1	-	13
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	36	40	·3	·3	18	22
*Syphilis, aquired - - - - -	972	157	9·3	1·4	649	93
*" congenital - - - - -	31	31	·3	·3	18	15
Other Toxins - - - - -	36	63	·3	·6	14	21
TRAUMATIC—						
Injuries - - - - -	368	101	3·5	·9	206	54
Operations - - - - -	39	74	·4	·6	18	43
Sunstroke - - - - -	74	11	·7	·1	41	7
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	242	161	2·3	1·4	189	127
" Spinal Cord and Nerves -	56	45	·5	·4	23	15
Epilepsy - - - - -	703	565	6·8	4·9	536	420
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	45	146	·4	1·3	22	61
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	19	16	·2	·1	8	5
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—						
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	29	123	·3	1·1	10	36
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - -	375	311	3·6	2·7	85	62
Valvular Heart Disease - - - -	110	153	1·1	1·3	25	42
Respiratory System (excluding Tuber- culosis).	56	54	·5	·5	17	18
Gastro-intestinal System - - - -	45	63	·4	·6	18	28
Renal and Vesical System- - - -	51	81	·5	·7	20	24
Generative System (excluding Syphilis)	12	52	·1	·4	3	23
Other General Affections not above included (<i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœ- dema, &c.).	47	99	·5	·9	22	51
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	1,201	1,422	11·5	12·4	-	-
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	795	843	7·6	7·4	-	-
No Factor ascertained, history defective	1,003	1,005	9·6	8·8	-	-

* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED
of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions
five Years **1909-1913**; arranged

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the five Years was 1,172 Males and 1,362 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFFSPRING)—				
Insane Heredity - - - - -	194	357	16·6	26·2
Epileptic Heredity - - - - -	6	8	·5	·6
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	16	50	1·4	3·7
Eccentricity (in marked degree) - -	5	11	·4	·8
Alcoholism - - - - -	21	28	1·8	2·1
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—				
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	15	6	1·3	·4
Congenital Mental Deficiency not amount- ing to Imbecility.	40	32	3·4	2·3
Eccentricity - - - - -	5	10	·4	·7
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both) - -	—	—	—	—
Hearing - - - - -	2	2	·2	·1
Sight - - - - -	1	1	·1	·1
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence - - - - -	29	32	2·5	2·3
Climacteric - - - - -	3	155	·3	11·4
Senility - - - - -	78	84	6·2	6·2
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	11	—	·8
Puerperal state (not Septic) - - - -	—	44	—	3·2
Lactation - - - - -	—	14	—	1·0
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress - - - - -	41	90	3·5	6·6
Prolonged Mental Stress - - - - -	296	345	25·3	25·3
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	1	1	·1	·1
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	8	5	·7	·4
Over-exertion (Physical) - - - - -	7	12	·6	·9
Masturbation - - - - -	40	10	3·4	·7
Sexual excess - - - - -	7	1	·6	·1

CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY in the Cases
for Lunatics in England and Wales during the
according to the CLASS of the PATIENTS.

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the five Years was 9,230 Males and 10,069 Females.			
Number.		Percentage.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
1,941	2,603	21·0	25·9
137	179	1·5	1·8
84	111	·9	1·1
35	48	·4	·5
463	503	5·0	5·0
48	45	·5	·4
311	352	3·4	3·5
18	30	·2	·3
1	1	—	—
27	33	·3	·3
30	20	·3	·2
378	437	4·1	4·3
19	818	·2	8·1
755	942	8·2	9·4
—	120	—	1·2
—	434	—	4·3
—	178	—	1·8
222	409	2·4	4·1
1,452	1,780	15·7	17·7
29	22	·3	·2
175	154	1·9	1·5
45	67	·5	·7
154	17	1·7	·2
28	14	·3	·1

TABLE XV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the five Years was 1,172 Males and 1,362 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOXIC—				
Alcohol - - - - -	166	94	14·2	6·9
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) -	8	8	·7	·6
Lead and other such Poisons - - -	1	1	·1	·1
Tuberculosis - - - - -	6	9	·5	·7
Influenza - - - - -	24	41	2·0	3·0
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	1	—	·1
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	7	5	·6	·4
* Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	143	9	12·2	·7
* „ congenital - - - - -	1	—	·1	—
Other Toxins - - - - -	7	12	·6	·9
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries - - - - -	26	9	2·2	·7
Operations - - - - -	8	15	·7	1·1
Sunstroke - - - - -	12	2	1·0	·1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	18	12	1·5	·9
„ Spinal Cord and Nerves - - -	6	3	·5	·2
Epilepsy - - - - -	26	16	2·2	1·2
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	5	21	·4	1·5
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night Terrors).	1	2	·1	·1
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	3	16	·3	1·2
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - - -	30	18	2·6	1·3
Valvular Heart Disease - - - - -	11	16	·9	1·2
Respiratory System (excluding Tubercu- losis).	4	6	·3	·4
Gastro-intestinal System - - - - -	11	12	·9	·9
Renal and Vesical System - - - - -	9	9	·8	·7
Generative System (excluding Syphilis) -	3	12	·3	·9
Other General Affections not above in- cluded (<i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.).	11	21	·9	1·5
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascer- tained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	86	105	7·3	7·7
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	146	131	12·5	9·6
No Factor ascertained, history defective -	78	54	6·7	4·0

* Including all patients believed to have suffered at

CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY, &c.—cont.

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the five Years was 9,230 Males and 10,069 Females.			
Number.		Percentage.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
2,006	897	21·7	8·9
15	11	·2	·1
23	5	·2	—
84	85	·9	·8
173	169	1·9	1·7
—	14	—	·1
30	35	·3	·3
830	148	9·0	1·5
30	31	·3	·3
29	51	·3	·5
342	92	3·7	·9
32	60	·3	·6
61	9	·7	·1
224	149	2·4	1·5
50	42	·5	·4
677	549	7·3	5·5
40	125	·4	1·2
18	14	·2	·1
26	107	·3	1·1
346	293	3·7	2·9
99	137	1·1	1·4
52	48	·6	·5
35	51	·4	·5
42	72	·5	·7
9	40	·1	·4
36	79	·4	·8
1,115	1,317	12·1	13·1
649	712	7·0	7·1
924	951	10·0	9·4

any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY
1909-1913 into all Institutions for Lunatics in
 (Private and Pauper are given separately)

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	87	53	63	36	46	33	48	38
{ Without Epilepsy.	104	61	99	75	93	67	110	102
Moral - - - - -	1	1	4	5	5	4	7	4
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	10	5	42	34	79	62	160	130
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	1	4	3	12	4	245	48
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	-	-	-	1	3	1	12	5
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	-	1	2	1	3	9	14
Confusional Insanity -	1	1	11	13	30	34	76	106
Stupor - - - - -	1	-	11	17	20	25	25	36
Primary Dementia - -	1	2	46	42	92	72	100	91
Mania { Recent -	5	5	105	151	228	295	475	669
{ Chronic -	-	-	3	4	13	13	36	51
{ Recurrent -	-	-	8	14	29	40	88	153
Melancholia { Recent -	3	3	46	73	156	186	391	632
{ Chronic -	-	-	2	2	7	9	24	39
{ Recurrent -	-	-	4	5	14	19	50	84
Alternating Insanity -	-	-	1	1	1	5	3	9
Delusional { Systematised	-	-	4	1	30	7	116	67
Insanity. { Non - Sys -	-	-	8	5	38	18	137	114
{ tematised.	-	-	1	1	3	3	4	4
Volitional { Impulse -	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3
Insanity. { Obsession -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
{ Doubt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moral Insanity - - -	-	-	2	2	2	3	6	4
Dementia { Senile - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Secondary or	-	-	3	1	7	4	24	19
{ Terminal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS	226	135	465	492	909	906	2,151	2,427

in the cases of all DIRECT Admissions during the five Years
England and Wales ; arranged according to Ages.
in the following four pages.)

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
17	19	9	7	2	2	1	1	273	189	463
59	65	32	29	13	13	3	4	512	416	928
3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	14	35
126	104	88	66	46	37	26	20	577	458	1,035
571	107	397	74	108	16	9	2	1,348	255	1,603
17	12	32	24	52	28	36	20	152	92	244
9	14	7	11	5	5	1	1	33	51	83
101	126	107	121	75	71	30	23	429	496	926
11	21	4	13	4	5	1	1	78	119	196
29	38	29	31	16	22	3	4	315	302	617
470	579	337	423	242	236	135	137	1,997	2,495	4,492
29	61	24	56	25	41	25	35	155	261	416
102	185	100	166	64	83	26	40	416	681	1,097
380	690	375	664	348	420	157	178	1,857	2,844	4,701
29	57	33	66	36	46	16	27	148	246	394
56	133	58	141	60	94	29	44	271	521	791
2	10	4	10	3	4	1	2	16	40	56
106	112	79	120	54	70	21	41	410	419	829
130	165	96	156	68	94	31	43	508	594	1,102
2	4	1	3	1	1	1	—	13	16	29
2	5	1	4	—	1	—	1	7	16	22
—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	5	8
4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	17	13	30
—	—	6	6	103	67	503	592	611	665	1,276
37	39	55	55	69	62	42	42	236	223	459
2,291	2,545	1,874	2,250	1,392	1,424	1,096	1,253	10,402	11,431	21,833

TABLE XVIIa.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY
1909-1913 into all Institutions for Lunatics in

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.									
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—										
Intellectual	{	With Epi- lepsy.	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	1
		Without Epi- lepsy.	1	-	4	1	8	2	10	4
Moral	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—										
Insanity with Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	7	2
General Paralysis of the Insane.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	2
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Confusional Insanity	-	1	-	3	3	6	6	11	21	
Stupor	-	-	-	1	1	7	2	3	4	
Primary Dementia	-	-	-	6	5	20	11	23	16	
Mania	{	Recent	-	1	8	7	29	26	44	74
		Chronic	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
		Recurrent	-	-	1	-	3	3	7	17
Melancholia	{	Recent	1	-	3	3	25	19	55	85
		Chronic	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	5
		Recurrent	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	7
Alternating Insanity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Delusional Insanity.	{	Systematised	-	-	2	-	15	1	38	12
		Non - Sys- tematised.	-	-	-	-	5	2	19	16
		Impulse	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Volitional Insanity.	{	Obsession	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Doubt	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moral Insanity	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	
Dementia	{	Senile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Secondary or Terminal.	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	3
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS			3	2	35	23	132	81	266	279

TABLE XVIIb.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY
1909-1913 into all Institutions for Lunatics in

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED—								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	87	53	62	36	45	32	46	37
{ Without Epilepsy.	103	61	95	74	85	65	100	98
Moral - - - -	1	-	4	5	2	3	5	3
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	10	5	41	34	78	61	153	128
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	1	4	3	11	4	221	46
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	-	-	-	1	3	1	11	5
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	13
Confusional Insanity -	1	-	8	10	24	28	65	86
Stupor - - - -	1	-	11	16	13	23	22	33
Primary Dementia - -	1	2	39	37	72	61	77	75
Mania { Recent -	5	5	97	144	199	270	431	595
{ Chronic -	-	-	3	4	12	12	33	47
{ Recurrent -	-	-	7	13	26	36	81	137
Melancholia { Recent -	3	3	43	69	131	167	336	547
{ Chronic -	-	-	2	2	6	8	21	34
{ Recurrent -	-	-	3	5	13	18	47	77
Alternating Insanity -	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	7
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	-	-	2	1	14	5	78	55
{ Non - Sys - tematised.	-	-	7	5	33	16	118	97
{ Impulse -	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3
Volitional Insanity. { Obsession -	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
{ Doubt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Moral Insanity - - -	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	2
Dementia { Senile -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Secondary or Terminal.	-	-	2	1	6	3	19	17
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS	215	131	434	466	777	826	1,881	2,144

in the cases of all DIRECT Pauper Admissions during the five Years England and Wales ; arranged according to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
16	19	8	6	2	2	1	1	267	186	453
55	62	30	28	13	13	3	3	483	405	888
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	27
120	100	83	64	45	35	25	19	555	446	1,001
503	101	347	70	90	15	7	2	1,185	242	1,427
14	12	31	23	50	26	33	18	142	87	228
7	11	5	10	4	4	1	1	27	43	70
90	105	98	103	67	61	25	20	377	414	792
9	18	4	11	4	4	1	1	64	106	170
23	31	25	28	15	19	3	3	254	256	511
431	508	312	366	219	204	123	118	1,817	2,210	4,027
26	54	23	51	24	37	23	33	143	237	380
93	159	88	140	57	69	22	35	373	588	961
337	594	329	562	303	349	131	144	1,612	2,435	4,047
26	50	29	57	31	37	14	22	130	209	339
52	119	53	122	53	81	23	37	244	460	704
1	8	3	6	2	1	1	1	11	28	39
84	92	64	99	45	55	18	36	306	344	650
114	142	83	136	60	82	29	39	445	518	963
1	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	9	13	21
1	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	4	10	14
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	6
3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	19
-	-	5	6	94	62	451	542	549	610	1,159
30	33	49	49	63	56	35	38	206	198	403
2,041	2,228	1,672	1,943	1,242	1,217	969	1,114	9,230	10,069	19,299

TABLE XVII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Direct Admissions for Lunatics in England and Wales; arranged according to AGES AND the *First* or *Not the First*, but EXCLUDING all cases where the attack

FORMS OF INSANITY.				AGES.					
				Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Insanity with Epilepsy - - { 1st Attack - -				9	4	37	29	65	52

sions of Patients during the five Years **1909-1913** into all Institutions
FORMS OF INSANITY, and showing whether the ATTACK was stated to be
was stated to be CONGENITAL, or UNKNOWN whether First Attack or Not.

AGES.										TOTAL.		
25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
121	96	94	77	62	50	36	29	20	18	444	353	797
31	29	24	25	21	14	9	7	5	2	105	88	193
220	41	520	93	354	66	98	14	8	1	1,215	223	1,438
15	5	31	11	30	5	5	2	1	-	82	23	105
11	4	15	11	29	22	48	24	35	18	141	81	221
1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	2	8	10	18
8	13	7	10	6	9	4	4	1	1	28	42	70
1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	4	8	12
57	84	73	97	81	95	61	60	26	19	333	397	731
13	19	20	26	18	24	10	10	2	3	69	86	155
18	31	8	14	2	10	3	3	1	1	58	96	154
5	5	3	6	1	3	1	2	-	-	15	21	37
76	67	20	28	25	23	14	18	2	3	250	232	482
20	23	6	9	3	6	1	3	1	-	54	62	116
360	531	344	421	240	298	176	162	106	106	1,510	1,906	3,416
82	123	90	140	76	116	51	66	23	27	366	529	894
32	42	23	45	19	42	19	30	20	29	125	203	328
3	8	5	14	4	12	5	10	4	5	23	51	74
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	153	102	185	100	166	64	83	26	40	416	681	1,097
330	542	311	562	303	532	279	324	119	134	1,520	2,331	3,852
47	81	54	114	60	121	61	89	34	40	275	467	742
20	33	23	46	28	52	28	36	12	21	120	198	318
2	6	5	10	5	13	7	10	3	6	23	46	70
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	84	56	133	58	141	60	94	29	44	271	521	791
2	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	8	13
1	6	2	8	4	8	3	3	-	1	10	32	42
88	54	78	84	54	92	38	51	16	34	304	322	626
21	13	21	23	21	25	13	15	3	6	82	83	165
107	86	95	124	69	111	49	67	25	32	382	442	824
20	25	27	36	22	40	15	22	4	8	94	133	227
2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	8	10	19
1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	5	8
2	3	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	5	10	15
1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	6
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	8	19
2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
-	-	-	-	4	6	89	58	447	521	540	585	1,124
-	-	-	-	1	1	9	7	43	56	53	64	117
18	14	29	29	42	43	55	51	32	33	184	173	357
4	5	6	9	8	9	8	10	7	7	35	42	77
1,476	1,646	1,646	1,650	1,322	1,460	997	934	872	972	7,186	7,625	14,810
409	592	459	759	436	711	325	436	188	250	1,997	2,961	4,958

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in
CONDITION AS

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15 – 19.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	5,531,039	5,519,828	11,050,867	1,651,659	1,661,526	3,313,185
Married - - -	-	-	-	3,192	20,111	23,303
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	44	89	133
TOTAL -	5,531,039	5,519,828	11,050,867	1,654,895	1,681,726	3,336,621

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	45—54.			55 – 64.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	205,195	289,381	494,576	107,088	160,147	267,235
Married - - -	1,385,004	1,299,978	2,684,982	827,502	708,349	1,535,851
Widowed - - -	104,134	244,577	348,711	150,566	344,733	495,299
TOTAL -	1,694,333	1,833,936	3,528,269	1,085,156	1,213,229	2,298,385

TABLE XIX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT
Wales during the five YEARS **1909–1913**, with

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	226	135	361	464	481	944	870	757	1,627	1,512	1,316	2,828
Married - - -	-	-	-	1	11	12	35	148	183	601	1,067	1,668
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	23	39	62
Unknown - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	15	5	20
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS - }	226	135	361	465	492	957	909	906	1,815	2,151	2,427	4,578

England and Wales at the Time of the Census of **1911**, with their
TO MARRIAGE.

20—24.			25—34.			35—44.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1,288,088	1,266,518	2,554,606	1,091,543	1,110,310	2,201,853	394,285	492,588	886,873
213,136	404,061	617,197	1,716,848	1,973,402	3,690,250	1,882,835	1,889,847	3,772,682
1,428	2,487	3,915	23,264	40,868	64,132	59,388	126,938	186,326
1,502,652	1,673,066	3,175,718	2,831,655	3,124,580	5,956,235	2,336,508	2,509,373	4,845,881

65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
65,114	129,498	194,612	10,334,011	10,629,796	20,963,807
467,269	334,536	801,805	6,495,786	6,630,284	13,126,070
276,987	605,112	882,099	615,811	1,364,804	1,980,615
809,370	1,069,146	1,878,516	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492

Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics in England and
their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
905	911	1,816	476	662	1,138	243	336	579	134	222	357	4,831	4,819	9,650
1,283	1,468	2,751	1,220	1,246	2,466	892	653	1,545	537	331	867	4,568	4,924	9,492
83	157	240	158	337	495	245	431	676	413	696	1,110	922	1,661	2,583
20	8	28	20	5	25	12	4	16	12	3	15	82	26	108
2,291	2,545	4,836	1,874	2,250	4,123	1,392	1,424	2,816	1,096	1,253	2,349	10,402	11,431	21,833

TABLE XX.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE in England and Wales during the five YEARS **1909-1913**, to the to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	·4	·2	·3	2·8	2·9	2·8	6·8	6·0	6·4	13·9	11·9	12·8
Married - - -	-	-	-	3·1	5·5	5·1	1·6	3·7	3·0	3·5	5·4	4·5
Widowed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·0	2·6	9·9	9·5	9·7
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·8	2·9	2·9	6·0	5·4	5·7	7·6	7·8	7·7

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that nearly all the persons in the population were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to the general

TABLE XXI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT the FIRST or NOT the FIRST, into all Institutions for Lunatics according to the CLASS of the Patients.

N.B.—Exclusive of cases of Congenital Insanity and those in which

	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).		
	M.	F.	T.
Private - - - - -	1,101	1,336	2,437
Pauper - - - - -	8,082	9,250	17,332
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS - - -	9,183	10,586	19,769

Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics whole POPULATION at the time of the Census of 1911 ; arranged according

AGES.												TOTAL,		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
23·0	18·5	20·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·7	21·0	21·7	20·6	17·1	18·3	4·7	4·5	4·6
6·8	7·8	7·3	8·8	9·6	9·2	10·8	9·2	10·1	11·5	9·9	10·8	7·0	7·4	7·2
14·0	12·4	12·9	15·2	13·8	14·2	16·3	12·5	13·6	14·9	11·5	12·6	15·0	12·2	13·0
9·8	10·1	10·0	11·1	12·3	11·7	12·8	11·7	12·3	13·5	11·7	12·5	6·0	6·1	6·1

“single” considerably exceed those of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all population under 20 years of age were “single”; that nearly three-quarters of the “single” under that age who were admitted into Institutions for Lunatics during the year were relatively population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

Admissions of Patients, whose ATTACK of INSANITY was stated to be in England and Wales during the five YEARS **1909-1913** ; arranged

it was unknown whether the Attack was the First or not the First.

Of the Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number.					
ATTACK stated to be the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be NOT the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be NOT the FIRST.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
846	877	1,724	255	458	713	76·8	65·7	70·7	23·2	34·3	29·3
6,340	6,747	13,087	1,742	2,503	4,245	78·4	72·9	75·5	21·6	27·1	24·5
7,186	7,625	14,810	1,997	2,961	4,958	78·3	72·0	74·9	21·7	28·0	25·1

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS, amongst the DIRECT Admissions into all Institutions for Lunatics in England and Wales during the five YEARS **1909-1913**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the five Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the five Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the five Years.					
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private	1,172	1,362	2,534	28	18	47	163	14	177	2·4	1·3	1·9	13·9	1·0	7·0
Pauper	9,230	10,069	19,299	849	649	1,498	1,185	242	1,427	9·2	6·4	7·8	12·8	2·4	7·4
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS	10,402	11,431	21,833	877	668	1,545	1,348	255	1,603	8·4	5·8	7·1	13·0	2·2	7·3

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Patients DEEMED SUICIDAL amongst the DIRECT Admissions into all Institutions for Lunatics in England and Wales during the five YEARS **1909-1913**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the five Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,172	1,362	2,534	213	290	503	18·2	21·3	19·9
Pauper - - - - -	9,230	10,069	19,299	1,272	1,631	2,904	13·8	16·2	15·0
AVERAGES OF THE FIVE YEARS - - - - -	10,402	11,431	21,833	1,485	1,922	3,407	14·3	16·8	15·6

HOSPITALS; LICENSED HOUSES, AND PATIENTS
SINGLE CARE.

Periods of LIFE in the Cases of all the Patients who died during the
as Secondary, and the number in which the Cause of Death was verified
Resident during 1914 was 114,133 : Males 52,934, and Females 61,199.

PRIMARY (Principal).								Number verified by Post-mortem Examination.	SECONDARY (Con- tributory).		TOTAL INCIDENCE.		
NUMBER OF DEATHS.									Number of Deaths.				
AGES.						TOTAL.							
45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1	7	1	2	-	-	19	22	34	-	-	19	22	41
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	4
4	5	2	10	3	7	13	36	37	3	4	16	40	56
20	34	22	34	20	37	96	171	193	36	48	132	219	351
-	1	-	2	4	-	6	3	3	3	7	9	10	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	2	6	4	10
1	2	-	3	2	1	6	9	14	9	3	15	12	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
91	124	62	72	40	31	519	532	783	75	48	594	580	1,174
22	33	12	17	5	15	157	161	239	18	4	175	165	340
1	3	2	3	-	3	11	16	18	2	3	13	19	32
-	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	3	-	8	4	12
6	12	3	8	2	1	37	43	64	25	39	62	82	144
1	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	7	-	2	3	7	10
1	2	-	-	-	2	2	7	8	2	1	4	8	12
3	4	3	3	1	-	12	11	21	6	1	18	12	30
6	10	6	9	2	-	48	38	69	9	2	57	40	97
1	-	3	-	-	-	13	4	15	2	3	15	7	22
1	2	3	-	1	-	9	4	10	66	9	75	13	88
2	2	1	-	1	1	5	3	6	1	-	6	3	9
13	14	20	18	22	20	65	57	106	17	10	82	67	149
4	8	7	6	9	14	23	31	46	3	7	26	38	64
-	12	-	12	-	17	-	44	34	-	4	-	48	48
1	4	-	15	-	12	1	39	31	-	2	1	41	42
1	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	3	-	-	3	2	5
10	9	12	9	14	9	39	32	59	11	9	50	41	91
3	1	2	-	1	1	6	2	8	3	1	9	3	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	2	-	5	5
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different

CAUSE OF DEATH. (The numerals refer to the International List of Causes of Death adopted by the Registrar-General.)	PRIMARY (Principal).									
	NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
	AGES.									
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.		35-44.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.										
48. Gout - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Diabetes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1
51. Exophthalmic Goitre - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
52. Addison's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
53. Leucocythæmia - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
53. Lymphadenoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
54. Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
54. Banti's disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55. Sleeping sickness - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
56. Alcoholism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	19	17	37	32	77	65	280	210	221	282
II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.										
60. Abscess of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
60. Encephalitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
61. Meningitis, Cerebral - - - - -	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	4	3
61. „ Spinal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Pachymeningitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	3
62. Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
63. Paralysis Agitans - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63. Cerebro-spinal Sclerosis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
63. Spinal Sclerosis (other than Tabes) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
63. Myelitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
64. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, Con- gestion. - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	12	15
65. Softening of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	9	14
66. Hemiplegia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66. Paraplegia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
67. General Paralysis of Insane - - - - -	2	1	8	6	20	9	231	35	606	133
68. Mania, Exhaustion from - - - - -	-	1	2	-	3	1	7	7	5	25
68. Melancholia, Exhaustion from - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	10
68. Adolescent Insanity - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68. Confusional Insanity - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
68. Dementia, Exhaustion from - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
68. Stupor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69. Epilepsy - - - - -	17	9	21	11	30	12	70	40	54	43
72. Chorea - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
73. Peripheral Neuritis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
74. Cerebral Tumour (not malignant) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	4
74. Atrophy of Brain - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	5
74. Organic Disease of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	8	3	15
74. Other Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4
76. Disease of Ear, Mastoid Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Total - - - - -	26	14	34	20	58	30	337	113	722	283

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*continued.*

PRIMARY (Principal).								Number verified by Post-mortem Examination.	SECONDARY (Con- tributory).		TOTAL INCIDENCE.		
NUMBER OF DEATHS.									Number of Deaths.				
AGES.						TOTAL.					M.	F.	
45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
3	2	3	5	5	3	16	13	15	1	4	17	17	34
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	8	3	-	3	-	11	11
-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	3	-	-	2	2	4
-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	2	2	4
-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	4
-	4	5	2	1	-	8	8	11	1	1	9	9	18
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	4	2	6
199	303	171	236	136	177	1,140	1,322	1,860	302	221	1,442	1,543	2,985
1	-	1	1	-	1	5	2	7	2	-	7	2	9
1	1	-	1	-	-	2	6	6	1	-	3	6	9
-	2	1	3	2	1	13	13	20	10	9	23	22	45
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	4	-	4
-	2	3	3	1	3	8	15	22	10	6	18	21	39
5	-	2	2	2	1	13	3	11	4	2	17	5	22
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2
-	1	4	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	2	6	3	9
-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	5	1	6
2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	36	-	38	1	39
17	18	34	35	48	73	116	144	171	31	33	147	177	324
24	24	40	48	50	50	126	139	204	66	62	192	201	393
-	1	2	2	-	1	2	4	2	2	-	4	4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	2	5
430	106	153	24	11	4	1,461	319	1,275	30	10	1,491	329	1,820
6	14	9	3	3	5	35	56	45	16	21	51	77	128
5	17	7	16	2	6	23	54	29	8	18	31	72	103
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	2	1	6	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
46	33	33	19	12	16	283	183	322	69	46	352	229	581
-	1	-	1	-	-	2	8	8	3	4	5	12	17
2	3	-	-	-	1	2	6	7	2	1	4	7	11
1	5	4	5	1	1	13	16	27	3	4	16	20	36
6	12	16	13	19	18	47	51	93	21	20	68	71	139
7	14	10	17	13	15	43	71	62	4	4	47	75	122
3	1	2	-	-	2	10	7	10	3	1	13	8	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	4
557	256	323	193	164	200	2,221	1,109	2,341	331	247	2,552	1,356	3,908

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different

CAUSE OF DEATH. (The numerals refer to the International List of Causes of Death adopted by the Registrar-General.)	PRIMARY (Principal).									
	NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
	AGES.									
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.		35-44.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
III.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
77. Pericarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
78. Infective Endocarditis - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
79. Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	2	-	1	-	5	8	20	23	21	49
79. Fatty Degeneration of Heart - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	14	23
79. Dilatation of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	1	-	2
79. Hypertrophy of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79. Fibroid Disease of Heart - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1
79. Rupture of Heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80. Angina Pectoris - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
81. Aneurysm - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
81. Arterial Sclerosis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	5
82. Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
82. Other embolism and thrombosis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83. Phlebitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84. Status lymphaticus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
85. Hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
85. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Total - - - - -	2	-	1	1	7	11	35	34	46	87
IV.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
86. Septic Rhinitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87. Laryngitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
87. Other diseases of Larynx and Trachea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
88. Myxoedema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
88. Thyroid Tumour - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89 & 90. Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	11	3
91. Broncho-pneumonia - - - - -	3	-	3	5	4	2	23	25	15	34
92. Lobar pneumonia - - - - -	3	-	7	5	9	8	51	39	47	55
93. Pleurisy (and Empyema) - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	5	3
94. Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy.	1	-	1	-	-	2	10	3	7	14
95. Gangrene of Lung - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	8	7
96. Asthma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97. Pulmonary Emphysema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98. Fibroid disease of Lung (not Tuberculous).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
98. Abscess of Lung - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
98. Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total - - - - -	9	-	14	11	13	15	90	82	95	119

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*continued.*

PRIMARY (Principal).									SECONDARY (Con- tributory).	TOTAL INCIDENCE.			
NUMBER OF DEATHS.								Number verified by Post-mortem Examination.					
AGES.						TOTAL.			Number of Deaths.				
45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
1	2	5	2	3	1	12	5	17	26	22	38	27	65
1	3	2	3	1	4	4	13	15	3	12	7	25	32
60	81	110	110	132	179	351	450	581	134	173	485	623	1,108
16	37	45	55	68	94	149	214	285	115	137	264	351	615
4	2	7	4	16	9	34	19	30	62	55	96	74	170
-	-	1	-	4	2	5	2	5	30	21	35	23	58
5	2	2	-	5	3	13	9	18	11	15	24	24	48
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	6	9
-	1	-	-	3	-	4	1	3	1	-	5	1	6
5	2	1	1	1	3	9	6	15	3	2	12	8	20
41	17	73	50	113	91	233	165	284	116	145	349	310	659
3	3	4	3	3	11	12	18	19	7	9	19	27	46
1	-	-	1	-	4	1	5	6	5	3	6	8	14
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2
-	-	4	1	-	2	4	4	8	6	3	10	7	17
1	3	2	-	1	2	4	9	7	10	17	14	26	40
138	153	257	230	350	408	836	924	1,298	533	618	1,369	1,542	2,911
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2
1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	3	4
2	1	-	2	-	1	2	6	7	-	1	2	7	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
12	16	27	23	66	58	120	106	154	86	84	206	190	396
22	40	26	48	40	64	136	218	278	129	142	265	360	625
49	59	72	60	73	89	311	315	475	83	83	394	398	792
3	5	3	1	7	5	22	17	37	22	24	44	41	85
6	8	13	11	15	11	53	49	76	82	86	135	135	270
1	4	2	3	2	6	16	26	40	21	14	37	40	77
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	2	5
-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	4	27	16	29	18	47
4	-	-	-	1	2	6	3	8	1	-	7	3	10
1	3	1	-	2	-	5	4	9	2	3	7	7	14
-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	10	6	11	8	19
101	136	147	150	207	239	676	752	1,095	466	463	1,142	1,215	2,357

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different

CAUSE OF DEATH. (The numerals refer to the International List of Causes of Death adopted by the Registrar-General.)	PRIMARY (Principal).									
	NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
	AGES.									
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.		35-44.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
V.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
99. Parotitis (not Mumps) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
99. Other Diseases of Mouth and Annexa -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100. Tonsillitis, Quinsy - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
100. Other Diseases of the Pharynx - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101. Diseases of Œsophagus - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
102. Gastric Ulcer - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
103. Stricture of Pylorus (not malignant) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103. Other Diseases of Stomach - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
105. Infective Enteritis - - -	-	-	1	-	3	-	11	-	11	2
105. Simple Enteritis (and Diarrhœa) - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1
105. Gastro-enteritis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5
105. Duodenal Ulcer - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
108. Appendicitis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
109. Hernia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
109. Intestinal Obstruction :—										
(a) Intussusception - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
(b) Strangulation - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2
(c) Volvulus - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
(d) Stricture (not malignant) - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) By foreign body - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
(f) Occlusion by compression - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110. Other Diseases of Intestines - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
113. Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
114. Biliary Calculi - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
115. Other Diseases of the Liver - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
116. Diseases of the Spleen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117. Peritonitis (not Tuberculous) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3
118. Diseases of Pancreas - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
118. Subdiaphragmatic Abscess - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	1	-	1	2	7	4	17	11	33	35
VI.—DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.										
119. Acute Nephritis - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	5	4
120. Bright's Disease - - -	-	-	1	-	3	5	10	30	29	49
122. Abscess of Kidney - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
122. Other Diseases of Kidney - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
123. Renal or Vesical Calculus - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
124. Cystitis - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
125. Stricture of Urethra - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126. Diseases of the Prostate - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129. Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
131. Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
132. Other Diseases of the female genital organs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133. Diseases of the Breast (non-cancerous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total - - -	-	-	2	-	3	5	16	34	36	59

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

PRIMARY (Principal).								Number verified by Post-mortem Examination.	SECONDARY (Con- tributory).		TOTAL INCIDENCE.		
NUMBER OF DEATHS.									Number of Deaths.				
AGES.				TOTAL.									
45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	1	7	8
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	4	1	5
2	1	1	2	-	1	4	4	7	1	1	5	5	10
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	4	4	6	5	11
9	2	2	2	3	3	40	9	22	-	-	40	9	49
5	3	1	2	-	2	8	11	13	13	17	21	28	49
1	3	1	-	-	2	4	13	13	3	3	7	16	23
1	-	1	-	2	1	7	3	9	1	1	8	4	12
1	-	2	2	-	1	4	8	12	2	1	6	9	15
-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	4	3	-	6	2	8
1	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	5	-	-	2	4	6
3	2	2	-	-	4	10	8	16	2	1	12	9	21
1	-	1	1	-	-	5	3	8	2	2	7	5	12
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	3	4
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	1	-	5	5
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	2	2	-	1	1	3	5	8	4	7	7	12	19
6	3	3	5	1	1	12	10	19	15	15	27	25	52
1	-	-	5	1	3	2	12	13	7	7	9	19	28
1	1	2	5	2	5	7	14	18	5	9	12	23	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3
-	3	-	-	1	1	5	8	12	14	18	19	26	45
1	1	2	2	1	1	7	7	14	-	2	7	9	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
36	26	22	30	15	29	132	137	216	82	99	214	236	450
2	-	4	2	2	1	17	7	17	6	8	23	15	38
44	94	91	90	98	124	276	392	581	139	170	415	562	977
1	2	1	2	-	1	3	6	9	6	2	9	8	17
-	-	2	2	5	3	9	8	16	14	23	23	31	54
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	3	5	3	5	7	12
2	2	3	1	5	-	12	6	15	12	10	24	16	40
1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	3
1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	4	-	4
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	-	6	6
-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	1	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
51	101	101	103	114	131	323	433	656	183	220	506	653	1,159

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different

[illegible]

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

PRIMARY (Principal).									SECONDARY (Con- tributory).	TOTAL INCIDENCE.			
NUMBER OF DEATHS.													
AGES.						TOTAL.		Number verified by Post-mortem Examination.					
45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	1	-	8	8
-	1	1	1	4	5	5	8	11	13	15	18	23	41
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	2	4
2	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	5	2	3	5	5	10
2	2	2	3	-	3	6	9	10	6	10	12	19	31
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13	2	14	2	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	6
5	3	4	5	6	9	17	22	30	39	32	56	54	110
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	4	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	4	4	8
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	1	5	3	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	3	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	3	1	9	4	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	32	32	419	608	453	641	697	56	68	509	709	1,218
2	1	32	32	419	608	453	641	697	56	68	509	709	1,218

TABLE XXIV.--Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different

CAUSE OF DEATH. (The numerals refer to the International List of Causes of Death adopted by the Registrar-General.)	PRIMARY (Principal).									
	NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
	AGES.									
	Under 15		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.		35-44.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.										
Suicide :—										
Asphyxia by Choking - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
" " Suffocation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" " Hanging - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
" " Strangulation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
" " Drowning - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Injuries - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Burns or Scalds - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Cut Throat - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rupture of Bladder or other Viscus - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not Suicide :—										
Asphyxia by Choking - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
" " Suffocation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Injuries - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burns or Scalds - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poisoning - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Rupture of Bladder or other Viscus - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	4	6	7
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.										
188 and 189. Heart Failure, Syncope - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
189. General Debility, Marasmus, Asthenia - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
189. Pyrexia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
189. Surgical Shock - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - - -	59	33	89	68	166	133	786	494	1,160	878

Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.--continued.

PRIMARY (Principal).								Number verified by Post-mortem Examination.	SECONDARY (Con- tributory).		TOTAL INCIDENCE.		
NUMBER OF DEATHS.									Number of Deaths.				
AGES						TOTAL.					M.	F.	M.
45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	3	
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	
1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	4	
2	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	5	-	-	-	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
2	2	-	-	-	1	3	5	6	-	-	3	5	
1	-	3	-	1	1	7	1	5	-	-	7	1	
2	1	2	-	-	-	4	3	4	-	-	4	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	-	4	2	
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	7	
2	1	3	1	-	3	6	6	11	8	5	14	11	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
12	8	13	3	1	6	38	32	51	10	11	48	43	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	9	6	
-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	3	1	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	11	6	13	8	
1,101	988	1,071	983	1,413	1,810	5,845	5,387	8,261	-	-	-	-	

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND (under the Lunacy Acts) in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1915, being a Summary of the Annual Return prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations : C. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all these Counties and Boroughs are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.											
ANGLESEY :											
Anglesey - - - - -	16	21	-	-	2	2	2	6	20	29	49
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) -	18	13	-	-	-	2	2	3	20	18	38
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	7	8	15
Holyhead - - - - -	17	17	-	-	12	18	5	6	34	41	75
TOTAL - - -	54	54	-	-	14	22	13	20	81	96	177
BEDFORD :											
Amphill - - - - -	35	31	-	-	1	-	4	2	40	33	73
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - -	34	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	45	79
Biggleswade - - - - -	55	51	-	-	3	10	10	13	68	74	142
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	30
Luton - - - - -	74	84	-	-	-	6	5	9	79	99	178
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C. and Hunts) -	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	17
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	222	236	-	-	4	16	19	24	245	276	521
BERKS :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Oxford C.B.)	26	29	-	-	2	-	2	-	30	29	59
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - -	17	21	-	-	1	3	-	-	18	24	42
Easthampstead - - - - -	33	27	-	-	1	3	-	-	34	30	64
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Oxford C.)	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	35
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	17	18	-	-	-	-	2	2	19	20	39
Maidenhead - - - - -	39	47	-	-	2	7	8	5	49	59	108
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - -	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	21
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - -	11	20	-	-	4	4	-	-	15	24	39
Wantage - - - - -	22	15	-	-	3	3	2	-	27	18	45
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and New Windsor B.) -	14	19	-	-	5	1	-	-	19	20	39
Wokingham - - - - -	35	39	-	-	-	7	2	4	37	50	87
TOTAL - - -	240	265	-	-	18	28	16	11	274	304	578

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
BRECKNOCK :											
Brecknock - - - - -	15	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	21	37
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	10	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	13	23
Crickhowel (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - - - -	8	23	-	-	1	1	-	1	9	25	34
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Radnor) - - - - -	8	12	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	17	26
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.) - - - - -	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	8	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	2	13
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	55	72	-	-	2	5	4	5	61	82	143
BUCKINGHAM :											
Amersham - - - - -	35	54	-	-	5	6	-	1	40	61	101
Aylesbury - - - - -	29	41	-	-	-	7	4	1	33	49	82
Berkhamstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Oxford C.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Buckingham - - - - -	15	18	-	-	4	2	1	1	20	21	41
Elton - - - - -	56	70	-	-	-	5	3	3	59	78	137
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	16	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	17	12	29
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	53	49	-	-	3	-	5	1	61	50	111
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - - - - -	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	24
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - - -	6	12	-	-	1	1	1	4	8	17	25
Winslow - - - - -	10	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	13	23
Wycombe - - - - -	68	72	-	-	2	10	-	5	70	87	157
TOTAL - - -	305	351	-	-	16	32	14	20	335	403	738
CAMBRIDGE :											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	13	19	-	-	1	2	1	7	15	28	43
Chesterton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge B.) - - - - -	21	43	-	-	2	1	-	-	23	44	67
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	18	28	-	-	2	2	6	8	26	38	64
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	26	30	-	-	-	3	-	-	26	33	59
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	10	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	12	28	40
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	5	6	-	-	1	2	-	1	6	9	15
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	94	150	-	-	6	11	9	19	109	180	289
ISLE OF ELY :											
Ely - - - - -	25	44	-	-	2	3	2	3	29	50	79
North Witchford - - - - -	15	27	-	-	1	2	1	-	17	29	46
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland C. D.]), and Soke of Peterborough. - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Whittlesey - - - - -	6	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	12	20
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	19	39	-	-	2	2	1	1	22	42	64
TOTAL - - -	66	124	-	-	5	7	6	4	77	135	212

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
CARDIGAN :											
Aberayron - - - - -	6	10	—	—	—	—	7	9	13	19	32
Aberystwyth - - - - -	24	37	—	—	2	8	8	19	34	64	98
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke C.) - - -	9	12	—	—	2	2	4	3	15	17	32
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C.) - - -	7	9	—	—	3	5	4	1	14	15	29
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Montgomery C.).	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C. and Pembroke C.).	5	7	—	—	1	—	2	6	8	13	21
Tregaron - - - - -	5	11	—	—	2	1	8	6	15	18	33
TOTAL - - -	57	87	—	—	10	16	33	44	100	147	247
CARMARTHEN :											
Carmarthen - - - - -	45	31	—	—	6	7	12	16	63	54	117
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C.) - - -	4	2	—	—	2	—	1	3	7	5	12
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	36	27	—	—	1	—	9	5	46	32	78
Llandovery - - - - -	11	9	—	—	2	3	1	1	14	13	27
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - -	57	69	—	—	7	9	26	39	90	117	207
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke C.) - - -	10	11	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	13	25
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Pembroke C.).	7	7	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	12	20
TOTAL - - -	170	156	—	—	18	19	52	71	240	246	486
CARNARVON :											
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - -	27	32	—	—	3	2	2	4	32	38	70
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - -	26	34	—	—	2	1	21	22	49	57	106
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - -	30	24	—	—	2	6	1	—	33	30	63
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - -	11	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	13	6	19
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - -	8	4	—	—	—	—	3	2	11	6	17
Pwllheli - - - - -	26	17	—	—	4	6	9	23	39	46	85
TOTAL - - -	128	116	—	—	11	15	38	52	177	183	360
CHESTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) -	76	72	—	—	11	24	—	—	87	96	183
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C.B., and Wallasey C.B.).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucklow - - - - -	85	108	—	—	15	14	1	—	101	122	223
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.B.) - - - -	10	23	—	—	3	2	1	4	14	29	43
Congleton - - - - -	45	48	—	—	3	4	5	1	53	53	106
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	5
Macclesfield - - - - -	111	99	—	—	20	24	—	6	131	129	260
Nantwich - - - - -	101	93	—	—	10	10	15	13	126	116	242
Northwich - - - - -	73	64	—	—	—	—	6	12	79	76	155
Runcorn - - - - -	36	48	—	—	1	8	2	3	39	59	98
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Stockport C.B.) - - -	93	65	—	—	17	19	2	14	112	98	210
Tarvin - - - - -	12	19	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	22	35
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint C. and Salop) -	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
Wirral - - - - -	33	55	—	—	4	5	—	—	37	60	97
TOTAL - - -	631	700	—	—	84	111	33	56	798	867	1,665

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
CORNWALL :											
Modmin - - - - -	22	34	-	-	1	-	2	4	25	38	63
Samelford - - - - -	13	8	-	-	2	1	3	1	18	10	28
Salmouth - - - - -	22	37	-	-	2	8	1	2	25	47	72
St. Austell - - - - -	24	27	-	-	4	3	-	1	28	31	59
St. Austell (part, see Devon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Austell (part, see Devon)	8	12	-	-	2	4	-	-	10	16	26
St. Austell - - - - -	42	42	-	-	1	12	-	2	43	56	99
St. Austell - - - - -	67	65	-	-	2	6	-	-	69	71	140
St. Austell - - - - -	70	53	-	-	6	13	-	-	76	66	142
St. Austell - - - - -	51	55	-	-	4	11	1	-	56	66	122
St. Austell Major - - - - -	18	20	-	-	1	2	1	2	20	24	44
St. Austell - - - - -	28	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	33	61
St. Austell - - - - -	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	32
St. Austell (part, see Devon) -	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	25
St. Austell - - - - -	40	57	-	-	1	3	3	11	44	71	115
TOTAL - - - - -	430	475	-	-	26	63	11	23	467	561	1,028
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -											
CUMBERLAND :											
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	3	9
Bootle - - - - -	20	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	20	27	47
Brampton - - - - -	15	9	-	-	8	3	-	-	23	12	35
Carlisle (part, see Carlisle C.B.)	15	7	-	-	2	-	1	-	18	7	25
Cockermouth - - - - -	78	49	-	-	7	7	3	3	88	59	147
Longtown - - - - -	4	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	9	15
Penrith - - - - -	32	25	-	-	3	3	-	2	35	30	65
Whitehaven - - - - -	84	57	-	-	19	3	1	2	104	62	166
Vigton - - - - -	23	24	-	-	7	5	1	4	31	33	64
TOTAL - - - - -	275	208	-	-	50	23	6	11	331	242	573
DENBIGH :											
Conway (part, see Carnarvon C.) -	4	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	17	23
Corwen (part, see Merioneth) -	14	17	-	-	-	-	2	6	16	23	39
Glanfyllin (part, see Montgomery C.)	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	6
Glanrwst (part, see Carnarvon C.)	4	3	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	5	11
Oswestry (part, see Salop) - - -	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	11
Ruthin - - - - -	26	21	-	-	1	3	2	2	29	26	55
St. Asaph (part, see Flint C.) -	18	24	-	-	3	6	-	7	21	37	58
Vrexham - - - - -	69	63	-	-	13	13	15	13	97	89	186
TOTAL - - - - -	139	148	-	-	18	22	25	37	182	207	389

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
DERBY :											
Ashbourne (part, see Stafford C.) - - -	26	13	-	-	5	9	1	-	32	22	54
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, see Leicester C.) - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	11
Bakewell - - - - -	39	41	-	-	-	3	2	3	41	47	88
Basford (part, see Notts) - - - - -	50	27	-	-	7	9	11	15	68	51	119
Belper - - - - -	61	63	-	-	6	1	4	3	71	67	138
Burton-upon-Trent (part, see Stafford C. and Burton-upon-Trent C. B.).	17	28	-	-	13	7	6	8	36	43	79
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	24	27	-	-	4	7	1	-	29	34	63
Chesterfield - - - - -	134	146	-	-	41	42	4	13	179	201	380
Derby (part, see Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, see Sheffield C. B.) - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	7
Glossop - - - - -	24	31	-	-	4	4	-	-	28	35	63
Hayfield (part, see Chester C.) - - - - -	18	14	-	-	-	4	-	2	18	20	38
Mansfield (part, see Notts) - - - - -	30	28	-	-	8	5	-	6	38	39	77
Shardlow (part, see Notts and Leicester C.) - -	36	49	-	-	2	5	1	-	39	54	93
Uttoxeter (part, see Stafford C.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Worksop (part, see Notts and Yorks, W. R.) - -	3	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	12	15
TOTAL - - -	471	487	-	-	90	97	30	53	591	637	1,228
DEVON :											
Axminster (part, see Dorset) - - - - -	17	26	-	-	7	4	6	2	30	32	62
Barnstaple (part, see Barnstaple B.) - - - - -	28	47	-	-	2	5	13	4	43	56	99
Bideford - - - - -	18	24	-	-	-	-	2	3	20	27	47
Crediton - - - - -	18	21	-	-	-	9	2	5	20	35	55
East Stonehouse - - - - -	Transferred to Plymouth C. B. as from 9th November 1914.										
Holsworthy (part, see Cornwall) - - - - -	8	4	-	-	3	5	2	1	13	10	23
Honiton - - - - -	32	42	-	-	1	4	6	3	39	49	88
Kingsbridge - - - - -	12	13	-	-	4	2	2	6	18	21	39
Launceston (part, see Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newton Abbot - - - - -	130	145	-	-	17	28	11	26	158	199	357
Okehampton - - - - -	16	27	-	-	3	2	4	1	23	30	53
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	23	33	-	-	7	4	-	3	30	40	70
St. Thomas (part, see Exeter C. B.) - - - - -	52	72	-	-	9	8	6	10	67	90	157
South Molton - - - - -	24	22	-	-	5	3	4	2	33	27	60
Tavistock (part, see Cornwall) - - - - -	24	31	-	-	1	-	1	1	26	32	58
Tiverton (part, see Tiverton B.) - - - - -	31	36	-	-	-	-	2	4	33	40	73
Torrington - - - - -	20	15	-	-	3	7	-	-	23	22	45
Totnes - - - - -	55	95	-	-	10	9	6	13	71	117	188
Wellington (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	8	6	14
TOTAL - - -	514	660	-	-	75	90	67	85	656	835	1,491
DORSET :											
Axminster (part, see Devon) - - - - -	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Beaminster - - - - -	19	27	-	-	5	4	-	1	24	32	56
Blandford - - - - -	18	24	-	-	4	4	1	1	23	29	52
Bridport - - - - -	22	24	-	-	-	1	1	5	23	30	53

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
DORSET— <i>continued.</i>											
Berne - - - - -	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	9	12
Borchester - - - - -	30	32	-	-	1	7	3	2	34	41	75
Boole - - - - -	49	65	-	1	12	11	9	14	70	91	161
Braffesbury - - - - -	26	20	-	-	1	6	5	11	32	37	69
Burborne - - - - -	24	27	-	-	3	2	2	3	29	32	61
Burminster - - - - -	15	11	-	-	4	1	-	1	19	13	32
Burham and Purbeck - - - - -	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	22	42
Bournemouth - - - - -	58	66	-	-	4	5	-	-	62	71	133
Burborne and Cranborne - - - - -	24	26	-	-	1	5	2	2	27	33	60
TOTAL - - -	309	354	-	1	36	46	23	44	368	445	813
DURHAM :											
Buckland - - - - -	110	69	-	-	10	25	5	4	125	98	223
Burham-le-Street - - - - -	58	58	-	-	2	6	-	-	60	64	124
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N. R.) - - - - -	59	59	-	-	5	6	1	2	65	67	132
Burham - - - - -	79	88	-	-	5	2	2	1	86	91	177
Burham - - - - -	46	47	-	-	4	7	-	-	50	54	104
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	56	53	-	-	27	22	-	3	83	78	161
Burham (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	12	22	-	-	7	7	1	-	20	29	49
Burham-le-Spring - - - - -	33	37	-	-	-	3	2	3	35	43	78
Burham - - - - -	97	59	-	-	3	15	-	-	100	74	174
Burham - - - - -	18	23	-	-	-	3	-	1	18	27	45
Burham (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	63	56	-	-	24	20	-	-	87	76	163
Burham - - - - -	84	82	-	-	9	7	11	8	104	97	201
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	37	39	-	-	5	7	-	-	42	46	88
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N. R.) - - - - -	14	18	-	-	2	9	-	-	16	27	43
Burham - - - - -	13	12	-	-	3	4	3	9	19	25	44
TOTAL - - -	779	722	-	-	106	143	25	31	910	896	1,806
ESSEX :											
Billerica - - - - -	38	43	-	1	5	7	4	2	47	53	100
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	12	32	-	-	-	-	2	6	14	38	52
Braintree - - - - -	34	55	-	-	10	11	5	11	49	77	126
Burham - - - - -	52	69	-	-	10	4	6	6	68	79	147
Burham - - - - -	30	44	-	-	3	4	2	3	35	51	86
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32
Burham - - - - -	38	44	-	-	4	8	-	-	42	52	94
Burham - - - - -	33	30	-	-	-	2	1	6	34	38	72
Burham and Winstree - - - - -	32	42	-	-	3	3	4	8	39	53	92
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burham - - - - -	34	42	-	-	1	7	3	2	38	51	89
Burham - - - - -	13	18	-	-	3	3	1	3	17	24	41
Burham - - - - -	52	55	-	-	2	7	-	2	54	64	118
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	8
Burham (part, <i>see</i> Southend-on-Sea C. B.) - - - - -	13	17	-	-	6	7	2	4	21	28	49
Burham - - - - -	138	247	-	1	-	-	8	12	146	260	406

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
ESSEX—continued.											
Saffron Walden - - - - -	14	30	-	-	1	4	2	4	17	38	55
Sudbury (part, see Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	6	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	12	20
Tendring - - - - -	60	83	-	-	11	26	1	4	72	113	185
West Ham (part, see West Ham C. B.) - - - - -	460	627	-	-	30	19	17	22	507	668	1,175
TOTAL - - -	1,080	1,506	-	2	89	112	61	97	1,230	1,717	2,947
FLINT :											
Ellesmere (part, see Salop) - - - - -	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	13
Hawarden - - - - -	22	14	-	-	1	1	1	-	24	15	39
Holywell - - - - -	53	53	-	-	4	5	12	6	69	64	133
St. Asaph (part, see Denbigh C.) - - - - -	24	28	-	-	3	4	1	1	28	33	61
Whitchurch (part, see Chester C. and Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	104	102	-	-	8	10	14	8	126	120	246
GLAMORGAN :											
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	127	99	-	-	1	9	13	13	141	121	262
Cardiff (part, see Cardiff C. B.) - - - - -	94	98	-	-	7	8	23	20	124	126	250
Gower - - - - -	14	15	-	-	-	1	2	6	16	22	38
Llanelly (part, see Carmarthen C.) - - - - -	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	9	21
Merthyr Tydfil (part, see Brecknock C. and Merthyr Tydfil C. B.) - - - - -	96	60	-	-	4	2	10	9	110	71	181
Neath (part, see Brecknock C.) - - - - -	121	104	-	-	3	6	12	29	136	139	275
Pontardawe (part, see Brecknock C.) - - - - -	24	22	-	-	-	-	3	8	27	30	57
Pontypridd - - - - -	368	204	-	-	11	10	5	6	384	220	604
Swansea (part, see Swansea C. B.) - - - - -	25	17	-	-	-	-	3	9	28	26	54
TOTAL - - -	881	627	-	-	26	36	71	101	978	764	1,742
GLOUCESTER :											
Cheltenham - - - - -	80	119	-	-	16	23	5	13	101	155	256
Chepstow (part, see Monmouth C.) - - - - -	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	29	27	-	-	-	-	2	4	31	31	62
Cirencester - - - - -	32	47	-	-	4	4	-	2	36	53	89
Dursley - - - - -	8	29	-	-	1	-	1	1	10	30	40
Evesham (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	11
Faringdon (part, see Berks and Oxford C.) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Gloucester (part, see Gloucester C. B.) - - - - -	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	22	38
Keynsham (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	28	28	-	-	4	4	6	10	38	42	80
Monmouth (part, see Hereford C. and Monmouth C.) - - - - -	21	26	-	-	3	2	7	10	31	38	69
Newent (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	18	13	-	-	3	3	-	2	21	18	39
Northleach - - - - -	11	16	-	-	2	2	-	-	13	18	31
Ross (part, see Hereford C.) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3
Shipston-on-Stour (part, see Warwick C. and Worcester C.) - - - - -	9	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	11	21
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	9	15	-	-	1	1	-	4	10	20	30

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
GLOUCESTER—continued.											
Stratford-on-Avon (part, see Warwick C. and Worcester C.).	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stroud - - - - -	67	91	—	—	7	9	6	6	80	106	186
Tetbury (part, see Wilts) - - - - -	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	17	30
Tewkesbury (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	16	19	—	—	—	5	—	1	16	25	41
Thornbury - - - - -	27	41	—	—	1	3	4	2	32	46	78
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	35	39	—	—	—	2	2	1	37	42	79
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	11	15	—	—	1	—	1	7	13	22	35
Winchcomb (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	10	16	—	—	2	3	1	1	13	20	33
TOTAL - - -	456	607	—	—	45	62	36	66	537	735	1,272
HEREFORD :											
Bromyard - - - - -	13	36	—	—	5	1	—	—	18	37	55
Dore (part, see Monmouth C.) - - - - -	27	23	—	—	3	10	1	1	31	34	65
Hay (part, see Brecknock C. and Radnor) - - - - -	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12	18
Hereford (part, see Hereford B.) - - - - -	29	27	—	—	—	—	5	2	34	29	63
Kington (part, see Radnor) - - - - -	18	16	—	—	1	2	1	1	20	19	39
Knighton (part, see Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Ledbury (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	28	30	—	—	5	4	—	3	33	37	70
Leominster - - - - -	25	27	—	—	5	1	3	3	33	31	64
Ludlow (part, see Salop) - - - - -	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Monmouth (part, see Gloucester C. and Monmouth C.).	5	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	6	11
Ross (part, see Gloucester C.) - - - - -	30	36	—	—	4	13	4	3	38	52	90
Tenbury (part, see Salop and Worcester C.) - - - - -	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Weobley - - - - -	10	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	11	15	26
TOTAL - - -	199	232	—	—	24	35	14	14	237	281	518
HERTFORD											
St. Albans - - - - -	44	69	—	—	2	2	1	6	47	77	124
Barnet (part, see Middlesex) - - - - -	45	58	—	—	—	—	3	3	48	61	109
Berkhampstead (part, see Bucks) - - - - -	26	30	—	—	1	—	1	3	28	33	61
Bishop Stortford (part, see Essex) - - - - -	27	54	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	56	83
Buntingford - - - - -	9	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	9	19
Edmonton (part, see Essex and Middlesex) - - - - -	20	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	30	50
Hatfield - - - - -	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	41
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	32	42	—	—	—	2	—	—	32	44	76
Hertford - - - - -	35	53	—	—	2	5	—	1	37	59	96
Hitchin - - - - -	42	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	70	112
Royston (part, see Cambridge C.) - - - - -	9	16	—	—	1	3	3	4	13	23	36
Ware - - - - -	40	53	—	—	2	—	1	—	43	53	96
Watford - - - - -	101	140	—	—	4	8	7	6	112	154	266
Welwyn - - - - -	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	14
TOTAL - - -	454	655	—	—	13	20	16	25	483	700	1,183

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
HUNTINGDON :											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6
Huntingdon -	25	26	-	-	3	1	-	-	28	27	55
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Soke of Peterborough).	8	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	16	25
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) -	10	22	-	-	2	4	-	-	12	26	38
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge C.) -	11	25	-	-	2	3	-	-	13	28	41
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Northampton C., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL -	57	91	-	-	7	8	1	2	65	101	166
KENT :											
Blean -	28	34	-	-	4	2	-	1	32	37	69
Bridge -	17	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	15	32
Bromley -	102	155	-	-	15	17	4	1	121	173	294
Cranbrook -	16	20	-	-	1	1	1	-	18	21	39
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.) -	31	52	-	-	2	2	1	1	34	55	89
Dartford -	136	132	-	-	9	11	6	9	151	152	303
Dover -	76	69	-	-	5	14	-	-	81	83	164
East Ashford -	17	19	-	-	2	3	1	-	20	22	42
Eastry -	40	52	-	-	6	16	-	-	46	68	114
Elham -	61	72	-	-	7	7	-	-	68	79	147
Faversham -	36	38	-	-	2	1	1	-	39	39	78
Hollingbourn -	26	13	-	-	-	8	-	-	26	21	47
Hoo -	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	4	10
Isle of Thanet -	96	138	-	-	9	11	1	8	106	157	263
Maidstone -	77	94	-	-	14	16	5	1	96	111	207
Malling -	48	47	-	-	1	3	-	-	49	50	99
Medway -	164	175	-	-	35	50	6	3	205	228	433
Milton -	39	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	28	67
Romney Marsh -	9	16	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	16	27
Sevenoaks -	50	50	-	-	4	3	4	5	58	58	116
Sheppey -	41	33	-	-	4	-	2	2	47	35	82
Strood -	57	51	-	-	2	-	6	7	65	58	123
Tenterden -	6	18	-	-	-	9	-	-	6	27	33
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Tonbridge -	86	98	-	-	4	5	10	18	100	121	221
West Ashford -	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	40	62
TOTAL -	1,287	1,466	-	-	127	180	50	56	1,464	1,702	3,166
LANCASTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) -	108	115	-	-	52	46	-	-	160	161	321
Barton-upon-Irwell -	74	123	-	-	51	63	-	-	125	186	311
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	100	100	-	-	28	31	1	3	129	134	263
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	173	147	-	-	-	1	-	-	173	148	321
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	97	111	-	-	30	28	1	1	128	140	268

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
LANCASTER—<i>continued</i>.											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	70	92	-	-	29	23	3	2	102	117	219
Chorley - - - - -	54	60	-	-	16	15	-	1	70	76	146
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	24	24	-	-	1	1	-	-	25	25	50
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Blackpool, C. B.) - -	29	54	-	-	2	3	-	-	31	57	88
Garstang - - - - -	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	25
Haslingden - - - - -	73	89	-	-	38	53	1	2	112	144	256
Lancaster - - - - -	62	86	-	-	1	2	-	-	63	88	151
Leigh - - - - -	64	55	-	-	27	34	1	3	92	92	184
Lunesdale - - - - -	10	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	13	23
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - -	64	61	-	-	53	48	-	-	117	109	226
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Southport C. B.) - -	31	43	-	-	10	9	-	-	41	52	93
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Liverpool C. B. and St. Helens C. B.) - - - - -	59	40	-	-	35	35	6	1	100	76	176
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - -	26	30	-	-	7	1	-	-	33	31	64
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - -	24	17	-	-	5	8	-	-	29	25	54
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - -	33	42	-	-	8	8	-	1	41	51	92
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - -	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
Ulverston - - - - -	48	78	-	-	4	3	4	8	56	89	145
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) - -	34	34	-	-	15	5	2	3	51	42	93
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.).	65	63	-	-	13	7	-	-	78	70	148
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - -	74	73	-	-	11	19	3	4	88	96	184
TOTAL - - -	1,410	1,567	-	-	436	446	22	29	1,868	2,042	3,910
LEICESTER :											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - -	51	31	-	-	1	2	2	4	54	37	91
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	36	37	-	-	-	9	5	7	41	53	94
Billesdon - - - - -	8	15	-	-	2	3	-	-	10	18	28
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	37	32	-	-	-	4	4	14	41	50	91
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7
Hinckley - - - - -	18	35	-	-	5	6	11	5	34	46	80
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	34	39	-	-	5	9	3	7	42	55	97
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	13	29	-	-	4	-	-	-	17	29	46
Market Bosworth - - - - -	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	35
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	24	26	-	-	1	8	1	-	26	34	60
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - -	28	19	-	-	3	7	-	-	31	26	57
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Notts) - -	10	9	-	-	3	3	-	-	13	12	25
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Rutland).	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
TOTAL - - -	284	299	-	-	24	51	26	38	334	388	722

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LINCOLN, PARTS OF HOLLAND :											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	41	36	-	-	6	7	10	13	57	56	113
Holbeach - - - - -	13	30	-	-	-	2	4	-	17	32	49
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Isle of Ely, and Soke of Peterborough). - - - -	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Spalding - - - - -	24	16	-	-	5	3	3	1	32	20	52
TOTAL - - -	82	85	-	-	11	12	17	14	110	111	221
LINCOLN, PARTS OF KESTEVEN :											
Bourne - - - - -	29	32	-	-	5	2	3	-	37	34	71
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Grantham B.) - - - -	21	24	-	-	1	2	-	-	22	26	48
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.) - - - -	21	14	-	-	7	5	-	5	28	24	52
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
Sleaford - - - - -	24	35	-	-	4	6	4	4	32	45	77
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Northampton C., Soke of Peterborough, and Rutland). - - - -	17	14	-	-	1	-	-	1	18	15	33
TOTAL - - -	125	131	-	-	18	15	7	10	150	156	306
LINCOLN, PARTS OF LINDSEY :											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	4	8
Caistor - - - - -	16	19	-	-	5	4	5	8	26	31	57
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	30	38	-	-	4	7	2	5	36	50	86
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	47	53	-	-	2	-	1	1	50	54	104
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - - -	24	24	-	-	-	-	5	4	29	28	57
Horncastle - - - - -	21	23	-	-	5	10	3	2	29	35	64
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.) - - - -	4	16	-	-	5	3	7	11	16	30	46
Louth - - - - -	31	32	-	-	12	8	11	20	54	60	114
Spilsby - - - - -	30	39	-	-	3	2	9	13	42	54	96
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	8	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	12	20
TOTAL - - -	212	258	-	-	38	35	44	65	294	358	652
LONDON											
Bermondsey - - - - -	292	324	5	2	160	157	2	10	459	493	952
Bethnal Green - - - - -	262	255	2	3	98	98	-	-	362	356	718
Camberwell - - - - -	455	589	3	8	216	251	11	19	685	867	1,552
Chelsea - - - - -	166	223	3	1	44	53	-	-	213	277	490
Fulham - - - - -	245	309	2	1	76	66	-	-	323	376	699
George-in-the-East, St. - - - - -	76	102	1	-	73	70	-	-	150	172	322
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	Amalgamated with the Holborn Union as from 1st April 1914.										
Greenwich - - - - -	325	457	2	7	128	130	1	2	456	596	1,052
Hackney - - - - -	578	732	7	16	166	203	1	1	752	952	1,704
Hammersmith - - - - -	194	250	2	3	54	55	-	-	250	308	558
Hampstead - - - - -	90	165	1	1	30	42	-	-	121	208	329
Holborn - - - - -	448	536	16	8	204	214	1	2	669	760	1,429

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
LONDON— <i>continued.</i>											
Barking - - - - -	556	730	5	7	189	200	3	13	753	950	1,703
Barnet - - - - -	290	526	4	13	107	104	—	—	401	643	1,044
Barnet - - - - -	634	757	4	8	274	322	3	4	915	1,091	2,006
Barnet - - - - -	188	281	—	5	68	53	2	3	258	342	600
Barnet - - - - -	209	409	5	8	91	90	—	2	305	509	814
Barnet - - - - -	237	264	2	4	103	113	—	2	342	383	725
Barnet - - - - -	201	309	—	4	83	68	—	—	284	381	665
Barnet - - - - -	476	670	5	9	335	381	1	2	817	1,062	1,879
Barnet - - - - -	385	403	4	6	177	233	6	15	572	657	1,229
Barnet - - - - -	319	299	4	9	134	96	—	—	457	404	861
Barnet - - - - -	555	709	6	7	206	173	21	43	788	932	1,720
Barnet - - - - -	126	133	4	2	83	68	—	—	213	203	416
Barnet - - - - -	691	947	6	10	205	249	2	1	904	1,207	2,111
Barnet - - - - -	345	434	10	14	142	149	—	—	497	597	1,094
Barnet - - - - -	212	238	5	6	132	107	—	—	349	351	700
Barnet - - - - -	210	277	2	6	91	86	—	—	303	369	672
TOTAL - - -	8,765	11,328	110	168	3,669	3,831	54	119	12,598	15,446	28,044
CITY OF LONDON (<i>see</i> III. — Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).											
MERIONETH :											
Bala - - - - -	8	7	—	—	1	1	—	1	9	9	18
Bala - - - - -	11	12	—	—	5	6	—	1	16	19	35
Bala - - - - -	13	17	—	—	4	9	2	4	19	30	49
Bala - - - - -	15	12	—	—	7	7	2	2	24	21	45
Bala - - - - -	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
TOTAL - - -	51	53	—	—	17	23	4	8	72	84	156
MIDDLESEX :											
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	48	78	—	2	—	—	—	1	48	81	129
Barnet - - - - -	351	507	8	24	37	82	3	11	399	624	1,023
Barnet - - - - -	524	672	9	26	6	6	—	—	539	704	1,243
Barnet - - - - -	74	99	—	4	3	5	—	—	77	108	185
Barnet - - - - -	29	30	—	—	5	6	—	—	34	36	70
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	45	64	2	10	2	9	—	—	49	83	132
Barnet - - - - -	66	92	—	1	1	5	—	—	67	98	165
Barnet - - - - -	161	194	4	8	—	2	—	—	165	204	369
TOTAL - - -	1,298	1,736	23	75	54	115	3	12	1,378	1,938	3,316

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
MONMOUTH :											
Abergavenny - - - - -	63	60	-	-	1	4	2	1	66	65	131
Bedwellty - - - - -	176	107	-	-	4	6	2	9	182	122	304
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - - -	24	16	-	-	3	4	-	-	27	20	47
Crickhowel (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C.) - - - - -	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	11	25
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Hereford C.) - - - - -	31	19	-	-	2	-	4	3	37	22	59
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	98	70	-	-	2	4	4	7	104	81	185
Pontypool - - - - -	98	77	-	-	2	4	1	1	101	82	183
TOTAL - - -	504	360	-	-	14	22	13	22	531	404	935
MONTGOMERY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	13	22	-	-	6	2	-	2	19	26	45
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	31	29	-	-	6	4	6	5	43	38	81
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Merioneth) - - - - -	11	9	-	-	2	2	-	-	13	11	24
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	29	36	-	-	3	2	7	15	39	53	92
TOTAL - - -	85	98	-	-	17	10	14	22	116	130	246
NORFOLK :											
Aylsham - - - - -	30	27	-	-	2	1	2	2	34	30	64
Blofield - - - - -	18	19	-	-	4	1	1	2	23	22	45
Depwade - - - - -	40	46	-	-	5	10	4	6	49	62	111
Docking - - - - -	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30	46
Downham - - - - -	20	34	-	-	3	2	-	1	23	37	60
Erpingham - - - - -	25	36	-	-	1	1	-	-	26	37	63
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) - - - - -	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	26
Forehoe - - - - -	18	18	-	-	4	6	2	1	24	25	49
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	11	10	-	-	1	1	3	6	15	17	32
Henstead - - - - -	13	20	-	-	-	2	1	5	14	27	41
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	21	27	-	-	1	2	2	2	24	31	55
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	40	46	-	-	1	3	4	8	45	57	102
St. Faith's - - - - -	13	12	-	-	1	2	2	5	16	19	35
Smallburgh - - - - -	29	27	-	-	-	-	2	2	31	29	60
Swaffham - - - - -	26	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	23	49
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	11	46	-	-	-	1	1	3	12	50	62
Walsingham - - - - -	27	34	-	-	1	1	-	-	28	35	63
Wayland - - - - -	25	27	-	-	3	3	1	4	29	34	63
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	12	17	-	-	2	-	2	3	16	20	36
TOTAL - - -	411	512	-	-	29	36	27	51	467	599	1,066

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
NORTHAMPTON:											
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Warwick C.) -	3	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	6	11
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford C.) -	20	26	-	-	-	5	2	-	22	31	53
Brixworth -	16	21	-	-	2	4	-	-	18	25	43
Daventry -	17	32	-	-	4	10	-	2	21	44	65
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	14	11	-	-	1	1	2	1	17	13	30
Kettering -	77	77	-	-	2	5	1	1	80	83	163
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) -	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	9	19
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	13
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	15	13	-	-	2	2	-	-	17	15	32
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) -	10	11	-	-	-	3	-	2	10	16	26
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Hunts, Rutland, and Soke of Peterborough).	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	22	22	-	-	3	1	1	-	26	23	49
Towcester -	18	17	-	-	2	1	-	1	20	19	39
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Rutland) -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) -	73	79	-	-	1	3	-	5	74	87	161
TOTAL - - -	303	335	-	-	17	35	10	13	330	383	713
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:											
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely, Hunts, and Lincoln [Holland D.]).	58	64	-	-	9	17	-	-	67	81	148
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C. and Rutland).	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4
TOTAL - - -	59	66	-	-	9	18	-	-	68	84	152
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Alnwick -	32	25	-	-	1	2	-	-	33	27	60
Belford -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Bellingham -	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	7	15
Berwick-on-Tweed -	31	13	-	-	1	1	2	-	34	14	48
Castle Ward -	36	29	-	-	1	1	-	1	37	31	68
Glendale -	9	13	-	-	3	3	-	1	12	17	29
Haltwhistle -	8	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	4	14
Hexham -	46	42	-	-	2	8	4	4	52	54	106
Morpeth -	65	32	-	-	8	2	2	1	75	35	110
Rothbury -	14	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	2	18
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-upon-Tyne C. B. and Tynemouth C. B.)	119	102	-	-	-	4	5	4	124	110	234
TOTAL - - -	371	271	-	-	18	22	15	11	404	304	708

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
NOTTINGHAM :											
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	87	100	-	-	10	23	11	11	108	134	242
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - - -	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	20	26
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Doncaster B.).	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	20	35	-	-	1	4	1	2	22	41	63
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	8
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	86	59	-	-	9	15	8	15	103	89	192
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	25	28	-	-	7	5	3	1	35	34	69
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Leicester C.) -	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16
Southwell - - - - -	16	26	-	-	3	8	1	1	20	35	55
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and York, W. R.) -	16	34	-	-	6	10	9	3	31	47	78
TOTAL - - -	268	313	-	-	37	67	33	37	338	417	755
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Warwick C.).	31	57	-	-	4	7	3	9	38	73	111
Bicester - - - - -	16	19	-	-	-	7	-	1	16	27	43
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Northampton C.) -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	24	40	-	-	6	2	3	2	33	44	77
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester C.) -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - - -	21	32	-	-	3	3	1	1	25	36	61
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	16	20	-	-	-	1	-	2	16	23	39
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	18	19	-	-	5	5	1	-	24	24	48
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	22
Witney - - - - -	36	27	-	-	2	7	4	9	42	43	85
Woodstock - - - - -	31	31	-	-	1	-	4	9	36	40	76
TOTAL - - -	207	270	-	-	21	32	16	33	244	335	579
PEMBROKE :											
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C.) - - - -	13	6	-	-	6	3	6	8	25	17	42
Haverfordwest - - - - -	41	42	-	-	-	5	12	10	53	57	110
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C.) - - - -	13	11	-	-	2	2	7	11	22	24	46
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Carmarthen C.).	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6
Pembroke - - - - -	34	29	-	-	3	8	10	12	47	49	96
TOTAL - - -	103	90	-	-	11	18	36	42	150	150	300

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
RADNOR :											
Wulth (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C.) - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	6
May (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C. and Hereford C.) -	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Wington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - -	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12
Wington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Salop) -	11	17	-	-	3	2	2	1	16	20	36
Wahader (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C.) - - - -	7	13	-	-	1	2	2	5	10	20	30
TOTAL - - -	27	49	-	-	4	5	4	6	35	60	95
RUTLAND :											
Wakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - - -	15	17	-	-	2	2	1	1	18	20	38
Wamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C., and Soke of Peterborough).	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Wppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Northampton C.).	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
TOTAL - - -	31	30	-	-	2	2	1	1	34	33	67
SALOP :											
Watham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C. and Shrews- bury B.).	24	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	24	34	58
Wbridgnorth - - - - -	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	39
Wchurch Stretton - - - - -	13	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	13	9	22
Wcleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) -	7	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	9	10	19
Wclun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - -	11	10	-	-	-	3	1	3	12	16	28
Wdrayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	14	14	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	15	30
Wellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint C.) - - - -	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	27
Wforden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - -	1	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	10	12
Wkington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Radnor) -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Wludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - -	20	33	-	-	4	-	1	1	25	34	59
Wmadeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - -	12	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	12	24
Wnewport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	17	28
Woswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - -	27	28	-	-	1	3	5	3	33	34	67
Wseidon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wshifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	14	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	18	8	26
Wtenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Worcester C.) -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Wwellington - - - - -	36	48	-	-	7	10	2	4	45	62	107
Wwem - - - - -	8	15	-	-	5	7	1	-	14	22	36
Wwhitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Flint C.) -	11	16	-	-	3	2	-	-	14	18	32
TOTAL - - -	237	292	-	-	27	39	11	13	275	344	619
SOMERSET :											
Waxbridge - - - - -	67	83	-	-	10	13	10	8	87	104	191
Wbath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - -	13	19	-	-	1	4	-	-	14	23	37
Wbridgwater - - - - -	31	58	-	-	11	11	4	9	46	78	124
Wchard - - - - -	41	49	-	-	2	3	4	5	47	57	104
Wclutton - - - - -	34	42	-	-	3	7	6	13	43	62	105
Wdulverton - - - - -	4	11	-	-	3	1	1	2	8	14	22
Wfrome - - - - -	50	60	-	-	10	13	2	4	62	77	139
Wkeynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	13	13	-	-	1	4	-	4	14	21	35

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
SOMERSET—continued.											
Langport - - - - -	21	17	-	-	3	8	1	4	25	29	54
Long Ashton - - - - -	24	47	-	-	5	10	1	3	30	60	90
Shepton Mallet - - - - -	18	38	-	-	1	1	1	4	20	43	63
Taunton - - - - -	54	65	-	-	2	6	3	5	59	76	135
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	26	43	-	-	2	3	4	9	32	55	87
Wells - - - - -	41	37	-	-	1	-	2	2	44	39	83
Williton - - - - -	35	37	-	-	6	5	2	3	43	45	88
Wincanton - - - - -	32	35	-	-	1	5	2	3	35	43	78
Yeovil - - - - -	39	65	-	-	-	-	5	12	44	77	121
TOTAL - - -	543	719	-	-	62	94	48	90	653	903	1,556
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Alresford - - - - -	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	21
Alton - - - - -	36	38	1	1	1	1	2	3	40	43	83
Alverstoke - - - - -	53	46	2	1	2	2	-	1	57	50	107
Andover - - - - -	29	32	-	2	3	3	-	9	32	46	78
Basingstoke - - - - -	26	30	1	-	4	6	-	1	31	37	68
Catherington - - - - -	5	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	8	13
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.) - - - - -	14	11	-	1	2	-	2	5	18	17	35
Droxford - - - - -	24	14	-	1	2	2	-	-	26	17	43
Fareham - - - - -	58	49	1	1	-	1	4	2	63	53	116
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	50	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	51	45	96
Fordingbridge - - - - -	11	14	-	-	1	6	2	7	14	27	41
Hartley Wintney - - - - -	50	52	2	1	-	6	2	2	54	61	115
Havant - - - - -	27	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	26	54
Hursley - - - - -	7	10	-	-	12	10	-	-	19	20	39
Kingsclere - - - - -	15	17	-	-	1	2	1	3	17	22	39
Lymington - - - - -	19	19	-	1	-	-	1	-	20	20	40
New Forest - - - - -	22	26	-	4	-	-	-	-	22	30	52
Petersfield - - - - -	19	23	-	1	1	6	-	-	20	30	50
Ringwood - - - - -	13	12	-	1	-	5	-	-	13	18	31
Romsey - - - - -	19	22	-	1	2	3	-	-	21	26	47
South Stoneham - - - - -	52	59	2	3	2	1	9	8	65	71	136
Stockbridge - - - - -	15	18	-	-	3	4	-	-	18	22	40
Whitchurch - - - - -	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24
Winchester - - - - -	47	63	3	1	3	1	2	2	55	67	122
TOTAL - - -	634	653	14	22	39	60	25	43	712	778	1,490
ISLE OF WIGHT :											
Isle of Wight - - - - -	106	155	-	-	24	27	5	14	135	196	331
STAFFORD :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Burton-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Burton-upon-Trent C. B.).	8	7	-	-	3	3	1	2	12	12	24
Cannock - - - - -	47	52	-	-	2	4	3	8	52	64	116
Cheadle - - - - -	26	30	-	-	3	5	2	-	31	35	66

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.											
STAFFORD—<i>continued</i>.											
Crayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	103	79	-	-	31	38	19	27	153	144	297
Heek - - - - -	47	48	-	-	1	6	1	2	49	56	105
Richfield - - - - -	34	52	-	-	2	10	1	4	37	66	103
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	20	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	12	33
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	9	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	8	18
Olisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	9	17	-	-	5	1	2	3	16	21	37
Snifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Stafford - - - - -	51	61	-	-	3	6	1	3	55	70	125
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.) -	1	10	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	14	15
Stone - - - - -	22	18	-	-	3	2	-	4	25	24	49
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	30	36	-	-	5	15	3	6	38	57	95
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - - -	13	22	-	-	4	4	-	1	17	27	44
Tottoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - - -	16	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	37
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	41	26	-	-	-	-	3	5	44	31	75
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C., Birmingham C. B., and West Bromwich C. B.).	29	34	-	-	7	9	3	2	39	45	84
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.).	34	32	-	-	1	2	5	9	40	43	83
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	68	75	-	-	21	21	-	-	89	96	185
TOTAL - - -	617	646	-	-	92	131	45	76	754	853	1,607
SUFFOLK, EAST :											
Blything - - - - -	32	41	-	-	6	6	-	-	38	47	85
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	27	24	-	-	1	-	5	9	33	33	66
Cartismere - - - - -	48	43	-	-	6	9	13	13	67	65	132
Clutford and Lothingland - - - - -	58	76	-	-	6	11	7	17	71	104	175
Colmesgate - - - - -	32	35	-	-	2	2	4	6	38	43	81
Hamford - - - - -	12	16	-	-	1	3	-	-	13	19	32
How (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	23	27	-	-	1	2	1	1	25	30	55
Wangford - - - - -	23	21	-	-	3	3	2	1	28	25	53
Woodbridge - - - - -	47	51	-	-	3	1	2	1	52	53	105
TOTAL - - -	302	334	-	-	29	37	34	48	365	419	784
SUFFOLK, WEST :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Bury St. Edmunds B.)	15	21	-	-	1	2	3	-	19	23	42
Bosford - - - - -	21	23	-	-	-	-	2	4	23	27	50
Mildenhall - - - - -	5	3	-	-	3	9	1	5	9	17	26
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - - - -	14	18	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	19	34
Stisbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	18	25	-	-	4	7	2	4	24	36	60
How (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	17	17	-	-	-	-	4	4	21	21	42
Widbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	28	29	-	-	4	9	4	3	36	41	77
Whetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	11	15
TOTAL - - -	121	147	-	-	13	28	17	20	151	195	346

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
SURREY :											
Chertsey - - - - -	75	87	-	-	3	8	-	1	78	96	174
Croydon (part, see Kent and Croydon C. B.) -	48	102	-	-	5	7	-	2	53	111	164
Dorking - - - - -	28	38	-	-	3	5	-	-	31	43	74
Epsom - - - - -	82	142	-	-	6	6	-	-	88	148	236
Farnham (part, see Southampton C.) - - -	50	47	-	-	1	5	-	-	51	52	103
Godstone - - - - -	25	41	-	-	2	1	-	-	27	42	69
Guildford (part, see Guildford B.) - - -	84	99	-	-	4	5	3	7	91	111	202
Hambleton - - - - -	35	48	-	-	1	9	-	1	36	58	94
Kingston (part, see Middlesex) - - - - -	163	213	-	-	53	44	3	13	219	270	489
Reigate - - - - -	61	98	1	-	1	7	1	-	64	105	169
Richmond - - - - -	87	115	-	-	-	3	-	-	87	118	205
Windsor (part, see Berks and New Windsor B.) -	10	20	-	-	2	4	-	-	12	24	36
TOTAL - - -	748	1050	1	-	81	104	7	24	837	1,178	2,015
SUSSEX, EAST :											
Battle (part, see Hastings C. B.) - - - - -	35	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	47	82
Cuckfield - - - - -	48	53	-	-	3	8	-	1	51	62	113
Eastbourne (part, see Eastbourne C. B.) - -	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	29
East Grinstead - - - - -	30	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	31	44	75
Hailsham - - - - -	24	31	-	-	3	2	1	2	28	35	63
Hastings (part, see Hastings C. B.) - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Lewes - - - - -	30	35	-	-	6	12	-	1	36	48	84
Newhaven - - - - -	31	21	-	-	-	4	-	-	31	25	56
Rye - - - - -	12	15	-	-	1	2	1	2	14	19	33
Steyning (part, see Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	70	116	-	-	-	1	2	2	72	119	191
Ticehurst (part, see Kent) - - - - -	32	29	-	-	1	-	2	-	35	29	64
Uckfield - - - - -	36	38	-	-	1	5	1	-	38	43	81
TOTAL - - -	363	443	-	-	15	35	8	10	386	488	874
SUSSEX, WEST :											
Chichester - - - - -	21	30	-	-	2	1	-	-	23	31	54
East Preston - - - - -	67	100	-	-	-	-	3	8	70	108	178
Horsham - - - - -	44	49	-	-	2	3	-	1	46	53	99
Midhurst - - - - -	27	40	-	-	1	1	-	-	28	41	69
Petworth - - - - -	24	23	-	-	-	2	-	1	24	26	50
Steyning (part, see Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	42	34	-	-	-	3	-	1	42	38	80
Thakeham - - - - -	15	13	-	-	1	1	2	-	18	14	32
Westbourne - - - - -	16	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	37
West Hampnett - - - - -	33	68	-	-	1	-	-	3	34	71	105
TOTAL - - -	289	378	-	-	7	11	5	14	301	403	704

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
WARWICK :											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.)	20	30	—	—	3	5	3	6	26	41	67
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.)	13	19	—	—	2	—	1	1	16	20	36
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Northampton C.)	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foleshill	18	17	—	—	5	6	1	12	24	35	59
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.)	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	5
Meriden	19	23	—	—	—	3	1	1	20	27	47
Nuneaton	30	37	—	—	—	4	1	2	31	43	74
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.)	23	41	—	—	—	9	—	—	23	50	73
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Worcester C.).	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	13	24
Solihull	23	22	—	—	2	3	—	—	25	25	50
Southam	15	16	—	—	1	5	3	2	19	23	42
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Worcester C.).	27	38	—	—	4	1	—	1	31	40	71
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.)	23	24	—	—	3	11	1	1	27	36	63
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.)	24	75	—	—	—	6	—	1	24	82	106
TOTAL	248	357	—	—	20	53	12	33	280	443	723
WESTMORLAND :											
East Ward	11	11	—	—	5	6	—	2	16	19	35
Kendal	39	64	—	—	15	14	4	2	58	80	138
West Ward	15	6	—	—	1	3	—	—	16	9	25
TOTAL	65	81	—	—	21	23	4	4	90	108	198
WILTS :											
Amesbury	11	12	—	—	3	1	—	—	14	13	27
Bradford-on-Avon	19	22	—	—	7	10	1	1	27	33	60
Calne	14	14	—	—	3	5	2	7	19	26	45
Chippenham	37	43	—	—	8	7	1	5	46	55	101
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	24	22	—	—	1	2	2	2	27	26	53
Devizes	38	40	—	—	9	14	1	1	48	55	103
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	9	16	—	—	—	—	6	2	15	18	33
Malmesbury	13	23	—	—	1	4	—	1	14	28	42
Marlborough	14	17	—	—	2	3	—	2	16	22	38
Mere	4	17	—	—	2	1	1	1	7	19	26
Pewsey	22	32	—	—	3	2	—	—	25	34	59
Salisbury	50	63	—	—	3	3	3	6	56	72	128
Swindon and Highworth	129	106	—	—	1	6	1	1	131	113	244
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tisbury	13	11	—	—	3	8	1	1	17	20	37
Trowbridge and Melksham	29	46	—	—	1	4	1	2	31	52	83
Varminster	15	26	—	—	4	6	1	10	20	42	62
Vestbury and Whorwellsdown	12	20	—	—	4	1	—	1	16	22	38
Vilton	21	25	—	—	1	7	—	2	22	34	56
TOTAL	474	555	—	—	56	84	21	45	551	684	1,235

Appendix B. to First Report

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
YORKS, WEST RIDING—continued.											
Wharfedale - - - - -	56	55	-	-	1	-	-	-	57	55	112
Worksop (part, see Derby C. and Notts) - -	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	4	10
Wortley (part see Sheffield C.B.) - - -	32	44	-	-	6	-	-	3	38	47	85
York (part, see Yorks, E. R. and N. R., and York C. B.).	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	1,311	1,274	-	-	141	164	37	79	1,489	1,517	3,006
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.											
BARNSELEY :											
Barnsley (part, see Yorks, W.R.) - - -	39	52	-	-	6	11	1	5	46	68	114
BARROW-IN-FURNESS :											
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	56	54	-	-	11	19	1	5	68	78	146
BATH :											
Bath (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	126	162	-	-	22	40	6	13	154	215	369
BIRKENHEAD :											
Birkenhead (part, see Chester C. and Wallasey C.B.)	160	185	-	-	26	40	6	13	192	238	430
BIRMINGHAM :											
Birmingham (part, see Smethwick C. B.). - -	1,138	1,191	-	-	84	82	9	13	1,231	1,286	2,517
West Bromwich (part, see Stafford C., Worcester C., and West Bromwich C. B.).	60	71	-	-	7	13	-	3	67	87	154
TOTAL - - -	1,198	1,262	-	-	91	95	9	16	1,298	1,373	2,671
BLACKBURN :											
Blackburn (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	139	155	-	-	60	57	1	2	200	214	414
BLACKPOOL :											
Fylde (part, see Lancaster C.) - - - - -	39	58	-	-	1	-	-	-	40	58	98
BOLTON :											
Bolton (part, see Lancaster C.) - - - - -	340	298	-	-	2	1	1	7	343	306	649
BOOTLE :											
West Derby (part, see Lancaster C. and Liverpool C. B.).	97	115	-	-	20	7	-	-	117	122	239
BOURNEMOUTH :											
Christchurch (part, see Southampton C.) - -	-	3	65	92	-	1	4	10	69	106	175
BRADFORD :											
Bradford - - - - -	248	306	-	-	128	73	1	1	377	380	757
North Bierley (part, see Yorks, W. R.) - - -	53	56	-	-	8	13	2	-	63	69	132
TOTAL - - -	301	362	-	-	136	86	3	1	440	449	889
BRIGHTON :											
Brighton - - - - -	231	289	-	-	29	24	12	31	272	344	616
Steyning (part, see E. and W. Sussex) - - -	34	51	-	-	1	-	-	-	35	51	86
TOTAL - - -	265	340	-	-	30	24	12	31	307	395	702

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .											
BRISTOL :											
Bristol - - - - -	401	441	--	--	247	348	25	71	673	860	1,533
BURNLEY :											
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - -	119	133	-	-	53	52	-	-	172	185	357
BURTON-UPON-TRENT :											
Burton - upon - Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Stafford C.).	55	55	-	-	24	22	5	9	84	86	170
BURY :											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - -	53	56	-	-	18	13	1	1	72	70	142
CANTERBURY :											
Canterbury - - - - -	65	60	-	-	5	7	5	4	75	71	146
CARDIFF :											
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan C.) - - - -	263	275	-	-	46	54	35	69	344	398	742
CARLISLE :											
Carlisle (part, <i>see</i> Cumberland) - - - -	61	77	-	-	11	1	2	-	74	78	152
CHESTER :											
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) - - - -	31	50	-	-	35	38	4	2	70	90	160
COVENTRY :											
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - -	104	119	-	-	13	23	-	-	117	142	259
CROYDON :											
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - -	208	340	-	-	16	26	-	1	224	367	591
DERBY :											
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	174	208	-	-	16	11	2	3	192	222	414
DEVONPORT :											
Devonport - - - - -	Devonport C.B. was united with Plymouth C.B. as from 9th November 1914.										
DEWSBURY :											
Dewsbury (<i>see</i> Yorks, W.R.) - - - -	41	38	-	-	2	1	-	-	43	39	82
DUDLEY :											
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	58	68	-	-	13	35	15	26	86	129	215
EASTBOURNE :											
Eastbourne (part, <i>see</i> Sussex. E.) - - - -	71	68	-	-	-	-	1	4	72	72	144
EXETER :											
Exeter - - - - -	81	105	-	-	6	8	12	16	99	129	228
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	21	22	-	-	2	3	2	2	25	27	52
TOTAL - - - -	102	127	-	-	8	11	14	18	124	156	280

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
GATESHEAD :											
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	135	146	-	-	49	47	1	2	185	195	380
GLOUCESTER :											
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - . -	58	86	-	-	1	3	1	-	60	89	149
GREAT YARMOUTH :											
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - . - - -	51	58	-	-	55	48	10	9	116	115	231
TOTAL - - -	51	58	-	-	55	48	10	9	116	115	231
GRIMSBY :											
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - -	97	84	-	-	3	7	13	17	113	108	221
HALIFAX :											
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W. R.) . - -	141	105	-	-	-	1	5	3	146	109	255
HASTINGS :											
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	83	153	-	-	5	9	-	-	88	162	250
TOTAL - - -	86	154	-	-	5	9	-	-	91	163	254
HUDDERSFIELD :											
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W. R.) - - -	127	140	-	-	15	27	-	-	142	167	309
IPSWICH :											
Ipswich . - - - - -	90	105	-	-	15	23	3	3	108	131	239
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :											
Kingston-upon-Hull - . - - -	95	107	-	-	12	14	4	7	111	128	239
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E. R.) - - -	208	235	-	-	10	26	21	24	239	285	524
TOTAL - - -	303	342	-	-	22	40	25	31	350	413	763
LEEDS :											
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W. R.) - - - -	85	87	-	-	7	9	2	3	94	99	193
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W. R.) - - - -	35	42	-	-	3	2	4	2	42	46	88
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, W. R.) - - - -	89	76	-	-	9	8	-	5	98	89	187
Leeds - . - - - -	450	460	-	-	90	96	7	3	547	559	1,106
TOTAL - - -	659	665	-	-	109	115	13	13	781	793	1,574

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—<i>continued</i>.											
LEICESTER :											
Leicester - - - - -	346	364	-	-	37	27	7	14	390	405	795
LINCOLN :											
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	73	71	-	-	13	22	11	9	97	102	199
LIVERPOOL :											
Liverpool - - - - -	301	356	-	-	45	54	-	1	346	411	757
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C. and St. Helens C.B.)	5	7	-	-	2	7	-	-	7	14	21
Toxteth Park - - - - -	183	205	-	-	88	108	1	7	272	320	592
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C. and Bootle C. B.)	695	938	-	-	137	59	2	2	834	999	1,833
TOTAL - - -	1,184	1,506	-	-	272	228	3	10	1,459	1,744	3,203
MANCHESTER :											
Manchester - - - - -	217	176	-	-	109	97	-	-	326	273	599
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	211	158	-	-	43	55	-	-	254	213	467
South Manchester - - - - -	438	533	-	-	146	160	4	5	588	698	1,286
TOTAL - - -	866	867	-	-	298	312	4	5	1,168	1,184	2,352
MERTHYR TYDFIL :											
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock C. and Glamorgan).	108	78	-	-	10	8	10	15	128	101	229
MIDDLESBROUGH :											
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, N. R.) - -	148	153	-	-	2	3	1	1	151	157	308
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE :											
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	451	339	-	-	10	4	7	9	468	352	820
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Tynemouth C. B.)	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	39
TOTAL - - -	475	354	-	-	10	4	7	9	492	367	859
NEWPORT (MON.) :											
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - -	131	153	-	-	1	1	7	10	139	164	303
NORTHAMPTON :											
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - -	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	17
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - -	157	147	-	-	5	12	9	21	171	180	351
TOTAL - - -	168	153	-	-	5	12	9	21	182	186	368
NORWICH :											
Norwich - - - - -	201	243	-	-	34	47	38	34	273	374	647

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH—continued.											
NOTTINGHAM :											
Nottingham - - - - -	407	486	1	-	100	105	31	52	539	643	1,182
OLDHAM :											
Oldham (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	138	139	-	-	84	115	3	2	225	256	481
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, see Berks and Oxford C.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, see Oxford C.) - - -	30	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	54	84
Oxford - - - - -	52	49	-	-	7	7	-	-	59	56	115
TOTAL - - -	82	103	-	-	7	7	-	-	89	110	199
PLYMOUTH :											
Devonport - - - - -	72	94	-	-	14	8	-	-	86	102	188
East Stonehouse - - - - -	17	15	-	-	3	2	1	1	21	18	39
Plymouth - - - - -	191	228	-	-	44	64	40	86	275	378	653
TOTAL - - -	280	337	-	-	61	74	41	87	382	498	880
PORTSMOUTH :											
Portsmouth - - - - -	302	348	-	-	126	124	28	52	456	524	980
PRESTON :											
Preston (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	163	190	-	-	75	87	-	-	238	277	515
READING :											
Reading - - - - -	104	124	-	-	19	22	2	-	125	146	271
ROCHDALE :											
Rochdale (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	75	100	-	-	40	26	1	-	116	126	242
ROTHERHAM :											
Rotherham (part, see Yorks, W. R., and Sheffield C. B.).	99	73	-	-	-	-	1	6	100	79	179
ST. HELEN'S :											
Prescot (part, see Lancaster C. and Liverpool C. B.)	96	79	-	-	52	58	13	10	161	147	308
SALFORD :											
Salford (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	383	318	-	-	122	134	2	1	507	453	960
SHEFFIELD :											
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, see Derby C.) - - -	214	253	-	-	55	59	2	4	271	316	587
Rotherham (part, see Yorks, W. R., and Rotherham C. B.).	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
Sheffield (part, see Yorks, W. R.) - - -	393	356	-	-	85	67	20	31	498	454	952
Wortley (part, see Yorks, W. R.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	608	610	-	-	140	126	23	35	771	771	1,542
SMETHWICK :											
Birmingham (part, see Birmingham C. B.). - -	84	92	-	-	2	5	4	1	90	98	188
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Southampton - - - - -	170	161	-	29	91	112	69	78	330	380	710

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES—continued.											
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA :											
Rochford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	38	74	-	-	6	4	-	-	44	78	122
SOUTHPORT :											
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	32	76	-	-	10	16	-	-	42	92	134
SOUTH SHIELDS :											
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	90	87	-	-	56	49	5	5	151	141	292
STOCKPORT :											
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) - - - -	162	168	-	-	67	93	12	27	241	288	529
STOKE-ON-TRENT :											
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - -	232	218	-	-	31	49	13	17	276	284	560
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) -	66	51	-	-	4	7	3	6	73	64	137
TOTAL - - -	298	269	-	-	35	56	16	23	349	348	697
SUNDERLAND :											
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	214	169	-	-	50	46	2	1	266	216	482
SWANSEA :											
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - -	127	134	-	-	16	37	16	22	159	193	352
TYNEMOUTH :											
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne C. B.).	95	65	-	-	-	3	-	-	95	68	163
WALLASEY :											
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Birkenhead C. B.)	73	97	-	-	4	4	1	4	78	105	183
WALSALL :											
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	168	138	-	-	7	38	18	28	193	204	397
WARRINGTON :											
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	81	72	-	-	42	42	3	2	126	116	242
WEST BROMWICH :											
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C., Worcester C., and Birmingham C. B.).	78	76	-	-	28	24	2	12	108	112	220
WEST HAM :											
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	559	636	-	-	16	23	10	14	585	673	1,258
WEST HARTLEPOOL :											
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	36	40	-	-	39	38	-	-	75	78	153
WIGAN :											
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - -	99	117	-	-	28	23	1	11	128	151	279
WOLVERHAMPTON :											
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - -	125	131	-	-	38	59	-	-	163	190	353
WORCESTER :											
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - -	99	108	-	-	4	19	1	-	104	127	231
YORK :											
York (part, <i>see</i> Yorks, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	118	123	-	-	19	19	-	5	137	147	284

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.											
BARNSTAPLE :											
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	15	32	-	-	1	6	-	-	16	38	54
BEDFORD :											
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - -	46	62	-	-	-	9	-	-	46	71	117
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - -	22	34	-	-	1	-	2	3	25	37	62
CAMBRIDGE :											
Cambridge - - - - -	54	86	-	-	-	1	4	2	58	89	147
Chesterton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - -	14	39	-	-	-	-	2	1	16	40	56
TOTAL - - -	68	125	-	-	-	1	6	3	74	129	203
COLCHESTER :											
Colchester - - - - -	58	63	-	-	3	3	3	5	64	71	135
DONCASTER :											
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Yorks, W. R.) -	35	32	-	-	10	8	2	-	47	40	87
GRANTHAM :											
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Lincoln [Kesteven D.]).	27	26	-	-	12	8	1	-	40	34	74
GRAVESEND :											
Gravesend and Milton - - - - -	39	47	-	-	7	5	-	-	46	52	98
GUILDFORD :											
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - -	44	47	-	-	2	5	1	1	47	53	100
HEREFORD :											
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - -	43	46	-	-	3	6	3	7	49	59	108
KING'S LYNN :											
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	20	20	-	-	6	7	1	10	27	37	64
LONDON, CITY OF :											
London, City of - - - - -	81	103	-	-	110	65	-	-	191	168	359
NEWBURY :											
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	18	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	41
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :											
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) -	23	29	-	-	1	4	-	-	24	33	57
NEW WINDSOR :											
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	20	19	-	-	3	11	-	-	23	30	53
SHREWSBURY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C. and Salop) -	42	55	-	-	6	7	-	-	48	62	110
TIVERTON :											
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	21	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	27	48
WARWICK :											
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - -	20	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33	53
WENLOCK :											
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	25	47

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1915.

UNION OR PARISH.	Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Re- ceiving Home.		Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Fountain Temporary Asylum.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY :															
Bermondsey - - -	13	26	1	1	9	14	81	68	38	37	15	7	157	153	310
Bethnal Green - - -	6	4	-	1	47	54	13	11	17	14	13	13	96	97	193
Camberwell - - -	19	26	4	1	17	33	100	111	54	59	17	14	211	244	455
Chelsea - - -	8	7	1	1	5	7	12	16	11	14	5	6	42	51	93
Fulham - - -	2	5	-	1	9	11	23	20	30	13	9	8	73	58	131
George-in-the-East, St. -	12	4	-	2	29	29	5	7	14	17	8	10	68	69	137
Greenwich - - -	5	6	5	5	10	19	53	61	43	27	8	11	124	129	253
Hackney - - -	16	45	1	2	74	87	20	21	30	27	22	9	163	191	354
Hammersmith - - -	2	6	2	-	14	13	16	22	9	7	5	7	48	55	103
Hampstead - - -	4	9	1	1	13	16	-	1	7	6	4	5	29	38	67
Holborn - - -	23	21	-	4	45	53	65	89	58	30	10	9	201	206	407
Islington - - -	14	16	6	1	70	74	25	25	38	40	22	15	175	171	346
Kensington - - -	6	19	3	1	32	28	16	25	35	24	13	4	105	101	206
Lambeth - - -	44	81	4	-	12	35	124	146	62	44	26	15	272	321	593
Lewisham - - -	7	4	2	-	2	7	25	19	22	15	8	4	66	49	115
Marylebone, St. - -	2	10	-	1	65	46	8	10	13	13	3	9	91	89	180
Mile End Old Town - -	7	25	2	2	47	42	10	16	25	17	9	8	100	110	210
Paddington - - -	5	-	1	1	30	30	7	9	26	14	12	13	81	67	148
Pancras, St. - - -	52	48	2	3	130	156	51	59	66	67	23	20	324	353	677
Poplar - - -	38	54	1	1	60	81	22	32	40	42	12	18	173	228	401
Shoreditch - - -	15	11	3	-	57	41	6	11	34	20	15	10	130	93	223
Southwark - - -	36	13	1	2	18	26	90	71	47	42	14	19	206	173	379
Stepney - - -	20	15	1	-	25	31	15	8	16	10	5	2	82	66	148
Wandsworth - - -	15	30	4	4	17	27	81	90	55	69	32	23	204	243	447
Westminster, City of -	14	22	3	-	41	38	36	50	33	22	7	11	134	143	277
Whitechapel - - -	16	10	3	1	59	54	23	13	14	18	13	10	128	106	234
Woolwich - - -	2	12	4	3	4	8	41	35	25	24	12	4	88	86	174
TOTAL - - -	403	529	55	39	941	1,060	968	1,046	862	732	342	284	3,571	3,690	7,261
CITY OF LONDON :															
City of London - -	21	16	1	1	62	35	13	8	6	5	1	-	104	65	169
KENT :															
Bromley - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -	424	545	56	40	1,003	1,096	981	1,054	868	737	343	284	3,675	3,756	7,431

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B., Table IV.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	P A U P E R.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										
				Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.														
								M.	F.					M.	F.		M.	F.									
																			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																											
Beds, Herts and Hunts	12	13	446	574	1,045	88	138	226	3	3	10	31	8	14	2	1	35	50	85	5	5	30	41	3	4		
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	-	4	343	411	758	103	105	208	1	-	8	7	11	14	-	-	33	42	75	1	1	20	27	-	-		
Brecon and Radnor	4	5	201	158	368	57	54	111	3	3	3	3	10	30	-	1	21	13	34	1	2	8	9	1	-		
Bucks	11	9	306	356	682	102	87	189	6	2	19	24	10	12	1	1	55	48	103	6	2	41	39	3	2		
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cam- bridge B.	-	-	233	384	617	38	75	113	1	-	10	28	-	2	-	-	12	36	48	-	-	7	14	-	-		
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	23	21	340	340	724	58	51	109	4	2	14	15	1	4	-	-	30	21	51	3	-	21	17	2	-		
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stock- port C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B.:																											
Chester	1	1	498	580	1,080	126	134	260	-	-	12	17	6	10	-	-	40	44	84	-	-	34	34	-	-		
Parkside	40	58	555	592	1,245	99	129	228	9	31	14	30	8	15	2	6	36	86	122	2	15	19	30	-	4		
Cornwall	24	31	446	481	982	92	157	249	6	16	11	21	18	42	-	4	35	71	106	2	6	23	51	1	4		
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	29	39	409	394	871	76	89	165	5	5	17	23	2	12	-	-	46	65	111	4	2	27	37	3	2		
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	32	32	467	450	981	111	121	232	6	7	18	24	3	7	-	1	59	43	102	8	3	48	37	5	3		
Derby C.	2	-	399	380	781	125	120	245	2	-	11	16	2	7	-	-	63	56	119	1	-	28	34	-	-		
Devon	3	3	583	759	1,348	122	151	273	2	1	18	26	15	16	-	-	62	93	155	-	1	42	53	-	-		
Dorset	93	144	356	350	943	87	74	161	17	14	13	18	13	6	4	5	35	36	71	10	12	28	27	4	6		
Durham C.	4	4	821	774	1,603	269	150	359	1	1	33	22	16	7	1	1	104	90	194	1	1	47	41	-	-		
Essex and Colchester B.:																											
Brentwood	8	17	675	1,021	1,721	333	309	642	2	1	29	45	93	51	-	-	158	170	328	1	1	57	38	-	-		
Severalls	-	6	490	614	1,110	165	203	368	5	10	3	6	83	70	1	4	32	58	90	1	3	23	35	1	1		
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	15	28	966	820	1,829	229	182	411	3	4	46	31	13	3	1	-	92	117	209	7	6	71	64	1	-		
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	12	7	503	709	1,231	123	136	259	3	-	18	21	13	9	1	-	42	85	127	2	1	34	62	1	1		
Hants	5	-	583	586	1,174	122	139	261	1	1	15	19	8	11	-	-	39	42	81	2	-	21	27	-	-		
Hereford C. and Hereford B.	7	10	223	278	518	41	44	85	3	5	7	4	2	10	-	-	12	14	26	2	3	4	9	1	2		
Herts	3	2	359	467	831	64	94	158	2	-	14	25	8	6	-	-	28	51	79	-	-	19	37	-	-		
Kent and Gravesend B.:																											
Barming Heath	2	1	323	946	1,772	129	189	318	-	-	7	12	8	19	-	-	70	102	172	-	-	60	81	-	-		
Chartham	7	15	532	566	1,120	121	143	264	1	-	12	35	9	11	-	-	50	66	116	2	3	35	40	-	1		
Lancaster C., all the County- Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):																											
Lancaster	72	100	1,222	1,104	2,498	372	160	532	18	33	22	16	11	16	6	14	106	58	164	8	10	78	43	4	3		
Rainhill	4	-	977	1,026	2,007	194	189	383	3	-	36	35	6	6	-	-	86	99	185	2	-	56	64	1	-		

TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1915, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

(2.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table V.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.					Average Number Resident during 1914.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1914, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1914.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	41	88	129	2	3	35	79	11	14	459	573	1,057	462	593	37.5	33.1	34.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	8.9	14.8	12.2	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.	
2	39	39	78	-	1	32	35	1	4	373	435	813	361	425	21.7	30.0	25.8	4.5	5.3	4.9	10.8	9.2	9.9	Beds, &c.	
3	45	23	68	-	2	19	15	8	5	188	176	377	199	174	17.0	37.5	23.9	3.1	4.1	3.5	22.6	13.2	18.2	Berks, &c.	
4	29	38	67	2	1	27	33	15	11	320	355	701	331	367	45.6	52.0	48.5	9.8	8.6	9.2	8.8	10.4	9.6	Brecon, &c.	
5	27	42	69	-	-	22	33	-	-	232	381	613	229	378	18.4	19.2	18.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	11.8	11.1	11.4	Bucks.	
6	30	32	62	-	1	14	17	21	23	340	336	720	362	362	36.8	37.0	36.9	5.0	4.1	4.6	8.3	8.8	8.6	Cambridge C., &c.	
7	74	74	148	-	-	56	50	1	-	510	597	1,108	508	592	28.3	27.4	27.9	5.4	4.8	5.1	14.6	12.5	13.5	Carmarthen, &c.	
8	63	58	121	6	8	57	48	42	69	553	566	1,230	592	642	20.9	26.3	23.9	2.7	3.8	3.3	10.6	9.0	9.8	Chester C., &c. :	
9	31	55	86	2	4	13	14	26	37	470	506	1,039	479	540	31.1	45.1	38.1	4.1	7.6	5.9	6.5	10.2	8.3	Chester.	
10	29	32	61	2	3	29	32	27	42	412	383	864	436	425	36.5	48.0	42.4	5.3	7.1	6.2	6.7	7.5	7.1	Parkside.	
11	42	53	95	2	2	28	37	27	36	482	471	1,016	503	505	44.4	32.5	38.3	7.9	6.1	7.0	8.4	10.5	9.4	Cornwall.	
12	65	58	123	-	-	54	50	2	-	396	386	784	400	387	22.8	30.1	26.3	5.3	6.8	6.0	16.3	15.0	15.6	Cumberland, &c.	
13	65	64	129	-	-	45	40	3	3	578	753	1,337	581	757	39.6	39.9	39.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	11.2	8.5	9.6	Denbigh, &c.	
14	34	37	71	3	4	23	17	96	141	371	354	962	458	499	37.8	39.7	38.7	5.2	4.8	5.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	Derby C.	
15	104	78	182	-	-	92	52	5	5	821	755	1,586	829	760	24.4	28.9	26.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	12.5	10.3	11.5	Devon.	
16	138	181	319	-	-	115	165	6	1	714	995	1,716	672	1,001	23.9	14.7	19.1	5.6	2.8	4.0	20.5	18.1	19.1	Dorset.	
17	45	67	112	1	3	38	54	5	19	573	679	1,276	552	676	28.0	26.5	27.0	3.5	4.3	3.9	8.2	9.9	9.1	Durham C.	
18	97	82	179	2	2	71	47	15	30	1,006	801	1,852	1,000	839	32.9	35.8	34.2	5.9	6.2	6.0	9.7	9.8	9.7	Essex, &c. :	
19	60	61	121	1	1	50	48	10	10	526	696	1,242	527	708	30.9	48.8	40.5	5.3	7.3	6.4	11.4	8.6	9.8	Brentwood.	
20	67	49	116	-	-	42	26	3	-	601	634	1,238	585	614	18.4	21.1	19.8	3.0	3.7	3.3	11.5	8.0	9.7	Severalls.	
21	19	19	38	-	1	16	13	9	10	231	289	539	229	291	10.3	26.5	17.8	1.5	2.7	2.2	8.3	6.5	7.3	Glamorgan, &c.	
22	32	30	62	-	-	24	29	4	3	362	479	848	367	474	23.9	42.0	38.9	4.5	6.6	5.7	8.7	6.3	7.4	Gloucester C., &c.	
23	63	64	127	-	-	59	63	2	1	819	969	1,791	821	947	49.5	47.7	48.5	6.3	7.1	6.7	7.7	6.8	7.2	Hants.	
24	66	59	125	-	-	46	32	8	14	536	585	1,143	543	589	31.3	30.3	30.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	12.2	10.0	11.0	Hereford C., &c.	
25	319	91	410	21	4	147	47	67	121	1,174	1,094	2,456	1,229	1,205	21.6	29.9	24.0	4.7	3.2	4.0	26.0	7.6	16.8	Herts.	
26	108	88	196	-	-	81	68	2	-	979	1,028	2,009	984	1,025	29.8	35.0	32.3	4.8	5.3	5.0	11.0	8.6	9.8	Kent, &c. :	
																								Barming Heath.	
																									Chartham.
																									Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :
																									Lancaster.
																									Rainhill.

Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :
Lancaster.
Rainhill.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.										
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Of the Number Discharged Recovered.	
									Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.	Private (including Criminal Patients).				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Private (including Criminal Patients).					
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont.																									
Prestwich - - - - -	8	18	1,308	1,447	2,781	144	267	411	-	1	21	49	3	4	-	-	71	160	231	1	3	61	128	-	1
Whittingham - - - - -	9	5	1,067	1,020	2,101	118	115	233	1	5	14	17	3	14	-	-	51	56	107	-	2	35	34	-	-
Winwick - - - - -	3	3	941	1,209	2,156	172	239	411	-	-	12	41	2	24	-	-	34	106	140	-	-	30	87	-	-
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	14	17	298	347	676	69	62	131	-	1	10	9	4	3	-	-	32	37	69	2	3	22	28	1	1
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	1	-	452	480	933	123	111	234	6	-	23	40	2	1	-	-	38	56	94	-	1	27	42	-	1
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	9	15	208	240	472	43	47	90	4	7	5	9	4	6	2	1	21	39	60	2	4	14	19	-	1
London C.: Banstead - - - - -	34	21	1,069	1,359	2,483	218	272	490	2	1	33	45	9	13	-	-	102	131	233	2	5	54	77	1	1
Bexley - - - - -	32	25	1,117	1,081	2,255	233	197	430	2	2	38	43	7	9	-	-	104	110	214	6	3	61	72	4	1
Cane Hill - - - - -	23	25	937	1,217	2,202	223	172	395	2	1	23	36	25	15	-	-	97	85	182	3	5	62	44	3	3
Claybury - - - - -	92	41	950	1,405	2,488	298	298	596	11	4	49	64	29	11	7	-	158	165	323	10	5	85	114	3	3
Colney Hatch - - - - -	21	32	980	1,514	2,547	248	342	590	5	1	36	41	39	24	1	-	90	141	231	6	6	29	74	1	-
Hanwell - - - - -	38	42	980	1,463	2,523	182	275	457	1	2	22	47	13	14	1	-	77	131	208	4	8	43	85	3	5
Manor - - - - -	1	200	68	791	1,060	1	183	184	-	8	-	-	1	18	-	2	1	97	98	-	11	-	50	-	3
Horton - - - - -	28	31	979	1,139	2,177	187	219	406	2	1	19	46	11	8	-	-	86	122	208	6	6	28	53	1	4
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	7	-	325	98	430	29	8	37	-	-	2	1	11	3	-	-	20	3	23	1	-	-	-	-	-
Long Grove - - - - -	35	33	1,106	987	2,161	221	120	341	4	1	14	24	18	10	-	-	67	58	125	2	3	35	35	-	3
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - - -	2	-	559	682	1,243	118	195	313	1	-	12	18	9	34	-	-	54	109	163	1	-	40	58	-	-
Napsbury - - - - -	21	29	755	940	1,745	158	231	389	9	10	17	40	16	28	2	5	75	180	255	7	3	41	98	2	2
Monmouth C. - - - - -	28	35	538	528	1,129	93	81	174	7	2	20	8	3	8	-	-	22	20	42	3	3	12	17	1	1
Norfolk - - - - -	6	7	452	569	1,034	105	99	204	2	-	11	8	18	12	-	-	45	43	88	2	-	34	30	1	-
Northampton C. - - - - -	8	29	460	492	989	89	79	168	1	2	5	14	2	3	-	1	28	52	80	1	1	18	24	-	-
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	3	6	471	321	801	129	108	237	1	2	18	24	10	5	-	1	74	55	129	2	2	43	39	1	-
Nottingham C. - - - - -	-	-	258	314	572	102	85	187	-	-	23	16	5	6	-	-	47	41	88	1	-	34	37	-	-
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	3	-	317	385	705	59	92	151	2	-	8	18	2	10	-	-	32	35	67	2	-	17	18	-	-
Salop C., Shrewsbury B., and Wen- lock B. - - - - -	17	20	336	386	759	96	115	211	7	1	21	28	8	1	1	-	43	67	110	4	4	32	49	2	2
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells - - -	13	19	343	469	844	66	92	158	2	-	10	16	3	9	-	-	34	33	67	4	2	18	24	2	1
Cotford - - - - -	8	24	370	417	819	65	89	154	3	8	15	18	3	8	-	4	38	81	119	3	9	31	32	-	3
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on- Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle- under-Lyme B.: - - - - -																									
Stafford - - - - -	3	1	479	415	898	133	120	253	-	-	17	16	16	4	-	-	51	60	111	1	-	27	35	1	-
Burntwood - - - - -	1	1	463	485	950	146	132	278	-	-	19	20	10	1	-	-	103	68	171	-	-	45	26	-	-
Cheddleton - - - - -	11	12	548	504	1,075	136	134	270	4	4	20	15	16	24	-	1	53	57	110	1	4	45	48	-	-
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	8	7	412	465	892	103	117	220	-	-	12	19	2	6	-	-	42	50	92	-	-	24	4	-	-
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood - - - - -	7	1	530	712	1,250	131	179	310	2	1	13	8	11	72	-	-	51	58	109	1	-	29	32	-	-
Netherne - - - - -	32	54	318	492	896	94	137	231	19	19	6	15	10	21	4	2	55	89	144	8	16	22	49	-	-
Sussex, E. - - - - -	19	27	499	586	1,131	126	156	282	5	5	15	18	7	8	-	-	94	88	182	9	14	29	47	2	3
W. - - - - -	7	33	343	397	780	60	74	134	1	4	12	15	4	5	-	1	29	27	56	1	5	14	21	-	2
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - - - - -	30	46	454	582	1,112	126	112	238	7	11	12	21	6	6	-	1	92	87	179	7	7	47	54	2	5
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	9	33	104	154	300	26	43	69	3	13	4	10	5	5	-	4	14	26	40	1	10	12	17	1	6
Wilts - - - - -	16	18	450	533	1,017	94	101	195	1	-	14	19	3	7	-	-	33	35	68	3	1	19	32	1	1

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Appendix B. to First Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.					Average Number	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.					
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1914, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1914.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.				
1	82	108	190	-	-	72	86	8	18	1,299	1,446	2,771	1,314	1,458	43·3	48·7	46·8	4·2	7·4	5·9	6·2	7·4	6·9	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)— <i>cont.</i>				
2	64	42	106	-	-	38	22	8	8	1,071	1,034	2,121	1,078	1,028	30·4	33·7	31·9	2·9	3·0	2·5	5·9	4·1	5·0	Prestwich.				
3	82	97	179	-	-	41	47	2	3	998	1,245	2,248	978	1,228	17·6	40·5	30·4	2·7	6·0	4·6	8·4	7·9	8·1	Whittingham.				
4	25	29	54	2	-	21	29	14	15	310	345	684	317	367	33·8	47·5	40·3	5·8	6·6	6·3	7·9	7·9	7·9	Winwick.				
5	68	49	117	-	-	36	29	4	2	466	484	956	458	482	22·3	38·2	29·9	4·7	7·1	5·9	14·9	10·2	12·5	Leicester C. and Rutland.				
6	23	33	56	1	-	18	30	9	18	207	212	446	218	242	35·9	46·3	41·3	5·4	6·3	5·9	10·6	13·6	12·2	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.				
7	103	118	221	3	1	92	108	29	22	1,087	1,381	2,519	1,108	1,390	25·8	29·7	28·0	4·1	4·7	4·4	9·3	8·5	8·8	Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).				
8	111	80	191	2	3	107	78	36	33	1,131	1,080	2,280	1,152	1,110	27·0	38·3	32·1	4·4	5·5	4·9	9·6	7·2	8·4	London C.: Banstead.				
9	103	72	175	2	-	89	70	17	24	966	1,233	2,240	970	1,245	31·3	28·0	29·9	5·2	3·1	4·1	10·6	5·8	7·9	Bexley.				
10	122	134	256	11	2	109	120	91	36	969	1,409	2,505	1,053	1,450	31·7	39·7	35·9	6·3	6·5	6·5	11·6	9·2	10·2	Cane Hill.				
11	109	172	281	4	3	87	128	18	28	1,032	1,547	2,625	1,017	1,556	13·9	23·3	19·5	2·3	3·9	3·3	10·7	11·1	10·9	Claybury.				
12	109	132	241	4	3	95	126	31	35	983	1,482	2,531	1,016	1,516	25·4	31·8	29·3	3·6	4·7	4·2	10·7	8·7	9·5	Colney Hatch.				
13	-	61	61	-	10	-	48	1	191	68	825	1,085	69	995	-	30·3	30·3	-	4·3	4·0	-	6·1	5·7	5·7	Hanwell.			
14	107	94	201	3	5	102	93	22	28	979	1,145	2,174	1,002	1,173	15·9	25·1	20·9	2·3	3·8	3·1	10·7	8·0	9·2	Manor.				
15	9	5	14	-	-	9	5	5	-	327	98	430	331	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·7	5·1	3·3	3·3	Horton.			
16	143	57	200	5	2	136	55	39	32	1,113	993	2,177	1,143	1,018	17·2	31·8	22·4	2·6	3·1	2·8	12·5	5·6	9·3	9·3	Epileptic Colony.			
17	62	56	118	-	-	38	29	1	-	562	712	1,275	563	669	36·7	36·0	36·3	5·9	6·6	6·3	11·0	8·4	9·6	9·6	Long Grove.			
18	62	59	121	2	2	57	59	30	37	767	924	1,758	794	977	28·9	48·3	40·3	4·4	8·2	6·5	7·8	6·0	6·8	6·8	Middlesex: Wandsworth.			
19	37	45	82	2	2	31	37	30	34	570	545	1,179	580	570	13·5	23·3	17·9	1·8	2·6	2·2	6·4	7·9	7·1	7·1	Napsbury.			
20	50	55	105	-	-	35	40	6	7	462	570	1,045	474	575	39·1	34·5	36·8	6·0	4·4	5·2	10·5	9·6	10·0	10·0	Monmouth C.			
21	47	33	80	2	1	18	19	6	27	476	488	997	476	514	20·7	31·5	25·7	3·2	4·0	3·6	9·9	6·4	8·1	8·1	Norfolk.			
22	73	52	125	-	-	28	13	2	7	454	321	784	464	332	36·1	37·9	36·9	7·1	8·9	7·9	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	Northampton C.			
23	39	41	80	-	-	32	37	-	-	274	317	591	262	315	35·1	46·8	40·3	9·4	9·3	9·4	14·9	13·0	13·9	13·9	Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.			
24	35	49	84	-	-	15	32	-	-	312	393	705	314	392	29·8	22·0	25·2	4·5	3·8	4·1	11·2	12·5	11·9	11·9	Nottingham C.			
25	71	51	122	2	1	38	21	17	19	318	384	738	348	411	36·4	43·0	41·0	7·1	9·4	8·4	20·4	12·4	16·1	16·1	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.			
26	23	60	83	-	4	22	55	13	19	352	468	852	359	486	28·6	28·9	28·7	4·3	4·1	4·2	6·4	12·3	9·8	9·8	Salop C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.			
27	40	30	70	3	1	38	29	6	22	359	397	784	370	423	50·0	39·5	44·1	7·0	6·0	6·5	10·8	7·1	8·8	8·8	Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells.			
28	72	44	116	-	-	44	24	1	1	491	431	924	484	427	23·1	30·2	26·6	4·4	6·5	5·4	14·9	10·3	12·7	12·7	Cotford.			
29	70	43	113	-	-	65	41	1	1	436	506	944	456	496	33·1	19·8	26·6	7·4	4·2	5·8	15·4	8·7	11·9	11·9	Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent, C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:			
30	64	55	119	3	1	58	47	10	15	568	523	1,116	568	518	37·5	43·6	40·4	6·5	7·4	6·9	11·3	10·6	11·0	11·0	Stafford.			
31	47	58	105	-	-	43	55	7	7	427	474	915	429	479	23·8	3·6	13·2	4·6	7	2·5	10·9	12·1	11·6	11·6	Burntwood.			
32	62	54	116	-	-	53	41	7	1	548	779	1,335	549	769	24·2	29·9	26·9	4·3	3·6	3·9	11·3	7·0	8·8	8·8	Cheddleton.			
33	23	39	62	3	5	12	12	41	54	325	501	921	367	563	26·2	42·2	35·5	5·0	7·2	6·3	6·3	6·9	6·7	6·7	6·7	Suffolk, E. and W.:		
34	43	43	86	1	-	30	34	14	28	493	610	1,145	513	630	24·4	31·8	28·5	4·5	6·1	5·4	8·4	6·8	7·5	7·5	7·5	Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood.		
35	30	30	60	-	-	29	30	8	37	343	410	798	352	443	25·0	30·4	28·0	3·4	4·2	3·8	8·5	6·8	7·5	7·5	7·5	Netherne.		
36	66	41	107	3	3	58	28	27	47	425	565	1,064	450	605	39·2	51·4	44·9	7·7	7·3	7·5	14·7	6·8	10·1	10·1	10·1	Sussex, E.		
37	7	14	21	1	3	2	9	11	35	107	155	308	113	190	60·0	45·9	50·9	8·7	7·4	7·9	6·2	7·4	6·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	W.	
38	55	41	96	1	2	36	34	15	19	457	557	1,048	471	572	20·9	34·0	27·6	3·4	4·9	4·2	11·7	7·2	9·2	9·2	9·2	9·2	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	
																												Wight, Isle of.
																												Wilts.

(continued.)

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.									
						Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).										
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - -	13	12	462	582	1,069	95	80	175	2	5	8		11		34	8	-	-	21	16	37	-	3	15	12	-	3
Barnsley Hall - - - -	15	33	272	301	621	46	65	111	13	24	7		8		8	9	2	3	29	32	61	6	19	5	7	1	3
Yorks, North Riding - - - -	20	24	400	405	849	124	98	222	1	6	-		-		58	27	1	-	92	61	153	2	4	18	28	2	2
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:																											
Wakefield - - - -	7	5	1,191	901	2,104	191	164	355	8	2	11		20		12	4	-	1	63	99	162	1	3	52	78	-	-
Wadsley - - - -	12	11	774	899	1,696	239	285	524	-	-	42		30		5	4	-	-	93	166	259	-	-	61	111	-	-
Menston - - - -	38	40	819	824	1,721	211	190	401	9	7	33		35		6	4	1	1	102	74	176	3	3	78	69	2	2
Scalebor Park - - - -	95	128	-	-	223	44	59	103	44	59	6		17		2	3	2	3	31	41	72	31	41	13	27	13	27
Storthes Hall - - - -	2	5	678	756	1,441	251	274	525	-	2	34		55		42	39	-	1	64	93	157	-	1	57	66	-	-
Yorks, East Riding - - - -	8	3	283	286	580	42	57	99	1	7	8		13		2	7	-	-	52	63	115	-	5	13	22	-	4
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																											
Birmingham: Winson Green	30	42	328	293	693	248	262	510	7	3	47		51		13	9	1	-	201	219	420	4	11	99	103	2	8
Rubery Hill - - - -	1	-	703	661	1,365	110	97	207	-	-	-		-		110	97	-	-	54	17	71	-	-	2	-	-	-
Brighton - - - -	8	26	333	424	791	106	155	261	2	2	13		26		12	50	2	1	49	65	114	4	12	28	42	-	6
Bristol - - - -	6	13	443	503	965	93	119	212	7	4	12		17		6	12	-	1	39	61	100	2	1	29	50	2	-
Canterbury - - - -	16	33	57	65	171	17	15	32	7	1	3		4		3	1	2	-	4	9	13	1	-	1	2	-	-
Cardiff - - - -	10	14	324	383	731	94	101	195	10	5	11		20		3	21	1	-	53	59	112	10	3	28	40	4	3
Croydon - - - -	37	74	189	336	636	60	85	145	4	12	15		25		5	7	-	1	33	43	76	6	12	24	33	3	8
Derby - - - -	3	31	209	242	485	30	45	75	1	4	2		5		3	4	1	1	12	21	33	1	8	11	15	1	4
Exeter - - - -	15	30	151	169	365	62	38	100	7	5	8		3		6	4	1	2	33	18	51	2	3	13	10	1	1
Gateshead - - - -	-	-	-	71	71	215	144	359	-	-	5		5		193	122	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	5	5	-	-
Hull - - - -	12	11	333	341	697	91	97	188	3	1	7		34		3	4	-	-	37	56	93	-	3	15	27	-	-
Ipswich - - - -	13	16	128	169	326	39	41	80	8	6	7		10		2	3	-	1	16	20	36	5	3	12	14	3	2
Leicester - - - -	10	14	332	515	871	80	83	163	2	7	3		8		3	13	-	-	25	42	67	2	5	19	36	-	3
London (City of) - - - -	121	198	166	130	615	91	63	154	24	45	10		5		12	24	10	22	57	34	91	10	24	21	16	2	12
Middlesbrough - - - -	4	12	204	206	426	60	48	108	4	4	8		11		3	2	-	-	29	24	53	1	4	23	23	1	3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - -	12	17	468	338	835	142	105	247	5	9	17		23		23	7	-	1	71	44	115	3	6	38	31	2	3
Newport - - - -	3	4	182	179	368	28	32	60	-	2	4		9		5	6	-	-	16	16	32	-	3	11	13	-	2
Norwich - - - -	-	1	214	251	466	58	59	117	-	-	11		13		6	7	-	-	28	27	55	-	1	19	19	-	-
Nottingham - - - -	11	30	402	441	884	87	135	222	5	8	13		16		2	21	-	-	38	59	97	2	5	29	39	-	3
Plymouth - - - -	6	11	196	247	460	28	41	69	1	3	-		-		2	4	-	1	10	34	44	-	2	7	11	-	-
Portsmouth - - - -	36	56	440	477	1,009	76	83	159	18	24	6		13		6	5	4	3	33	37	70	10	14	22	32	6	11
Sunderland - - - -	1	14	217	157	389	62	50	112	3	3	4		10		3	2	-	-	32	24	56	-	2	26	15	-	-
West Ham - - - -	5	2	486	495	988	119	160	279	-	-	16		36		11	21	-	-	47	86	133	-	1	22	45	-	-
York - - - -	2	4	160	202	368	27	33	60	-	2	3		9		5	4	-	2	12	26	38	-	1	8	17	-	1
TOTAL - - - -	1,592	2,374	47,544	53,994	105,504	11,416	12,284	23,700	420	518	1,419		1,992		1,336	1,425	65	106	5,021	6,207	11,228	284	426	2,924	3,780	114	211
									(a)		(b)											(c)					
(a) In addition to these numbers 495 patients (297 males and 198 females) were																											

(a) In addition to these numbers, 495 patients (207 males and 288 females) were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 33 patients (16 males and 17 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 185 patients (69 males and 116 females) were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 125 Criminal (Private) Patients (100 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Appendix B. to First Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.					Average Number Resident during 1914.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1914, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1914.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.
1	37	44	81	1	1	34	39	14	15	498	599	1,126	490	592	24·6	16·7	20·3	2·6	1·8	2·2	7·6	7·4	7·5	Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick. Barnsley Hall. Yorks, North Riding. Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. Storthes Hall. Yorks, East Riding.	
2	20	26	46	1	3	19	26	24	34	260	307	625	291	338	13·2	12·5	12·8	1·5	1·8	1·6	6·9	7·7	7·3		
3	49	19	68	4	1	25	8	17	27	386	420	850	405	453	27·3	39·4	33·6	3·3	5·3	4·3	12·1	4·2	7·9		
4	109	74	183	3	1	95	60	6	5	1,211	892	2,114	1,222	908	29·0	48·7	38·4	3·7	7·3	5·3	8·9	8·2	8·6	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham: Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Cardiff. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Gateshead. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Newport. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham. York.	
5	130	132	262	—	2	117	113	12	12	790	885	1,699	799	916	26·1	39·5	33·4	6·0	9·3	7·8	16·3	14·4	15·3		
6	101	79	180	4	4	81	62	35	40	830	861	1,766	870	882	38·4	37·1	37·8	7·3	6·6	6·9	11·6	9·0	10·3		
7	18	8	26	18	8	4	—	90	138	—	—	228	91	134	31·0	48·2	40·8	9·4	14·4	12·3	19·8	6·0	11·6		
8	117	127	244	—	1	101	113	2	5	748	810	1,565	713	757	27·3	28·1	27·7	6·1	6·4	6·3	16·4	16·8	16·6		
9	20	19	39	—	—	16	16	9	5	252	259	525	260	259	32·5	44·0	38·9	3·9	6·4	5·2	7·7	7·3	7·5		
10	56	50	106	3	3	50	39	29	32	320	296	677	352	338	42·3	40·7	41·5	16·6	17·3	16·8	15·9	14·8	15·4		
11	51	53	104	—	—	23	22	1	—	708	688	1,397	691	676	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·4	7·7	7·6		
12	41	61	102	—	6	22	40	13	23	344	456	836	353	471	29·8	40·0	35·2	6·3	6·9	6·7	11·6	13·0	12·4		
13	63	77	140	1	4	61	66	8	13	432	484	937	448	514	33·3	46·7	40·7	5·4	7·9	6·7	14·1	15·0	14·6		
14	5	5	10	2	—	1	3	20	33	61	66	180	77	98	7·1	14·3	10·7	1·1	1·8	1·5	6·5	5·1	5·7		
15	47	38	85	5	3	41	35	10	13	318	388	729	325	401	30·8	50·0	39·8	6·5	8·0	7·2	14·5	9·5	11·7		
16	24	35	59	5	6	15	24	27	72	202	345	646	230	412	44·4	42·3	43·2	8·4	6·7	7·3	10·4	8·5	9·2		
17	24	26	50	—	3	24	25	4	26	202	245	477	209	272	40·7	36·6	38·2	4·5	4·7	4·6	11·5	9·6	10·4		
18	14	16	30	1	3	5	4	18	29	163	174	384	176	202	24·5	30·3	26·8	5·8	4·2	5·0	8·0	7·9	7·9		
19	24	13	37	—	—	13	7	—	—	185	195	380	158	174	22·7	22·7	22·7	2·3	2·3	2·3	15·2	7·5	11·1		
20	55	33	88	2	—	50	24	9	11	335	349	704	351	358	17·0	28·1	22·8	3·4	6·0	4·7	15·7	9·2	12·4		
21	19	28	47	1	1	15	20	15	19	130	159	323	146	184	32·4	37·8	35·1	6·7	6·2	6·4	13·0	15·2	14·2		
22	39	49	88	2	2	38	49	10	14	348	507	879	353	524	24·7	52·2	37·7	4·5	5·9	5·3	11·0	9·4	10·0		
23	29	16	45	12	10	18	8	121	205	171	136	633	284	329	27·3	41·0	31·9	5·6	4·1	4·8	10·2	4·9	7·3		
24	30	19	49	1	1	19	15	6	12	203	211	432	210	225	40·3	50·0	44·6	8·5	8·6	8·6	14·2	8·8	11·2		
25	47	36	83	2	1	39	28	12	19	492	361	884	491	362	31·9	31·6	31·3	6·1	6·7	6·4	9·6	9·9	9·7		
26	13	14	27	—	—	10	11	2	4	182	181	369	187	189	47·8	50·0	49·0	5·2	6·0	5·6	7·0	7·4	7·2		
27	23	19	42	—	—	16	14	—	2	221	263	486	217	264	36·5	37·3	36·9	7·0	6·1	6·5	10·6	7·2	8·7		
28	42	43	85	2	2	34	34	12	34	408	470	924	411	486	34·1	34·2	34·1	5·8	6·4	6·1	10·2	8·8	9·5		
29	16	15	31	—	1	10	11	6	14	198	236	454	199	250	26·9	29·7	28·6	3·0	3·7	3·4	8·0	6·0	6·9		
30	54	44	98	7	10	34	21	38	57	427	478	1,000	473	535	31·9	41·6	37·0	4·0	5·2	4·7	11·4	8·2	9·7		
31	29	11	40	1	1	29	9	4	14	215	172	405	214	177	44·1	31·3	38·3	9·3	6·8	8·2	13·5	6·2	10·2		
32	50	39	89	—	—	44	32	4	1	509	531	1,045	479	508	20·4	32·6	27·2	3·6	6·9	5·3	10·4	7·7	9·0		
33	12	10	22	—	—	6	7	3	4	162	199	358	167	209	36·4	60·7	50·0	4·2	7·1	5·9	7·2	4·8	5·9		
34	5,478	5,116	10,594	182	172	4,178	3,929	1,584	2,441	48,469	54,888	107,382	49,561	56,890	29·1	34·9	32·1	4·8	5·5	5·2	11·1	9·0	10·0	TOTAL.	

(The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)

C. = County.
C.B. = County-Borough.
B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick.
Barnsley Hall.
Yorks, North Riding.
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.: Wakefield.

Wakefield.
Wadsley.
Menston.
Scalebor Park.
Storthes Hall.
Yorks, East Riding.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
Birmingham: Winson Green.
Rubery Hill.

Brighton.
Bristol.
Canterbury.
Cardiff.
Croydon.
Derby.
Exeter.
Gateshead.
Hull.
Ipswich.
Leicester.
London (City of).
Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Newport.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Plymouth.
Portsmouth.
Sunderland.
West Ham.
York.

TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS. NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Total Number.	Of the Total Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	M.					F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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(a) In addition to these numbers, 12 patients (5 males and 7 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 1 male criminal (Private) patient was retained in the Asylum as a Pauper Patient on his ceasing to be a "Criminal" during 1914.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.					Average Number Resident during 1914.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylums.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1914 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1914.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1914.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	16	13	29	16	13	1	1	135	220	-	-	355	130	218	29.6	42.1	36.0	9.0	8.7	8.8	12.3	6.0	8.3	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital. Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium. Bootham Park, York. The Retreat, York.
2	5	7	12	5	7	-	-	60	80	-	-	140	61	82	54.5	50.0	52.0	7.9	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.5	8.4	
3	5	3	8	5	3	2	-	64	87	-	-	151	66	87	100.0	53.3	56.3	1.4	7.6	5.1	7.6	3.4	5.2	
4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	25	53	-	-	78	24	57	11.1	27.3	20.0	2.9	4.3	3.9	12.5	1.8	5.0	
5	2	3	5	2	3	1	1	47	129	-	-	176	47	126	21.4	38.6	35.2	4.7	11.7	9.9	4.3	2.4	2.9	
6	-	5	5	-	5	-	1	33	53	-	-	86	36	58	100.0	53.8	70.0	15.2	9.6	11.8	-	8.6	5.3	
7	11	10	21	11	10	-	1	212	249	-	-	461	217	253	50.0	64.7	57.8	5.9	7.4	6.7	5.1	4.0	4.5	
8	6	2	8	6	2	1	-	40	53	-	-	93	41	52	50.0	50.0	50.0	9.3	9.1	9.2	14.5	3.9	8.6	
9	8	3	11	8	3	-	-	45	51	-	-	96	47	48	62.5	41.7	50.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	17.0	6.3	11.6	
10	3	5	8	3	5	-	3	52	83	-	-	135	49	81	33.3	36.0	35.3	4.8	8.7	7.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	
11	11	17	28	11	17	7	14	68	87	-	-	155	73	104	39.4	63.3	52.4	18.3	25.0	22.5	15.1	16.3	15.8	
12	15	9	24	15	9	4	6	166	206	-	-	372	166	202	22.4	42.3	32.7	5.1	8.1	6.3	9.0	4.5	6.5	
13	3	6	9	3	6	1	5	60	63	-	-	123	61	67	41.7	50.0	46.2	6.8	8.2	7.6	4.9	9.0	7.0	
14	4	3	7	4	3	-	1	59	126	-	-	185	58	129	36.4	37.9	37.5	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.9	2.3	3.8	
15	92	87	179	92	87	17	33	1,066	1,540	-	-	2,606	1,076	1,564	37.1	47.9	43.5	7.7	9.9	9.0	8.6	5.6	6.8	
16	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	24	-	11.3	-	11.3	10.8	-	10.8	12.3	-	12.3	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.
17	34	-	34	34	-	23	-	154	-	-	-	154	150	-	6.1	-	6.1	1.1	-	1.1	22.7	-	22.7	
18	37	-	37	37	-	23	-	186	-	-	-	186	174	-	10.9	-	10.9	7.7	-	7.7	21.3	-	21.3	
19	20	3	23	20	3	20	3	543	172	1	-	716	561	181	62.3	300.0	90.0	5.1	10.4	6.4	3.6	1.7	3.1	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor. Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton.
20	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	172	55	-	-	227	168	53	38.1	60.0	42.3	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.6	-	2.3	
21	25	3	28	25	3	25	3	715	227	1	-	943	729	231	55.4	200.0	75.6	4.8	9.1	5.8	3.4	1.3	2.9	

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JAN. 1915.					Average Number Resident during 1914.																					
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.								PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).																										
							Total Number.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Examina- tions made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	93	87	30	86	296	31	26	57	29	23	2	1	6	-	6	-	26	18	44	20	16	4	8	3	7	13	8	21	13	6	6	2	86	85	29	88	288	118	173																					
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	114	254	-	-	368	90	130	220	90	130	14	31	13	18	13	18	41	88	129	41	88	9	38	9	38	36	30	66	36	30	-	2	127	266	-	-	393	116	261																					
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	17	17	-	-	34	6	2	8	6	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	4	4	1	2	1	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	16	15	-	-	31	16	16																					
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	34	39	-	-	73	23	18	41	23	18	2	1	6	2	6	2	19	14	33	19	14	10	9	10	9	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	36	40	-	-	76	35	39																					
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	29	49	-	-	78	21	25	46	21	25	4	3	2	3	2	3	15	17	32	15	17	5	8	5	8	7	8	15	7	8	1	1	28	49	-	-	77	27	52																					
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge.	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	39	5	-	-	44	13	3	16	13	3	1	1	3	-	3	-	8	2	10	8	2	4	1	4	1	8	-	8	8	-	1	-	36	6	-	-	42	38	6																					
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	12	19	-	-	31	6	3	9	6	3	-	-	3	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	12	19	-	-	31	13	17																					
Peckham -	Peckham House -	100	239	-	-	339	47	65	112	47	65	4	13	8	16	8	16	22	53	75	22	53	4	19	4	19	26	25	51	26	25	3	2	99	226	-	-	325	97	225																					
Roehampton -	The Priory -	45	44	-	-	89	11	6	17	11	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	10	5	15	10	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	44	44	-	-	88	43	44																					
Upper Halliford, Shepperton.	Halliford House -	14	12	-	-	26	6	3	9	6	3	1	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	3	-	2	-	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	-	14	11	-	-	25	13	10																					
Tooting -	Newlands House -	14	-	-	-	14	11	-	11	11	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	8	8	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	11	-																					
South End, Catford	Flower House -	18	-	-	-	18	15	-	15	15	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	9	-	9	9	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	19	-																					
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	11	-	-	11	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11																					
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	7																					
Hayes, Middlesex	Hayes Park -	-	19	-	-	19	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	17																					
" "	Mead House -	-	14	-	-	14	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13																					
" "	Wood End House -	-	18	-	-	18	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17																					
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9																					
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	19	-	-	19	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	22	-	-	2	-	19																						
Southall -	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10																							
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	28	-	-	28	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	16	16	-	16	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	27																					
TOTAL -		529	898	30	86	1,543	280	331	611	278	328	36	60	49	53	49	53	167	256	423	161	254	45	107	44	106	111	81	192	111	79	12	7	532	890	29	88	1,539	546	973																					
												(a)																																																	

(a) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 8 patients (4 males and 4 females) were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 6 patients (5 males and 1 female) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.						Average Number Resident during 1914.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				Total Number.		Of the Total Number.		Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.		PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.						
										(including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.					Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).														Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).				
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	7	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	9			
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	18	25	-	-	43	9	6	15	9	6	2	-	4	2	4	2	5	3	8	5	3	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	20	26	-	-	46	20	23	
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	11	13	-	-	24	6	7	13	6	7	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	3	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	-	-	30	13	14		
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	6	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	6	
"	Plympton House, Plympton	8	17	-	-	25	2	11	13	2	11	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	7	9	2	7	1	4	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	7	21	-	-	28	8	19		
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	9	9	-	-	18	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	10	8	-	-	18	9	9	
"	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George, Co. Durham.	7	25	-	-	32	10	14	24	10	14	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	11	2	9	2	3	2	3	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	11	28	-	-	39	10	24	
Essex	The Retreat, Witham	6	2	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	House closed; patients re- moved to Littleton Hall on 1st July 1914.				2	1			
"	Littleton Hall, Brentwood	-	11	-	-	11	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	7	7	-	7	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	10		
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	15	19	-	-	34	6	12	18	6	12	1	1	-	3	-	3	3	12	15	3	12	2	8	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-	37	17	20		
"	The Retreat, Fairford	17	24	-	-	41	4	14	18	4	14	-	5	2	2	2	2	2	11	13	2	11	-	4	-	4	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	19	22	-	-	41	18	25	
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	4	7	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	8	4	5		
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4		
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	11	7	-	-	18	2	3	5	2	3	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	12	9	-	-	21	11	7		
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	7	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7		
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	7	28	-	-	35	3	9	12	3	9	-	1	1	4	1	4	3	6	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	7	30	-	-	37	7	29	
Lancaster	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	12	-	-	12	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	56	72	-	-	128	35	39	74	35	39	3	-	-	3	-	3	21	32	53	21	32	14	13	14	13	11	8	19	11	8	2	-	59	71	-	-	130	61	74	
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	23	24	-	-	47	13	17	30	13	17	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	12	22	10	12	6	3	6	3	6	4	10	6	4	-	-	20	25	-	-	45	21	24	
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	17	22	-	-	39	9	13	22	9	13	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	12	15	3	12	-	4	-	4	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	20	20	-	-	40	18	21	
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	21	43	-	-	64	4	7	11	4	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	3	2	2	-	2	-	3	5	8	3	5	-	-	19	43	-	-	62	20	41	
Norfolk do.	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	19	-	1	19	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton, Salop	32	-	-	-	32	11	-	11	11	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	6	-	6	6	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	31	-	
"	Grove House, All Stretton, Salop	-	38	-	-	38	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	38	-	39	
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1		
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	7	-	-	14	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	14	8	6		
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	28	52	-	-	80	13	13	26	13	13	2	3	1	3	1	3	4	8	12	4	8	1	4	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	1	-	33	54	-	-	87	32	53	
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton, Bath	10	23	-	-	33	2	5	7	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	9	24	-	-	33	10	24	
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	10	15	-	-	25	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	-	-	27	10	17		

0.46

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.				Average Number Resident during 1914.					
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.				Of the Total Number.						Total Number.						Of the Total Number.						Total Number.				Of the Total Number.					PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
Stafford	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	8	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-								
Surrey	-	The Silver Birches, Church St., Epsom	-	10	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-									
"	-	Abele Grove, Epsom	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10									
Sussex	-	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	-	40	36	-	76	9	8	17	9	8	1	-	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	78	39								
"	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	-	69	-	69	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71									
"	-	Peritau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3									
" (Hastings Borough).	-	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	-	-	5	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6										
Warwick	-	Glendosill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	-	16	15	-	31	7	11	18	7	11	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	34	17									
Wilts	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	15	15	-	30	4	6	10	4	6	1	3	-	-	4	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	29									
" (New Sarum Borough).	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	40	70	220	632	78	82	160	6	20	16	15	14	-	5	77	77	7	14	20	28	1	2	31	26	57	2	10	16	41	658								
Wilts	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	10	9	-	19	1	4	5	1	4	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	9	21	9									
"	-	Kingsdown House, Box, Chippenham	-	7	26	-	33	4	14	18	4	14	-	-	2	1	2	10	10	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	5	6	1	-	8	35									
Yorks, W.R.	-	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirby Lonsdale.	-	-	6	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	29									
" (Rotherham Borough).	-	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	-	16	-	16	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	1	5	5	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	18	7									
York (York City)	-	The Pleasance, Heworth, York	-	-	9	-	9	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	11	-									
TOTAL		-	-	445	841	220	302	1,808	237	378	615	165	316	31	49	38	59	23	50	124	261	385	232	60	113	41	87	86	78	164	57	62	19	15	460	863	232	319	1,874	678	1,156

(a) In addition to these numbers, 4 male patients were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 13 patients (2 males and 11 females) were re-admitted on Fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE III.—continued.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1914.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1914.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1915.				Average Number Resident during 1914.																
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).				PAUPER.				Total Number of Lunatics.				Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).				PAUPER. of Luna- tics.								
													Total Number.					Private (including Criminal Patients).					Of the Number Dis- charged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).					Total Number.					Private (including Criminal Patients).					Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	1,592	2,374	47,544	53,994	105,504	11,416	12,284	23,700	420	518	1,419	1,992	1,336	1,425	65	106	5,021	6,207	11,228	284	426	2,924	3,780	114	211	5,478	5,116	10,594	182	172	4,178	3,929	1,584	2,441	48,469	54,888	107,382	49,561	56,890												
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1,063	1,562	-	-	2,625	340	499	839	340	499	64	107	44	68	44	68	245	434	679	245	434	108	203	108	203	92	87	179	92	87	17	33	1,066	1,540	-	-	2,606	1,076	1,564												
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.	529	898	30	86	1,543	280	331	611	278	328	36	60	49	53	49	53	167	256	423	161	254	45	107	44	106	111	81	192	111	79	12	7	532	890	29	88	1,539	546	973												
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.	445	841	220	302	1,808	237	378	615	165	316	31	49	38	59	23	50	124	261	385	97	232	60	113	41	87	86	78	164	57	62	19	15	460	863	232	319	1,874	678	1,156												
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.	177	-	-	-	177	421	-	421	421	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	375	375	-	46	-	46	-	37	-	37	37	-	23	-	186	-	-	186	174	-													
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS	740	244	1	-	985	108	20	128	108	20	5	3	34	8	34	8	108	34	142	107	34	41	24	41	24	25	3	28	25	3	25	3	715	227	1	-	943	729	234												
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.	168	376	-	-	544	84	183	267	84	183	-	10	52	123	52	123	64	149	213	64	149	10	26	10	26	16	22	38	16	22	-	-	172	388	-	-	560	170	382												
TOTAL - -	4,714	6,295	47,795	54,382	113,186	12,886	13,695	26,581	1,816	1,864	1,600	2,221	1,553	1,736	408	408	6,104	7,341	13,445	1,333	1,529	3,234	4,253	404	657	5,845	5,587	11,232	520	425	4,274	3,987	4,715	6,349	48,731	55,295	115,090	52,934	61,199												

(a) In addition to these numbers, 501 patients (212 males and 289 females) were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 64 patients (28 males and 36 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under section 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 193 patients (73 males and 120 females) were transferred, while resident during 1914, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 126 Criminal (Private) Patients (101 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

TABLE IV.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1914.				
	1st January 1914.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Beds, Herts and Hunts -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Berks - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2
Bucks - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Cambridge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Carmarthen - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	5
Chester : Upton -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
" Parkside -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
Cornwall - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	8
Cumberland - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Denbigh - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	10
Derby - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	11
Devon - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	2	1	12
Dorset - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	13
Durham - - - - -	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	14
Essex : Brentwood -	6	1	7	-	-	2	1	15
" Severalls - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	16
Glamorgan - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	17
Gloucester - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	18
Hants - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	1	1	19
Hereford - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	20
Herts - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	21
Kent : Barming Heath -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	22
" Chartham - - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	23
Lancs. : Lancaster -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	24
" Rainhill - - -	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	25
" Prestwich - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	26
" Whittingham - -	6	2	8	-	-	1	5	27
" Winwick - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	28
Lincs. : Bracebridge -	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	29
London : Banstead - -	4	-	4	-	-	2	1	30
" Bexley - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	31
" Cane Hill - - -	3	3	6	-	-	2	1	32
" Claybury - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	33
" Colney Hatch - -	4	3	7	-	-	4	1	34
" Hanwell - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	35
" The Manor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	36
" Horton - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	2	1	37
" Long Grove - - -	2	1	3	-	-	4	1	38
Middlesex : Wandsworth	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	39
" Napsbury - - -	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	40
Monmouth - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	41
Norfolk - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	42
Northampton - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	43
Northumberland - -	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	44
Oxford - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	45
Salop - - - - -	6	1	7	-	-	3	1	46
Somerset : Wells - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	47
" Cotford - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	48
Staffs. : Stafford - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	49
" Burntwood - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	50
" Cheddleton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	51

(a) Of this number 101 Males and 25 Females were retained in the
 (b) Not insane.

TABLE IV.

confined in ASYLUMS during the Year 1914.

	Number discharged during 1914.				Number		Number		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)		who died during 1914.		remaining 1st January 1915.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
11	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
12	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	4
13	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
15	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	7
16	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	(b)1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
19	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	3
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
23	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
25	(c)2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
26	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3
27	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	5	10
28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
29	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3
30	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	4
31	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
32	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	2	4
34	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	3
35	-	-	2	1	2	-	2	1	3
36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
37	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	1
38	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	6
39	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
40	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5
41	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
42	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
43	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
45	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	1	-	3	1	-	-	5	1	6
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
48	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
51	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.
(c) One not insane.

TABLE IV.—continued.—STATISTICS of the
during the

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	Number			Number admitted during 1914.				
	1st January 1914.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Suffolk - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Surrey : Brookwood -	7	1	8	-	-	2	1	2
Sussex, East - - -	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	3
„ West - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Warwick - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	5
Wilts - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	6
Worcester : Powick -	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	7
Yorks, N. Riding - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
„ W.R. : Wakefield -	5	-	5	-	-	7	-	9
„ „ Menston -	3	2	5	-	-	4	1	10
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :								
Birmingham : Winson Green.	3	-	3	1	-	2	-	11
Bristol - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	12
Croydon - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Derby - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Exeter - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Hull - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	16
London, City of - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
Middlesbrough - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	19
Nottingham - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20
Plymouth - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21
Portsmouth - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	22
Sunderland - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23
West Ham - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	24
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :								
Broadmoor - - -	576	191	767	18	4	53	7	25
Rampton - - - -	164	53	217	16	4	21	5	26
SUMMARY :								
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	149	32	181	4	-	102	34	27
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS - -	740	244	984	34	8	74	12	28
TOTAL - - - -	889	276	1,165	38	8	176	46	29

(a) Of this number 101 Males and 25 Females were retained in the

CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums
Year 1914—continued.

	Number discharged during 1914.				Number who died during 1914.		Number remaining 1st January 1915.		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	2	1	-	-	7	1	8
3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	-	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	4
10	1	-	4	1	-	-	2	2	4
11	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
12	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
20	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
25	33	21	51	6	20	3	543	172	715
26	8	3	16	4	5	-	172	55	227
27	15	4	111	27	8	2	121	33	154
28	41	24	67	10	25	3	715	227	942
29	56	28	178	37	33	5	836	260	1,096

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE V.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1914.			Number admitted during 1914.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal - - - - -	9	11	20	25	9	34	5	1	6
Wonford House - - - - -	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	1	1	2	-	5	5	-	1	1
St. Luke's - - - - -	6	5	11	13	13	26	2	2	4
Bethel - - - - -	-	2	2	1	9	10	-	2	2
St. Andrew's - - - - -	1	2	3	18	5	23	5	4	9
The Coppice - - - - -	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2
Warneford - - - - -	1	1	2	2	3	5	-	2	2
Coton Hill - - - - -	-	3	3	3	5	8	1	1	2
Bethlem Royal - - - - -	8	8	16	24	29	53	10	11	21
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	11	12	23	11	12	23	7	4	11
Bootham Park - - - - -	2	2	4	5	6	11	1	1	2
The Retreat, York - - - - -	1	2	3	15	12	27	-	2	2
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	3	-	3	1	2	3	1	-	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	2	3	5	15	13	28	6	11	17
Chiswick House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1
Brooke House - - - - -	1	1	2	4	3	7	1	1	2
Northumberland House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	1	2
Moorcroft House - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Wyke House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	1	1
The Priory - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wye House - - - - -	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	3
Court Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Plympton House - - - - -	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	1
Middleton Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE V.

Vict. c.65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1914.

ceased to be Boarders during 1914.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1915.			
as Patients thereupon —			Number			Number who						
Sent to other Institutions.			(not certified as Patients) who left.			Died in the Institution.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
												REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
—	—	—	18	7	25	—	1	1	11	11	22	Manchester Royal.
—	1	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	Wonford House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	Barnwood House.
—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	The Lawn, Lincoln.
—	—	—	11	9	20	—	—	—	6	7	13	St. Luke's.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	7	8	Bethel.
—	—	—	11	1	12	—	—	—	3	2	5	St. Andrew's.
—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Coppice.
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	Warneford.
—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	Coton Hill.
—	—	—	13	15	28	—	—	—	9	11	20	Bethlem Royal.
—	—	—	5	10	15	—	—	—	10	10	20	Holloway Sanatorium.
—	—	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	1	5	6	Bootham Park.
2	1	3	8	10	18	—	—	—	6	1	7	The Retreat, York.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	Bethnal House.
—	—	—	10	4	14	—	—	—	1	1	2	Camberwell House.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	Chiswick House.
—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	Brooke House.
—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	Moorcroft House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	Wyke House.
—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	4	Peckham House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	The Priory.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flower House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hendon Grove.
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bishopstone House.
—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wye House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	Court Hall.
—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	Plympton House.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Middleton Hall.

TABLE V.—continued.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1914.			Number admitted during 1914.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—cont.									
Littleton Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Northwoods - - - - -	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	-	1
The Retreat, Fairford - - - - -	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	1	1
Westbrooke House - - - - -	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malling Place - - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
Overdale - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	3	3	6	14	10	24	2	4	6
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	2	1	3	7	-	7	2	-	2
Shaftesbury House - - - - -	-	1	1	5	2	7	2	2	4
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Grove, Old Catton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Stretton House - - - - -	5	-	5	4	-	4	2	-	2
Grove House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Boreatton Park - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Brislington House - - - - -	-	7	7	4	6	10	1	4	5
Bailbrook House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	1	1
The Silver Birches - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. George's Retreat - - - - -	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	2	2
Periteau House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ashbrook Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Glendossill - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	1	-	1	4	2	6	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1
Fiddington House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	3	3	3	5	8	1	-	1
Greta Bank - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
The Grange - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
The Pleasaunce - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
SUMMARY :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - - -	43	53	96	123	116	239	33	34	67
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	9	6	15	33	30	63	10	15	25
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	21	36	57	56	64	120	14	26	40
TOTAL - - - - -	73	95	168	212	210	422	57	75	132

TABLE V.—continued.

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1914—cont.

ceased to be Boarders during 1914.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1915.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES— <i>cont.</i>
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Littleton Hall.
-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	The Retreat, Fairford.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	Westbrooke House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Malling Place.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Overdale.
-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	3	1	4	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	3	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove, Old Catton.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Boreatton Park.
1	-	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bailbrock House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Silver Birches.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Periteau House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashbrook Hall.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Glendossill.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	Laverstock House.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Fisherton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	4	5	Kingsdown House.
-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Pleasaunce.
												SUMMARY:
2	2	4	79	71	150	-	1	1	52	61	113	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
1	-	1	19	15	34	1	-	1	11	6	17	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	3	4	42	46	88	1	2	3	19	23	42	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
4	5	9	140	132	272	2	3	5	82	90	172	TOTAL.

TABLE VI.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the BOARD OF CONTROL, and subject GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylums, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Board of Control.
		Of Local Government Board.	Of the Board of Control.	
Lancaster, at Prest- wich.	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males
TOTALS -	-	-	-	-

* Amended Regulation made 3 July 1895.

TABLE VI.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL to the Regulations of those Boards, made arrangements with such UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylums.]

Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1914.		Number during 1914.										Number of Patients Remaining in the Workhouse 1st January 1915.	
		Removed from Asylum to Work- house.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Work- house.			
				Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.					
				Recovered.		Not Recovered.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37	36	—	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	6	34	43
25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	—
62	36	1	16	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	6	59	43

TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1915.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£	£	£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	1860	254	142	396	15,775	5,000	20,775
Berks. Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1870	80	92	172	8,317	3,004	11,321
Brecon and Radnor -	1903	153	129	282	7,998	3,634	11,632
Bucks - - -	1853	20	80	100	3,000	8,494	11,494
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	1858	44	70	141	3,352	3,327	6,679
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	1865	42	42	84	3,835	5,176	9,011
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part), and Wallasey, C.B. :							
Chester - - -	1829	10	239	249	1,667	43,975	45,642
Parkside - - -	1871	65	80	171	11,823	16,391	28,214
Cornwall - - -	1820	10	157	192	(a)	10,967	10,967
Cumberland, Westmorland and Carlisle C.B.	1862	101	110	211	8,097	8,273	16,370
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	1848	19	(b)134	(c)158	(d)	10,790	10,790
Derby C. - - -	1851	79	55	134	7,928	5,532	13,460
Devon - - -	1846	18	180	198	2,925	14,361	17,286
Dorset { (Forston) - - -	1832	55	339	395	5,710	6,354	12,064
{ (Charminster) - - -	1863						
{ (Herrison) - - -	1904						
Durham C. - - -	1858	52	308	360	4,483	29,992	34,475
Essex and Colchester B. :							
Brentwood - - -	1853	86	110	196	8,000	8,600	16,600
Severalls - - -	1913	299	-	299	10,649	-	10,649
Glamorgan { (Angelton)	1864	83	202	285	6,771	20,366	27,137
and Merthyr { (Parc	1887						
Tydfil C.B. { Gwyllt).							
Gloucester { (Wotton) -	1823	156	230	389	17,241	26,840	44,081
C., and Gloucester { (Barnwood)	1883						
C.B.							
Hants - - -	1852	108	122	285	5,903	5,949	11,852

(a) Given by Bodmin Town Council. (b) 21 acres given. (c) Mineral rights over 222 acres more.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1915.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1915.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space was provided on January 1st, 1915.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
62,833	93,009	155,842	250	255	245	350	495	605	1,100
49,799	120,416	170,215	134	151	236	281	370	432	802
123,266	14,519	137,785	176	176	32	—	214	188	402
36,026	133,476	169,502	100	100	225	270	325	370	695
41,520	77,259	118,779	112	112	148	278	260	390	650
29,195	14,997	44,192	125	125	162	188	287	313	600
25,484	254,707	280,191	45	45	471	573	516	618	1,134
133,835	158,251	292,086	347	343	247	336	594	679	1,273
16,019	215,486	231,505	50	50	467	533	517	583	1,100
38,847	136,809	175,656	110	110	336	326	446	436	882
25,708	206,098	231,806	100	100	360	381	460	481	941
76,179	(e)150,921	227,100	150	150	238	238	371	369	740
55,849	163,929	219,778	200	200	368	585	568	785	1,353
44,290	131,618	175,908	150	150	157	548	457	548	1,005
29,963	205,464	235,427	150	150	690	617	840	767	1,607
79,000	208,036	287,036	200	250	597	754	797	1,004	1,801
(f)191,195	—	(f)191,195	502	612	65	74	567	686	1,253
78,000	295,432	373,432	197	168	661	667	858	835	1,693
131,131	91,242	222,373	260	260	247	493	507	753	1,260
38,291	182,677	220,968	200	200	388	423	588	623	1,211

(d) Site given.

(e) Including repairs from 1867 to 1899.

(f) Accounts not yet closed.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1915.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£	£	£
Hereford C. and Hereford B.	1871	110	26	136	11,744	1,057	12,801
Herts - - - -	1899	180	173	356	10,062	9,804	19,866
Kent and Gravesend B. :							
Barming Heath -	1833	37	148	185	3,000	13,900	16,900
Chartham -	1875	121	83	204	6,236	2,500	8,736
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part) :							
Lancaster - -	1816	5	218	223	(b)	15,902	15,902
Rainhill - - -	1851	48	202	250	5,250	35,068	40,318
Prestwich - -	1851	37	139	204	11,412	40,275	51,687
Whittingham - -	1873	157	361	518	9,305	25,612	34,917
Winwick - - -	1902	204	3	207	21,500	750	22,250
Leicester C. and Rutland	1908	178	6	184	18,970	950	19,920
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	1852	43	117	160	4,378	10,420	14,798
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	1902	111	72	183	6,262	2,128	8,390
London C. :							
Banstead - - -	1877	100	101	201	11,088	8,409	19,497
Bexley - - - -	1898	139	-	139	24,485	-	24,485
Cane Hill - - -	1883	154	75	229	24,034	15,203	39,237
Claybury - - -	1893	270	-	270	39,415	-	39,415
Colney Hatch - -	1851	128	37	166	19,786	11,000	30,786
Hanwell - - - -	1831	59	25	167	10,995	9,652	20,647
Manor - - - -	1899	97	8	123	3,683	320	4,003
Horton - - - -	1902	102	141	243	3,875	5,395	9,270
Epileptic Colony -	1903	114	-	114	4,384	-	4,384
Long Grove - -	1907	310	-	310	11,857	-	11,857
Middlesex :							
Wandsworth - -	1841	97	44	141	8,985	12,239	21,224
Napsbury - - -	1905	411	12	423	53,624	3,840	57,464
Monmouth C. - - -	1851	37	187	224	4,633	19,534	24,167
Norfolk - - - -	1814	5	145	229	600	15,168	15,768
Northampton C. - -	1876	193	52	274	19,106	3,020	22,126
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	1859	99	56	223	7,886	3,150	11,036
Nottingham C. - - -	1902	130	119	249	6,880	5,427	12,307
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	1846	15	80	95	1,164	9,243	10,407
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	1845	15	40	69	2,029	7,513	9,542

(a) Includes cost of original furnishing, which cannot be ascertained. (b) Given by Corporation of Lancaster.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1915.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1915.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1915.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
67,049	68,567	135,616	183	188	50	125	233	313	546
177,246	33,228	210,474	268	308	106	138	374	446	820
(a)44,000	342,908	(a)386,908	87	87	715	883	802	970	1,772
211,852	58,530	270,382	440	465	100	200	538	613	1,151
30,000	392,028	422,028	90	60	1,161	1,139	1,251	1,199	2,450
75,509	377,391	452,900	180	220	806	794	983	1,010	1,993
67,662	341,639	409,301	250	250	1,032	1,175	1,282	1,425	2,707
132,000	434,771	566,771	500	500	567	529	1,095	1,043	2,138
(c)426,523	(c)67,522	(c)494,045	1,050	1,000	110	12	972	1,200	2,172
212,082	724	212,806	344	344	—	—	308	380	688
44,394	150,944	195,338	125	125	328	328	453	453	906
138,682	1,670	140,352	210	210	—	—	215	215	430
288,094	146,843	434,937	620	1,080	486	305	1,106	1,385	2,491
426,667	29,381	456,048	970	1,030	205	86	1,175	1,116	2,291
236,510	145,699	382,209	480	644	463	570	943	1,214	2,157
483,960	17,537	501,497	850	1,200	155	149	1,005	1,349	2,354
226,290	281,544	507,834	520	735	514	819	1,034	1,554	2,588
103,410	316,843	420,253	150	150	867	1,331	1,017	1,481	2,498
109,931	56,935	166,866	—	700	70	285	70	985	1,055
499,747	18,807	518,554	900	1,100	104	73	1,004	1,173	2,177
100,209	16,551	116,760	266	60	63	39	329	99	428
507,979	5,106	513,085	1,069	944	86	75	1,155	1,019	2,174
68,866	386,598	455,464	150	200	459	500	609	700	1,309
451,290	80,668	531,958	491	661	305	330	796	991	1,787
29,518	130,176	159,694	104	110	486	470	590	580	1,170
34,621	(d)460,478	(d)495,099	50	50	410	550	460	600	1,060
118,926	56,524	175,450	270	270	193	284	463	554	1,017
42,429	137,497	179,926	100	100	360	243	460	343	803
147,086	28,898	175,984	226	226	74	74	306	300	600
25,140	142,558	167,698	130	140	185	278	315	418	733
16,443	139,063	155,506	50	50	310	406	330	426	756

(c) Including Winwick Hall.

(d) Including ordinary repairs.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1915.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.					£	£	£
Somerset and Bath C.B. :							
Wells - - -	1848	50	180	289	6,776	12,305	19,081
Cotford - - -	1897	116	134	250	11,220	6,137	17,357
Stafford C., Burton-upon- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :							
Stafford - - -	1818	39	50	101	7,840	13,444	21,284
Burntwood - - -	1864	100	53	153	7,880	3,870	11,750
Cheddleton - - -	1899	174	90	264	13,936	6,650	20,586
Suffolk, East and West -	1829	30	63	144	(a)8,007	15,815	(a)23,822
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :							
Brookwood - - -	1867	150	101	251	13,413	9,463	22,876
Netherne - - -	1909	354	-	354	25,905	-	25,905
Sussex, East - - -	1903	398	1	(d)391	16,227	250	(d)16,179
„ West - - -	1897	246	1	(e)246	24,746	100	24,846
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	1852	43	187	426	4,887	10,410	15,297
Wight, Isle of - - -	1896	51	-	51	4,776	140	4,916
Wilts - - -	1851	57	102	159	8,466	9,706	18,172
Worcester C. and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :							
Powick - - -	1852	46	39	557	5,837	5,046	10,883
Barnsley Hall - - -	1907	324	-	324	17,299	-	17,299
York, North Riding -	1847	45	259	304	5,170	28,966	34,136
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Brad- ford, Dewsbury, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Shef- field C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. :							
Wakefield - - -	1818	50	196	340	17,813	35,733	53,546
Wadsley - - -	1872	164	31	195	23,770	7,356	31,126
Menston - - -	1888	327	-	327	22,254	-	22,254
Scalebor Park - - -	1902	97	1	288	13,249	67	13,316
Storthes Hall - - -	1904	631	1	632	43,948	150	44,098
York, East Riding - -	1871	63	61	124	1,585	5,297	6,882

(a) Including house on original estate. (b) Approximate, and includes cost of original estate.
(f) It is believed that upwards of 4,000% of this total represents cost of original furniture and equipment.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1915.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1915.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1915.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T
£	£	£							
42,153	100,526	142,679	175	175	184	329	392	538	930
169,287	39,484	208,771	310	390	58	30	368	420	788
29,623	115,883	145,506	60	60	420	340	474	424	898
64,200	106,729	170,929	260	270	157	195	424	496	920
242,999	65,758	308,757	309	309	200	200	554	498	1,052
(b)26,311	(c)166,476	(b)192,787	130		770		427	473	900
75,077	234,264	309,341	321	329	275	511	545	822	1,367
312,664	19,180	331,844	390	570	—	—	390	570	960
369,639	7,995	377,634	500	636	—	—	513	624	1,137
144,945	90,044	234,989	223	242	100	200	345	490	835
63,888	133,442	197,330	150	150	318	452	468	602	1,070
54,906	6,114	61,020	111	207	—	—	113	207	320
(f)42,451	116,862	(f)159,313	143	143	270	426	413	569	982
44,743	119,844	164,587	101	101	428	521	529	622	1,151
196,200	49	196,249	254	316	31	24	285	340	625
30,950	133,295	164,245	72	72	373	423	445	495	940
69,250	223,317	292,567	175	175	1,149	750	1,364	925	2,289
232,886	55,508	288,394	333	419	456	495	789	914	1,703
300,263	99,746	400,009	380	530	480	325	860	855	1,715
89,037	6,659	95,696	107	107	—	16	139	155	294
497,582	—	497,582	812	822	—	—	841	854	1,695
35,029	95,574	130,603	140	140	181	165	321	305	626

(c) Approximate.

(d) 7A. 2R. 15P. has been sold for 298£.

(e) One acre sold.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land rented) on January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Land purchased up to January 1st, 1915.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).					£	£	£
Birmingham :							
Winson Green - -	1850	20	32	62	7,637	14,494	22,131
Rubery Hill - -	1882	72	201	273	5,821	18,105	23,926
Brighton - - -	1859	128	114	242	7,405	7,257	14,662
Bristol - - -	1861	23	59	82	2,906	14,776	17,682
Canterbury - - -	1903	52	-	52	(a)10,125	-	(a)10,125
Cardiff - - -	1908	184	-	191	39,385	-	39,385
Croydon - - -	1903	68	2	70	4,009	289	4,298
Derby - - -	1888	(c)	(c)	(c)79	(c)	(c)	(c)
Exeter - - -	1886	89	-	89	9,389	-	9,389
Gateshead - - -	1913	297	-	297	10,552	-	10,552
Hull - - -	1884	74	108	212	12,770	11,944	24,714
Ipswich - - -	1870	53	18	71	2,150	1,234	3,384
Leicester - - -	1869	42	90	132	17,000	19,888	36,888
London (City of) - -	1866	33	125	209	4,024	10,825	14,849
Middlesbrough - -	1898	99	11	110	9,385	1,615	11,000
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	1869	58	36	94	(e)11,350	11,007	(e)22,246
Newport - - -	1906	123	-	125	16,289	64	16,353
Norwich - - -	1880	51	-	51	1,875	-	1,875
Nottingham - - -	1880	30	20	125	(g)	-	(g)
Plymouth - - -	1891	75	9	84	3,875	900	4,775
Portsmouth - - -	1879	75	42	117	14,000	13,523	27,523
Sunderland - - -	1895	75	65	140	9,000	8,400	17,400
West Ham - - -	1901	102	59	163	8,835	18,109	26,944
York - - -	1906	156	100	265	13,885	5,478	19,363
TOTAL - - -	- - -	10,974	8,132	20,901	1,026,773	853,317	1,879,681 (h)

(a) Including Stone House, a portion of the Asylum.
(c) Rented from Corporation. Total rent 798*l*. (d) Not yet known.
(g) Property of Corporation.

COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1915.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1915.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1915.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1915.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
61,960	87,280	149,240	150	150	219	205	369	355	724
124,246	284,812	409,058	311	314	400	396	711	710	1,421
54,046	89,234	143,280	225	225	157	261	361	520	881
42,291	196,275	238,566	100	100	395	450	495	550	1,045
(b)81,792	6,450	(b)88,242	120	130	-	-	72	90	162
278,327	10,395	288,722	336	414	-	-	336	414	750
211,022	31,784	242,806	201	245	-	213	201	458	659
47,300	30,265	77,565	156	164	48	112	204	276	480
71,359	-	71,359	150	178	28	22	184	223	407
(d)	-	(d)	200	200	-	-	212	212	424
69,103	41,794	110,897	180	180	177	174	353	353	706
25,062	14,589	39,651	100	100	50	72	130	169	299
31,858	130,808	162,666	150	150	226	408	376	558	934
63,880	128,668	192,548	125	125	147	236	272	361	633
107,000	29,046	136,046	131	137	81	81	212	218	430
47,559	210,944	258,503	125	125	360	305	485	430	915
(f)133,735	2,157	(f)135,892	184	184	-	-	191	196	387
62,786	26,895	89,681	150	170	64	95	214	202	476
54,212	75,528	129,740	140	140	256	318	396	458	854
50,573	41,746	92,319	90	110	90	110	218	259	477
112,265	82,427	194,692	210	210	209	179	407	492	899
96,902	19,152	116,054	175	175	52	19	227	194	421
322,264	5,300	327,564	350	450	70	-	420	450	870
121,200	4,006	125,206	152	210	-	-	162	219	381
12,255,370	11,208,278	23,463,648							

(b) Less cost of land purchased with Stone House. (e) 4 poles since sold for 111l.
(f) Capital account not yet closed. (h) About 9 acres of land has been sold for 409l.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	29,206	1,139	6,373	864	—	2	5¼	8½	2	11¾	5	1	¼
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	19,623	277	1,672	20	25	3	4⅞	5	2	10	1¾	1	4⅞
Brecon and Radnor -	12,645	—	1,736	—	—	3	2¼	9⅞	3	3¾	—	1	7⅞
Bucks - - - -	17,038	104	2,238	43	—	3	8⅞	8¾	2	3¾	—	1	2⅞
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	16,941	1,224	2,498	185	53	3	—⅝	6⅞	2	8½	9	1	6½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	18,169	327	1,136	150	8	4	3½	9½	2	3⅞	2⅞	—	11⅞
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part) and Wallasey C.B.:													
Chester - - -	25,469	804	20,540	—	—	2	9⅞	6½	2	8⅞	3½	1	2⅞
Parkside - - -	26,761	1,329	3,652	119	60	2	6¼	6⅞	2	11¼	3⅞	1	3⅞
Cornwall - - -	27,858	120	2,328	—	113	3	2⅞	8¼	2	9½	—⅞	1	8⅞
Cumberland and West- morland.	23,497	225	1,428	81	—	2	11¼	8¼	2	7⅞	1¼	—	11¼
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	23,867	1,054	1,600	318	91	3	6⅞	7½	2	4¼	5	—	11⅞
Derby C. - - -	22,137	78	2,925	668	—	3	4¾	9⅞	2	11¾	—½	1	9¾
Devon - - - -	36,904	629	3,386	—	—	3	7½	6⅞	2	10½	2	1	6¾
Dorset - - - -	26,674	17	4,170	—	—	4	1¾	4¾	2	8	—	1	7
Durham C. - - -	43,455	470	4,998	63	—	2	4⅞	7⅞	3	8	1¼	1	4⅞
Essex, and Colchester B.:													
Brentwood - - -	54,890	769	5,940	2,022	—	3	9⅞	6⅞	3	5	1⅞	1	7¼
Severalls (Asylum opened 27 May 1913).	25,324	—	2,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	48,737	294	3,733	18	—	3	1½	8	2	9	1	1	7
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.	31,402	296	4,088	372	19	3	6⅞	6⅞	2	3	1	1	4⅞
Hants - - - -	31,126	261	6,728	—	125	2	10½	6½	3	2½	1	1	2¾
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.*	14,199	277	1,810	40	—	2	4⅞	8¾	3	1⅞	2	1	5¾
Herts* - - - -	23,546	25	1,655	—	7	3	7	6⅞	3	7¼	—⅞	1	4⅞
Kent, and Gravesend B.:													
Barming Heath -	50,984	991	6,761	35	—	3	3¾	9	3	—½	2⅞	1	11¾
Chartham - - -	35,990	171	3,323	90	—	3	6⅞	9⅞	3	6⅞	—¾	1	10½

* Cost of land purchased : Hereford, 30% ; Herts, 3,603%.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1914.

during the Year ended 31st March 1914.										WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1914.		Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).	
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.				
$d.$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$d.$ $\frac{1}{8}$ —	$d.$ $5\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{8}$	$s.$ $d.$ 1 $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{3}{4}$	$s.$ $d.$ 1 $2\frac{1}{8}$ — $10\frac{5}{8}$	$d.$ 10 $3\frac{1}{4}$	$s.$ $d.$ 10 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 9 9	26 4	1,021 756	$s.$ $d.$ 10 6 9 $5\frac{3}{4}(a)$	$s.$ $d.$ 14 — 14 —	$s.$ $d.$ 15/ to 20/ 17 6	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	1 $9\frac{1}{4}$ — $5\frac{1}{8}$ 1 — $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $3\frac{7}{8}$ — $8\frac{1}{4}$ — $11\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$	11 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $4\frac{1}{8}$ 10 $5\frac{1}{2}$	10 21 1	358 659 617	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$ 9 4 10 6	14/ to 17/ 13/ and 14/ 14 —	15/ and 21/ 10/6 to 21/ —	
$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	— $2\frac{1}{2}$	— $8\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $9\frac{1}{8}$	44	675	9 11	14 ~	10/ to 32/	
$\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{8}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$	— $5\frac{1}{8}$ — $6\frac{5}{8}$ 1 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $9\frac{3}{4}$	— $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{1}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ 8 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $1\frac{3}{4}$	2 38 55 67	1,092 1,203 941 798	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $4(a)$ 10 — 8 $10\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 — 14 — 14 — 14 —	— 12/ to 126/ 12/6 to 63/ 14/ to 31/6	
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	— $8\frac{3}{4}$	— 10	5	9 6	64	927	8 2	14 -	10/6 to 42/	
$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ —	$6\frac{7}{8}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $3\frac{1}{2}$	— $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{3}{8}$ — 9 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	— $9\frac{7}{8}$ — $9\frac{1}{8}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$ $6\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{4}$ 3	10 $10\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $1\frac{1}{8}$ 10 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $2\frac{1}{4}$	— 6 234 8	766 1,337 712 1,583	11 1 9 $10\frac{1}{2}(a)$ 8 9 11 1	14 — 14/ and 16/ 14 — 14 —	— 11/6 and 21/ 10/6 to 105/ 12/ to 17/6	
$1\frac{5}{8}$ —	— —	$5\frac{1}{8}$ —	— $7\frac{5}{8}$ —	— 10 —	$2\frac{3}{4}$ —	11 $4\frac{1}{4}$ —	22 —	1,817 —	11 8 11 8	14 — 14 —	11 8 21 —	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	— $4\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	1,760	10 —(a)	14/ and 17/6	10/6 to 28/	
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	— $11\frac{1}{8}$	— $6\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	9 $5\frac{3}{8}$	19	1,197	9 3	14 —	15 —	
$1\frac{3}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $8\frac{7}{8}$	— $8\frac{3}{4}$ — $9\frac{3}{8}$	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $7\frac{3}{8}$	5 16	1,172 486	9 11 10 $7\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 — 14 —	17 — 13/6 to 30/	
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	3	— $9\frac{1}{4}$	— $10\frac{1}{8}$	3	10 $10\frac{1}{2}$	6	825	9 11	14 —	21 —	
$1\frac{3}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$	— —	$4\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{3}{4}$	— $6\frac{3}{8}$ — $10\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ 1 —	$5\frac{1}{4}$ 6	10 11 11 9	4 24	1,739 1,109	10 $8\frac{5}{8}(a)$ 10 $7\frac{3}{4}$	14 — 14 —	21 — 21 —	

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST					
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.							
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.											
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	
Lancaster - - -	66,597	584	18,185	1,470	—	3 10½	6½	3 3⅜	1⅞	1 4⅝	
Rainhill - - -	51,331	1,132	4,656	824	—	3 1⅝	7½	3 4	2⅝	1 -¼	
Prestwich - - -	75,958	1,230	19,927	2,322	47	3 7½	8¼	3 -¼	2⅞	1 5⅞	
Whittingham* - -	61,700	363	7,436	1,914	—	2 11⅝	6¼	3 8½	-¾	1 6¾	
Winwick - - -	61,909	383	21,424	—	—	3 5⅝	6¼	3 7⅝	-⅞	1 -⅝	
Leicester C., and Rutland	21,581	244	2,015	339	—	3 11	7¼	3 2½	1⅝	1 10⅞	
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	27,125	127	2,207	174	—	3 10⅝	10⅞	2 7⅝	-⅝	1 9⅞	
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)*	12,790	—	808	—	—	3 10	5⅞	2 7¾	—	2 -½	
London C.:											
Banstead - - -	69,046	821	6,029	48	—	2 11½	3⅞	3 11¼	1½	1 1⅞	
Bexley - - -	64,804	749	8,138	44	—	2 6¼	5	3 10	1½	1 3⅞	
Cane Hill - - -	60,967	777	5,074	43	—	2 9¾	5⅞	3 8⅞	1⅝	1 2⅞	
Claybury - - -	75,820	871	5,752	48	—	3 1⅝	4¾	3 10	1⅞	1 2¼	
Colney Hatch - -	69,527	851	12,026	49	—	2 8⅞	4¼	3 10½	1½	1 -½	
Hanwell - - -	74,456	839	—	49	173	2 10⅝	5½	3 10⅞	1½	1 1⅞	
Manor - - -	30,572	353	3,047	20	32	2 11½	4⅞	3 9¼	1½	1 6⅞	
Horton - - -	62,570	704	4,903	42	—	2 8¾	4¼	3 11	1½	1 3⅞	
Epileptic Colony -	15,182	158	1,641	8	—	2 11½	6¾	5 2½	1¾	1 6½	
Long Grove - - -	60,911	709	4,732	42	—	2 6	4⅝	3 10⅞	1½	1 3⅞	
Middlesex:											
Wandsworth - - -	39,880	1,596	6,865	610	—	2 10¾	9⅞	3 10	5⅞	1 8½	
Napsbury - - -	46,637	—	10,895	—	—	3 2¼	6¾	2 10⅞	—	1 3⅝	
Monmouth C. - - -	26,734	252	1,356	254	—	3 -½	7	2 8¾	1	- 9¼	
Norfolk - - -	34,225	308	9,212	—	70	2 6⅞	8⅞	3 3⅜	1⅜	1 8⅜	
Northampton C. - -	23,777	89	5,382	16	30	2 9⅜	6⅜	2 10¼	-⅜	1 1¾	
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	24,268	458	2,047	736	272	2 1¾	1/1¼	3 4⅜	2⅝	1 2¼	
Nottingham C. - - -	16,710	—	955	397	—	3 6¾	10¼	3 3⅜	—	1 10	
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	17,847	87	4,400	990	—	3 6¾	7⅝	2 11⅜	-⅜	1 3½	
Salop C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,008	228	2,998	492	45	3 3¾	8½	3 -	1⅜	1 5½	
Somerset, and Bath C.B.:											
Wells* - - -	19,915	96	3,692	4	243	2 9¾	7¼	2 8⅞	-½	- 10¾	
Cotford - - -	19,251	14	2,070	—	—	3 1⅞	9⅞	2 3¾	—	1 -⅜	

* Cost of land purchased: Whittingham, 520*l.*; Kesteven, 2,090*l.*; Wells, 923*l.*

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1914.

during the Year ended 31st March 1914.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1914.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.				
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).			
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.												
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	
-7/8	-1/4	7	-	2 3/4	-	4 3/4	3 1/4	10	2 1/2	177	2,297	9	7 1/2(a)	14	-	16/4 and 21/
-5/8	-1/8	5 1/2	-	4 5/8	-	7 1/2	2 5/8	9	7 3/4	3	2,001	9	7 1/2(a)	14	-	—
1	-1/2	5	-	5 1/2	-	6 5/8	3 1/8	10	3 1/2	25	2,666	9	7 1/2(a)	14	-	15/ and 21/
-7/8	-1/8	5 1/4	1	6 1/8	-	5 1/2	1/- 7/8	10	2 7/8	12	2,090	9	7 1/2(a)	14	-	14/ and 21/
-5/8	-1/8	4 3/8	1	2 1/2	-	6 7/8	10 1/4	10	1	6	2,154	9	7 1/2(a)	14	-	14/ and 15/6
-7/8	-1/8	5 5/8	1	2	1	- 3/4	1/- 1/2	11	5 3/8	30	641	10	6	14	-	—
1 1/8	-1/4	4 1/2	-	7 5/8	-	10 1/4	5 1/4	10	9 1/8	2	934	10	- 3/4(a)	14	-	17/6 and 21/
-1/2	-1/8	1 3/4	-	5 3/4	-	10 1/4	5 1/4	10	1 1/4	22	442	9	11	14	-	14/ to 21/
1 1/8	-1/8	3 7/8	-	6 5/8	1	2 5/8	3 1/8	10	5 1/4	56	2,431	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 15/2
1 5/8	—	4 1/2	-	11 3/4	1	6 1/4	2 1/2	10	11 1/2	58	2,194	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 15/2
1	—	3 5/8	-	9 5/8	1	2 1/8	1 1/2	10	7 1/8	51	2,158	10	9 1/2	14/ and 15/2	-	10/9 1/2 to 16/11
1 3/8	—	4 1/8	-	10 5/8	1	9 1/8	2 1/2	11	7 1/4	133	2,355	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 40/
1 7/8	—	4 1/4	-	8 3/4	1	4 1/8	1	10	6 7/8	54	2,499	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 15/2
1 1/2	—	5 1/2	1	1 1/8	1	2 3/8	3 1/4	11	1 5/8	77	2,454	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 26/10
1 3/4	—	3 3/4	-	10 1/4	1	2	2 7/8	10	11 5/8	198	861	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 17/6
1 7/8	—	3 3/4	-	9 3/4	1	5 5/8	1 1/4	11	- 5/8	57	2,119	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 15/2
2 1/4	—	4 1/2	-	10 3/4	1	11 1/2	7	13	3	6	419	10	9 1/2	14	-	18/1 and 21/
1 5/8	—	3 1/2	-	10 3/4	1	5 7/8	1	10	10 7/8	67	2,086	10	9 1/2	14	-	10/9 1/2 to 15/2
1 1/8	—	6	1	1 1/2	1	4 3/8	1 3/4	12	7 1/2	2	1,243	11	1	14	-	11 1
-3/4	—	4 1/2	-	11	-	10 3/4	4	9	10 1/2	49	1,702	11	1	14	-	11/1 to 23/
-1/2	—	2 3/4	-	9	-	8	3 1/4	8	7 1/2	62	1,064	8	9	8/9 to 14/	-	10/ to 21/
1 1/4	-1/4	5 1/4	3	3 3/4	-	9 3/4	1/8 7/8	11	3 1/2	13	1,019	11	8	14/ to 16/	-	15/ to 31/6
-7/8	-1/4	5 1/4	-	11 3/4	-	5 1/4	4 7/8	8	10 5/8	35	952	9	- 1/2	14/ and 15/	-	10/6 to 20/
1 3/8	-1/4	7 1/2	2	2 1/4	-	11 1/4	6 3/8	11	4 1/2	8	788	10	2 1/2(a)	14	-	15/ and 21/
-7/8	—	3 1/2	1	2 1/8	-	9 3/8	1/- 1/2	10	9 3/4	—	538	10	6	14	-	21 -
1 1/4	-1/8	3 3/8	-	3 3/8	-	7 1/8	1 1/8	9	7 3/4	1	703	9	- 1/2	14	-	—
-3/4	-1/8	4 1/4	-	7 5/8	-	6 3/8	5 3/4	9	8 1/2	33	698	10	11 1/4(a)	14/ and 21/	-	17 6
1	—	4 1/2	-	11 3/8	-	6 3/8	3 1/8	8	8 1/2	32	805	8	3 3/4(a)	14	-	10/ to 32/6
-7/8	-1/8	4 1/2	-	9	-	6 7/8	3 1/4	8	9 1/4	30	777	8	3 3/4(a)	12/10 and 14/	-	15/2 and 21/

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST						
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.		
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.								
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.		
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:												
Stafford - - -	25,923	—	8,133	—	—	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Burntwood - - -	29,111	28	8,368	—	12	3 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 —	— $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Cheddleton - - -	30,701	77	3,583	—	—	4 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	7	3 — $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{3}{8}$	1 2		
Suffolk, E. and W. - -	25,953	341	2,377	469	98	3 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 —	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.:												
Brookwood - - -	37,379	1,667	10,265	165	—	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$		
Netherne - - -	30,010	—	3,871	—	—	3 5	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Sussex, E. - - -	35,808	14	4,699	10	—	3 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 —	—	1 6 $\frac{5}{8}$		
„ W. - - -	26,779	—	4,111	—	—	2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	7	3 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	1 11 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.*	33,751	655	5,795	786	407	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 — $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Wight, Isle of - - -	10,811	—	1,181	—	—	4 — $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 4 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Wilts* - - -	25,863	326	2,234	593	—	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.:												
Powick - - -	27,374	82	1,325	720	770	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	— $\frac{3}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$		
Barnsley Hall - - -	18,308	—	1,246	—	—	2 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Yorks, North Riding - -	22,731	138	5,209	1,820	2	2 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	— $\frac{5}{8}$	1 4		
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster E.:												
Wakefield* - - -	58,057	1,735	4,738	870	347	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	— 11 $\frac{7}{8}$		
Wadsley - - -	45,085	2,019	5,604	1,714	—	3 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Menston - - -	46,479	324	3,520	158	—	3 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	— $\frac{7}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$		
Scalebor Park (for private patients only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Storthes Hall - - -	36,916	—	7,078	—	—	3 — $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		
Yorks, East Riding - -	15,075	372	1,322	200	—	2 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$		
TOTALS (County and District Asylums) } £	2,520,654	32,682	359,319	23,528	3,049							

* Cost of land purchased : Warwick, 6,700*l.* ; Wilts, 1,830*l.* ; Wakefield, 4,020*l.*

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1914.

during the Year ended 31st March 1914.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1914.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.		Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
- $\frac{3}{4}$	—	5	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	10 10		4	884	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6	16 6		
1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		2	937	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14/ and 16/6	21 -		
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4	1 1	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 7		22	1,045	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6	21 -		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		12	906	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14 -	15/ to 24/6		
- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 -		8	1,274	10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	14 -	—		
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1/3	11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		83	822	10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	14/ to 15/9	16/ to 42/		
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	6	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$		47	1,076	11 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ (a)	14/ to 19/3 $\frac{3}{4}$	21/ to 24/6		
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 -	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 - $\frac{5}{8}$		41	775	12 3	14/ and 15/2	21/ to 31/6		
2	- $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		75	1,019	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	21/ and 42/		
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		41	258	11 3(a)	14 -	17/6 to 42/		
- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 4 $\frac{1}{8}$		35	979	9 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14 -	15/ and 20/		
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		26	1,043	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	13/5 and 14/	10/ to 15/		
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{7}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		46	572	10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14 -	21 -		
- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 6 $\frac{3}{8}$		44	838	8 9	14 -	15/9 to 31/6		
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 9 $\frac{5}{8}$		12	2,075	10 3(a)	14 3(a)	14/ to 21/		
- $\frac{5}{8}$	—	4	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 4		24	1,674	10 3(a)	14 3(a)	10/6 to 20/		
1	—	3	1 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		78	1,649	10 3(a)	14 3(a)	11/ to 21/		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		
- $\frac{1}{4}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 6 $\frac{1}{8}$		7	1,395	10 3(a)	14 3(a)	14/ to 20/		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 10	- 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 10 $\frac{3}{8}$		12	573	9 11	14 -	14/ to 21/		

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST									
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.					
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.											
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.															
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).															
Birmingham :	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.		
Winson Green - -	19,572	164	2,804	—	—	3	7	8¼	3	3½	1⅛	1	4½		
Rubery Hill - -	39,874	260	1,664	—	—	2	9⅜	9⅞	3	1⅛	—⅞	1	6⅜		
Brighton - - -	25,833	178	9,867	48	—	3	8¾	8⅝	3	6	1	2	1¾		
Bristol - - -	26,844	77	1,265	—	—	3	7⅝	7	3	2⅛	—⅜	1	7¾		
Canterbury - - -	6,785	—	536	—	—	4	5¼	5¼	5	7¾	—	2	2¼		
Cardiff - - -	24,385	—	3,711	—	2	3	2¾	6⅞	4	3⅜	—	1	5⅝		
Croydon - - -	21,461	69	2,157	3	—	2	4¾	5⅞	3	11¼	—½	2	2		
Derby - - -	14,107	76	1,377	46	799	3	—½	9⅛	3	1	—¾	1	5		
Exeter - - -	12,525	131	1,190	—	—	2	3⅞	6¾	3	5	2⅜	2	—¼		
Gateshead (Asylum opened 9th December 1913).	2,992	—	253	—	—										
Hull - - -	19,333	245	1,921	116	53	1	10⅝	10	3	1¼	—	1	6⅝		
Ipswich - - -	10,489	12	817	247	3	4	—⅛	10½	3	1¼	—⅛	1	7½		
Leicester - - -	23,452	1,153	10,468	27	—	3	5¾	5⅛	2	11¼	6⅛	1	3⅛		
London (City of)* - -	23,867	144	5,710	—	74	4	—¼	5	4	11½	1	1	11		
Middlesbrough - - -	13,069	11	3,050	9	—	3	3	5⅛	3	5⅛	—⅛	1	6½		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	26,730	212	2,169	754	—	3	5¾	10¼	3	9⅜	1⅛	1	8¾		
Newport - - -	11,927	—	1,483	—	2	3	4¾	10¼	3	8	—	1	11¼		
Norwich - - -	14,784	42	1,402	676	—	4	3	9	2	11⅛	—⅜	1	8⅝		
Nottingham - - -	24,151	307	2,076	—	236	3	6⅝	8⅜	3	—	1⅝	1	8⅜		
Plymouth - - -	13,165	108	1,611	—	—	1	10⅞	7⅜	3	1	1⅛	1	4½		
Portsmouth - - -	29,575	259	2,886	41	—	3	6	8½	3	1½	1¼	1	1		
Sunderland - - -	12,886	—	1,174	—	—	3	1⅞	9¼	3	7⅞	—	1	8½		
West Ham - - -	32,920	107	2,410	—	—	3	5¾	7¾	3	5½	—½	1	11⅛		
York* - - -	13,344	—	1,188	—	—	2	—⅞	7⅞	4	3¾	—	1	4½		
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	464,070	3,555	63,189	1,967	1,169										
GRAND TOTALS - £	2,984,724	36,237	422,508	25,495	4,218										

* Cost of land purchased : City of London, 360*l.* (including cottages) ; York, 7,878*l.*

Total cost of land purchased, 27,954*l.*

Total cost of Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (included in expenditure on Maintenance Account and on Building and Repairs Account below), 61,732*l.*

Total expenditure :—

On Maintenance Account	£
On Building and Repairs Account	3,020,961
On Land purchased	448,003
For Land rented	27,954
	4,218

Total - - - - - £3,501,136

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1914.

during the Year ended 31st March 1914.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1914.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1914.				
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).				
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.												
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.		
1	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	70	625	11	1	14	-	11/8 to 42/
- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1,370	11	1	14	-	15 -
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	12	- $\frac{1}{2}$	32	770	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	14	-	16/ and 42/
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	- $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	930	10	6	11/6 and 14/		20 -
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	- $\frac{7}{8}$	1	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	121	14	-	14	-	21/ to 84/
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	5	26	688	12	8(a)	14	-	21/ and 31/6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	2	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	12	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	118	528	12	10	14/ and 15/2		15/2 to 63/
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	- $\frac{3}{4}$	10	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	447	10	6	14	-	17/6 and 21/
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	- $\frac{1}{4}$	45	323	12	-	14	-	21/ and 25/
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6	2	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	675	11	8	14/ and 17/6		12/ to 21/
- $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	-	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	- $\frac{5}{8}$	29	293	12	6	14/ to 16/		14/ to 25/
- $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	24	840	11	8	13/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15/2		15/2 to 31/6
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	6	311	306	12	3	14	-	21/ to 42/
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	5	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	16	403	11	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ (a)	14/ to 21/		12/3 to 21/
- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	29	838	11	1	14/ and 17/6		16/ and 20/
- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5	-	10	1	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	353	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a)	14/ to 17/		14/ to 30/
- $\frac{7}{8}$	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	472	12	3	16	-	14 6
- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	-	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	827	10	-	14	-	15/ to 20/
- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	11	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	444	10	-	14/ and 15/		17/6 to 30/
1	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	909	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14/ and 16/		14/ to 84/
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	373	11	8	14	-	20 -
- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	969	13	5	14	-	17/6 and 21/
1	-	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	- $\frac{5}{8}$	7	362	12	3	13/10 to 17/6		14/ to 30/

(a) Average.

TABLE IX.—Showing ACCOMMODATION and VACANT ACCOMMODATION in

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1915.						Total Number of Patients for whom <i>Day</i> Accommodation was provided on January 1st, 1915, allowing 40 Feet Superficial for each Ordinary Patient, and 50 Feet for every Patient in Wards where Noisy and Turbulent Patients predominate.		Total Number (i.e., on the Form 1 of the 1st	
	A.		B.		C.				PRIVATE	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 67 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and count- ing each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).				(including Criminal).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.										
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	480	598	15	7	495	605	482	572	11	14
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	374	439	-	-	370	432	411	430	1	4
Brecon and Radnor -	214	188	-	-	214	188	214	188	8	5
Bucks - - - -	325	370	-	-	325	370	339	360	15	11
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	260	390	-	-	260	390	228	340	-	-
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	361	359	-	-	287	313	306	358	21	23
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B. :										
Chester - - -	516	618	-	-	516	618	516	618	1	-
Parkside - - -	612	653	-	26	594	679	584	650	42	69
Cornwall - - - -	517	583	-	-	517	583	517	583	26	37
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	443	434	3	2	446	436	415	425	27	42
Denbigh, Anglesey, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	521	495	-	-	460	481	454	466	27	36
Derby C. - - - -	388	388	-	-	371	369	466	455	2	-
Devon - - - - -	610	798	-	-	568	785	625	870	3	3
Dorset - - - - -	454	519	-	29	457	548	517	640	96	141
Durham C. - - - -	844	789	-	-	840	767	766	703	5	5
Essex, and Colchester B. :										
Brentwood - - -	731	1,029	-	-	797	1,004	749	1,007	6	1
Severalls - - -	577	713	-	-	567	686	566	670	5	19
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	1,019	836	-	-	858	835	787	745	15	30
Gloucester C. and Glou- cester C.B.	525	743	-	-	507	753	447	704	10	10
Hants - - - - -	617	634	-	-	588	623	717	682	3	-
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	240	313	-	-	233	313	288	329	9	10
Herts - - - - -	390	491	-	-	374	446	375	430	4	3
Kent, and Gravesend B. :										
Barming Heath	821	970	-	-	802	970	897	1,049	2	1
Chartham - - -	538	613	-	-	538	613	552	572	8	14
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part) :										
Lancaster - - -	1,251	1,199	-	-	1,251	1,199	1,329	1,273	67	121
Rainhill - - -	986	1,014	-	-	983	1,010	1,212	1,221	2	-
Prestwich - - -	1,282	1,425	-	-	1,282	1,425	1,282	1,425	8	18
Whittingham - -	1,079	1,022	16	2	1,095	1,043	973	938	8	8
Winwick - - - -	972	1,200	-	-	972	1,200	972	1,200	2	3
Leicester C. and Rutland	308	380	-	-	308	380	308	380	14	15

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS on January 1st, 1915.

of Patients in the Asylum Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules), January 1915.				Vacant Sleeping Accommodation on 1st January 1915.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1915.							
PAUPER.		TOTAL.		D.		E.		Vacant <i>Day</i> Accommoda- tion on January 1st, 1915.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
				In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).						Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
459	573	470	587	10	11	25	18	12	—15	378	500	77	67	4	6
373	435	374	439	—	—	—4	—7	37	—9	373	431	—	—	—	4
188	176	196	181	18	7	18	7	18		88	123	100	53	—	—
320	355	335	366	—10	4	—10	4	4	—6	309	353	10	—	1	2
232	381	232	381	28	9	28	9	—4	—41	230	377	—	—	2	4
340	336	361	359	—	—	—74	—46	—55	—1	340	336	—	—	—	—
510	597	511	597	5	21	5	21	5	21	504	584	1	4	5	9
553	566	595	635	17	18	—1	44	—11	15	546	538	—	—	7	28
470	506	496	543	21	40	21	40	21	40	433	481	34	25	3	—
412	383	439	425	4	9	7	11	—24	—	412	367	—	15	—	1
482	471	509	507	12	—12	—49	—26	—55	—41	482	471	—	—	—	—
396	386	398	386	—10	2	—27	—17	68	69	396	386	—	—	—	—
578	753	581	756	29	42	—13	29	44	114	514	661	39	62	25	30
371	354	467	495	—13	24	—10	53	50	145	313	352	58	—	—	2
821	755	826	760	18	29	14	7	—60	—57	787	723	31	30	3	2
714	995	720	996	11	33	77	8	29	11	623	963	78	25	13	7
573	679	578	698	—1	15	—11	—12	—12	—28	531	601	38	74	4	4
1,006	801	1,021	831	—2	5	—163	4	—234	—86	1,003	702	—	99	3	—
526	696	536	706	—11	37	—29	47	—89	—2	492	652	30	42	4	2
601	634	604	634	13	—	—16	—11	113	48	596	631	—	—	5	3
231	289	240	299	—	14	—7	14	48	30	231	278	—	10	—	1
362	479	366	482	24	9	8	—36	9	—52	358	477	—	—	4	2
819	969	821	970	—	—	—19	—	76	79	815	956	—	—	4	13
536	585	544	599	—6	14	—6	14	8	—27	535	585	—	—	1	—
1,174	1,094	1,241	1,215	10	—16	10	—16	88	58	1,171	1,093	—	—	3	1
979	1,028	981	1,028	5	—14	2	—18	231	193	977	1,027	—	—	2	1
1,265a	1,403a	1,273a	1,421a	9	4	9	4	9	4	1,265a	1,400a	—	—	—	3
1,071	1,034	1,079	1,042	—	—20	16	1	—106	—104	1,068	1,031	—	—	3	3
998	1,245	1,000	1,248	—28	—48	—28	—48	—28	—48	997	1,241	—	—	1	4
310	345	324	360	—16	20	—16	20	—16	20	309	330	—	15	1	—

(a) Not including 34 males and 43 females boarded out in Rochdale Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1915.						Total Number of Patients for whom <i>Day</i> Accommodation was provided on January 1st, 1915, allowing 40 Feet Superficial for each ordinary Patient, and 50 Feet for every Patient in Wards where Noisy and Turbulent Patients predominate.		Total Number (i.e., on the Form 1 of the 1st	
	A.		B.		C.					
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 67 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).				PRIVATE (including Criminal).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	477	502	-	-	453	453	481	481	4	2
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	215	215	-	-	215	215	215	215	9	18
London C. :										
Banstead - - -	1,118	1,397	-	-	1,106	1,385	1,020	1,249	29	22
Bexley - - -	1,175	1,116	-	-	1,175	1,116	1,145	1,053	36	33
Cane Hill - - -	981	1,252	-	-	943	1,214	924	1,201	17	24
Claybury - - -	1,065	1,450	-	-	1,005	1,349	998	1,401	91	36
Colney Hatch - -	1,050	1,574	-	-	1,034	1,554	1,398	1,689	18	28
Hanwell - - -	1,017	1,522	-	-	1,017	1,481	1,458	1,831	31	35
Manor - - -	69	1,018	1	-	70	985	64	933	1	191
Horton - - -	1,004	1,173	-	-	1,004	1,173	1,039	1,236	22	28
Epileptic Colony -	329	99	-	-	329	99	445	142	5	-
Long Grove - -	1,153	1,019	2	-	1,155	1,019	1,216	1,065	39	32
Middlesex :										
Wandsworth - -	609	712	-	-	609	700	568	700	1	-
Napsbury - - -	796	991	-	-	796	991	796	991	30	37
Monmouth C. - - -	600	580	-	-	590	580	590	580	30	34
Norfolk - - -	460	600	-	-	460	600	460	600	6	7
Northampton C. - -	476	549	-	5	463	554	451	562	6	27
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	475	348	-	-	460	343	421	317	2	7
Nottingham C. - -	274	318	26	-	300	300	300	300	-	-
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	320	418	-	-	315	418	446	409	-	-
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	342	422	-	-	330	426	313	388	17	19
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :										
Wells - - -	364	504	-	-	392	538	373	476	13	19
Cotford - - -	379	438	-	-	368	420	353	404	6	22
Stafford C., Burton-upon- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :										
Stafford - - -	474	424	-	-	474	424	520	487	1	1
Burntwood - - -	433	511	-	-	424	496	359	427	1	1
Cheddleton - - -	547	491	-	-	554	498	570	514	10	15
Suffolk, East and West -	427	473	-	-	427	473	505	520	7	7
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :										
Brookwood - - -	573	843	-	-	545	822	668	850	7	1
Netherne - - -	401	586	-	-	390	570	382	570	41	54
Sussex, East - - -	523	638	-	-	513	624	584	680	14	28
Sussex, West - - -	362	477	-	3	345	490	325	458	8	37
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	468	602	-	-	468	602	464	597	27	47
Wight, Isle of - - -	113	200	-	4	113	207	123	213	11	35
Wilts - - -	472	576	-	-	413	569	441	547	15	19

(a) The large excess of day space, although theoretically available, is, owing to its nature, not suitable for use.

(b) Sixteen idiot boys are accommodated on the female side.

TABLE IX.—continued.

of Patients in the Asylum Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules), January 1915.				Vacant Sleeping Accommodation on 1st January 1915.				Vacant Day Accommodation on January 1st, 1915.		Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1915.					
PAUPER.		TOTAL.		D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).				Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
466	484	470	486	7	16	—17	—33	11	—5	465	483	—	—	1	1
207	212	216	230	—1	—15	—1	—15	—1	—15	127	131	79	66	1	15
1,087	1,381	1,116	1,403	2	—6	—10	—18	—96	—154	1,085	1,374	—	—	2	7
1,131	1,080	1,167	1,113	8	3	8	3	—22	—60	1,129	1,078	—	—	2	2
966	1,233	983	1,257	—2	—5	—40	—43	—59	—56	965	1,226	—	—	1	7
969	1,409	1,060	1,445	5	5	—55	—96	—62	—44	965	1,406	—	—	4	3
1,032	1,547	1,050	1,575	—	—1	—16	—21	348	114	1,030	1,541	—	—	2	6
983	1,482	1,014	1,517	3	5	3	—36	a444	a314	977	1,476	—	—	6	6
68	825	69	1,016	—	2	1	—31	—5	—83	68	824	—	—	—	1
979	1,145	1,001	1,173	3	—	3	—	38	63	972	1,140	—	—	7	5
327	98	332	98	—3	1	—3	1	113	44	326	98	—	—	1	—
1,113	993	1,152	1,025	1	—6	3	—6	64	40	1,109	992	—	—	4	1
562	712	563	712	46	—	46	—12	5	—12	558	708	—	—	4	4
767	924	797	961	—1	30	—1	30	—1	30	760	916	—	—	7	8
570	545	600	579	—	1	—10	1	—10	1	515	357	54	187	1	1
462	570	468	577	—8	23	—8	23	—8	23	410	510	47	55	5	5
476	488	482	515	b10	b18	b—3	b23	b—15	b31	303	334	168	154	5	—
454	321	456	328	19	20	4	15	—35	—11	454	320	—	—	—	1
274	317	274	317	—	1	26	—17	26	—17	273	317	—	—	1	—
312	393	312	393	8	25	3	25	134	16	291	373	20	20	1	—
c293	384	c310	403	32	19	20	23	3	—15	c279	367	12	17	2	—
352	468	365	487	—1	17	27	51	8	—11	352	467	—	—	—	1
359	397	365	419	14	19	3	1	—12	—15	322	394	—	—	37	3
491	431	492	432	—18	—8	—18	—8	28	55	365	308	125	123	1	—
436	506	437	507	e—	e—	e—9	e—15	e—74	e—84	220	299	210	197	6	10
568	523	578	538	—31	—47	—24	—40	—8	—24	387	393	178	126	3	4
427	474	434	481	—7	—8	—7	—8	71	39	425	473	—	—	2	1
548	779	555	780	18	63	—10	42	113	70	545	664	—	104	3	11
325	501	366	555	35	31	24	15	16	15	274	427	49	67	2	7
493	610	507	638	16	—	6	—14	77	42	375	441	117	162	1	7
343	410	351	447	f17	f24	f—	f37	f—20	f5	289	378	53	30	1	2
425	565	452	612	16	—10	16	—10	12	—15	381	510	35	35	9	20
107	155	118	190	—5	10	—5	17	5	23	107	154	—	—	—	1
457	557	472	576	—	—	—59	—7	—31	—29	454	557	—	—	3	—

(c) Not including 25 males boarded out at Forden Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(d) Actual accommodation is much less.

(e) Four boys are accommodated on the female side.

(f) Six boys are accommodated on the female side.

TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1915.						Total Number of Patients for whom <i>Day</i> Accommodation was provided on January 1st, 1915, allowing 40 Feet Superficial for each ordinary Patient, and 50 Feet for every Patient in Wards where Noisy and Turbulent Patients predominate.		Total Number (i.e., on the Form 1 of the 1st	
	A. In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		B. In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 67 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		C. In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :										
Powick - - -	535	666	-	-	529	622	499	671	14	15
Barnsley Hall - -	292	351	2	-	285	340	332	381	24	34
York, North Riding -	450	481	-	14	445	495	427	452	17	27
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Brad- ford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :										
Wakefield - - -	1,260	870	104	55	1,364	925	1,424	1,059	6	5
Wadsley - - -	789	914	-	-	789	914	857	909	12	12
Menston - - -	865	901	-	-	860	855	849	833	35	40
Scalebor Park - -	107	123	32	32	139	155	140	140	90	138
Storthes Hall - -	812	822	29	32	841	854	964	980	2	5
York, East Riding - -	314	303	7	2	321	305	251	260	9	5
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).										
Birmingham: Winson Grn.	383	372	-	-	369	355	396	373	29	32
Rubery Hill	727	724	-	-	711	710	625	634	1	-
Brighton - - -	388	526	-	-	361	520	296	449	13	23
Bristol - - -	495	550	-	-	495	550	524	570	8	13
Canterbury - - -	80	95	-	-	72	90	70	89	20	33
Cardiff - - -	360	424	-	-	336	414	323	400	10	13
Croydon - - -	237	458	-	-	201	458	184	416	27	72
Derby - - -	204	276	-	-	204	276	204	276	4	26
Exeter - - -	183	206	1	17	184	223	149	180	18	29
Gateshead - - -	206	206	6	6	212	212	212	212	-	-
Hull - - -	353	353	-	-	353	353	343	343	9	11
Ipswich - - -	146	190	-	-	130	169	150	157	15	19
Leicester - - -	371	558	5	-	376	558	344	551	10	14
London (City of) - -	291	364	-	-	272	362	281	372	121	205
Middlesbrough - -	212	218	-	-	212	218	260	260	6	12
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	477	426	8	4	485	430	485	410	12	19
Newport - - -	184	190	7	6	191	196	186	186	2	4
Norwich - - -	221	265	-	-	214	262	204	266	-	2
Nottingham - - -	420	497	-	-	395	458	383	432	12	34
Plymouth - - -	220	266	-	-	218	259	213	269	6	14
Portsmouth - - -	482	540	-	-	407	492	419	389	38	57
Sunderland - - -	226	192	1	2	227	194	270	225	4	14
West Ham - - -	505	540	-	-	420	450	454	485	4	1
York - - -	162	219	-	-	162	219	160	206	3	4
TOTAL - - -	50,753	58,327	265	248	49,910	57,645	51,587	58,204	1,584	2,441

(a) Eight boys are accommodated on the female side.

TABLE IX.—continued.

of Patients in the Asylum Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules), January 1915.				Vacant Sleeping Accommodation on 1st January 1915.				Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1915.							
PAUPER.		TOTAL.		D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).		Vacant Day Accommoda- tion on January 1st, 1915.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
498	599	512	614	23	52	17	8	—13	57	406	519	92	80	—	—
260	307	284	341	8	10	1	—1	48	40	154	191	106	115	—	1
386	420	403	447	47	34	42	48	24	5	335	398	49	20	2	2
1,211	892	1,217	897	43	—27	147	28	207	162	1,208	886	—	—	3	6
790	885	802	897	—13	17	—13	17	55	12	788	883	—	—	2	2
830	861	865	901	—	—	—5	—46	—16	—68	828	858	—	—	2	3
—	—	90	138	17	—15	49	17	50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
748	810	750	815	62	7	91	39	214	165	586	731	144	62	18	17
252	259	261	264	53	39	60	41	—10	—4	218	220	25	26	9	13
320	296	349	328	34	44	20	27	47	45	318	293	—	—	2	3
708	688	709	688	18	36	2	22	—84	—54	707	687	—	—	1	1
344	456	357	479	31	47	4	41	—61	—30	254	342	84	109	6	5
432	484	440	497	55	53	55	53	84	73	399	443	31	40	2	1
61	66	81	99	—1	—4	—9	—9	—11	—10	61	66	—	—	—	—
318	388	328	401	32	23	8	13	—5	—1	315	279	—	99	3	10
202	345	229	417	8	41	—28	41	—45	—1	193	342	—	—	9	3
202	245	206	271	—2	5	—2	5	—2	5	173	208	25	34	4	3
163	174	181	203	2	3	3	20	—32	—23	98	115	28	—	37	59
185	195	185	195	21	11	27	17	27	17	135	146	50	49	—	—
335	349	344	360	9	—7	9	—7	—1	—17	317	346	—	—	18	3
130	159	145	178	1	12	—15	—9	5	—21	92	104	37	54	1	1
348	507	358	521	13	37	18	37	—14	30	348	363	—	143	—	1
171	136	292	341	—1	23	—20	21	—11	31	155	126	—	—	16	10
203	211	209	223	3	—5	3	—5	51	37	157	154	42	48	4	9
492	361	504	380	—27	46	—19	50	—19	30	471	351	20	10	1	—
182	181	184	185	—	5	7	11	2	1	142	152	39	29	1	—
221	263	221	265	—	—	—7	—3	—17	1	201	243	20	20	—	—
408	470	420	504	—	—7	—25	—46	—37	—72	408	470	—	—	—	—
198	236	204	250	16	16	14	9	9	19	194	228	4	8	—	—
427	478	465	535	17	5	—58	—43	—46	—146	301	348	124	127	2	3
215	172	219	186	7	6	8	8	51	39	214	169	—	—	1	3
509	531	513	532	a—	a—	a—85	a—90	a—51	a—55	508	529	—	—	1	2
162	199	165	203	—3	16	—3	16	—5	3	116	125	35	47	11	27
48410	54845	49,994	57,286	793	1,007	50	325	1,627	884	45,433	51,401	2,598	2,984	379	460
b	b	b	b	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	b				

(b) See notes to Prestwich and Salop Asylums.

(c) See notes to Northampton, Burntwood, West Sussex, and West Ham Asylums.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT and WALES for

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.	Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	2	34	31	33	27	6	17	74	54
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1	44	44	47	47	66	8	63	53
Brecon and Radnor - - -	1	—(c)	89	82	90	—	2	84	85
Bucks - - - - -	3	39	40	29	31	22	19	71	81
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	2	35	—(c)	46	22	23	22	69	63
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	4	42	39	41	28	46	9	54	75
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport (part) C.B., and Wallasey, C.B. :									
Chester - - - - -	1	42	40	43	20	35	29	62	58
Parkside - - - - -	4	36	41	39	20	38	14	63	78
Cornwall - - - - -	2	13	13	29	22	—	41	81	64
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle, C.B.	2	40	40	36	30	42	18	59	56
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	2	32	36	36	22	5	30	63	64
Derby C. - - - - -	2	29	35	37	0	44	10	63	73
Devon - - - - -	1	27	29	30	16	27	46	59	72
Dorset - - - - -	0	33	29	40	39	66	2	76	65
Durham C. - - - - -	3	32	29	27	41	33	15	62	45
Essex and Colchester B. :									
Brentwood - - - - -	3	24	26	25	19	22	33	65	49
Severalls - - - - -	1	43	49	49	—(d)	—(d)	14	64	55
Glamorgan, and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	4	35	33	43	26	28	4	66	66
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	2	48	50	41	30	—	5	70	59
Hants - - - - -	4	35	35	43	35	24	17	56	42
Hereford C. and Hereford B. -	2	38	44	45	32	47	18	58	55
Herts - - - - -	5	38	40	46	22	13	8	67	72
Kent and Gravesend B. :									
Barming Heath - - - -	0	21	18	46	15	35	19	58	64
Chartham - - - - -	2	32	33	32	18	—	28	49	68
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part) :									
Lancaster - - - - -	8	21	23	31	33	34	31	49	52
Rainhill - - - - -	2	35	35	32	17	38	22	62	51
Prestwich - - - - -	1	17	17	30	—	28	24	51	66
Whittingham - - - - -	3	26	29	10	—	25	39	55	48
Winwick - - - - -	4	40	38	30	18	23	32	49	54
Leicester C. and Rutland - -	2	40	36	33	4	16	27	50	46
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	3	29	27	34	30	23	29	66	73
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division)	1	36	—(c)	40	30	—	34	51	57
London C. :									
Banstead - - - - -	2	25	25	25	11	41	40	51	50

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.
(d) Figures affected by reason of the occupation of part of the grounds by troops.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND
the Year 1914.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1914.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number of Patients to each Attendant.				Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			By Night.		By Day.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
These particulars cannot be given satisfactorily owing to the large number of Attendants who have undertaken naval or military duties.										
10.9	1.4	2.3								
11.3	3.0	5.3								
10.0	6.6	6.1								
8.8	1.0	.7								
9.6	.7	2.8								
8.5	.7	3.7								
10.7	2.5	1.7								
14.4	1.1	2.2								
9.9	.4	1.3								
9.4	1.2	3.1								
11.7	.9	4.1								
13.1	.6	4.8								
9.7	1.3	2.5								
7.8	1.5	1.9								
13.2	1.6	.4								
10.7	1.5	.1								
6.4	.8	0.0								
13.8	1.9	1.0								
11.3	1.3	.2								
15.0	2.2	4.3								
9.8	1.5	1.9								
9.3	1.5	.6								
12.6	2.2	.4								
13.5	1.9	2.5								
11.4	3.3	1.6								
9.4	2.1	4.3								
6.4	3.2	2.9								
11.0	1.7	5.3								
14.4	1.5	6.4								
13.9	.3	.3								
14.6	2.0	2.0								
11.9	1.6	1.8								
8.5	2.1	1.7								

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Weekly beyond Estate.	Exercise.		Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.			Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.		
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.								Male.	Female.
London C.—cont.									
Bexley - - - -	2	33	24	61	11	—(e)	0	71	60
Cane Hill - - - -	4	46	47	35	24	38	4	67	55
Claybury - - - -	1	18	17	38	14	18	13	72	64
Colney Hatch - - - -	1	27	28	30	5	24	8	65	52
Hanwell - - - -	5	21	18	26	2	40	28	55	48
Manor - - - -	3	41	35	36	4	17	11	94	51
Horton - - - -	1	24	17	51	11	10	24	61	58
Epileptic Colony - - - -	2	—(c)	89	89	50	73	8	85	98
Long Grove - - - -	1	30	29	28	5	13	22	56	70
Middlesex :									
Wandsworth - - - -	2	30	32	44	3	30	14	54	70
Napsbury - - - -	2	25	20	28	8	27	28	57	48
Monmouth C. - - - -	4	50	—(c)	42	49	—	16	56	61
Norfolk - - - -	4	37	37	39	36	—	17	59	66
Northampton C. - - - -	2	35	38	41	46	23	6	61	70
Northumberland and Tyne- mouth C.B.	3	32	32	44	—	43	6	62	73
Nottingham C. - - - -	3	39	43	42	31	9	52	84	63
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - -	4	38	38	34	34	56	51	66	59
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	0	52	53	52	25	48	5	79	67
Somerset and Bath C.B. :									
Wells - - - -	1	33	35	30	10	15	8	60	65
Cotford - - - -	4	38	—(c)	39	20	24	8	76	50
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke- on-Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :									
Stafford - - - -	1	34	34	31	29	24	16	59	73
Burntwood - - - -	2	51	53	45	56	34	6	85	70
Cheddleton - - - -	2	42	—(c)	39	18	57	15	85	77
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - -	0	38	36	31	8	14	12	61	69
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :									
Brookwood - - - -	2	36	35	30	—	18	37	58	41
Netherne - - - -	3	43	42	40	9	6	42	57	44
Sussex, East - - - -	3	51	47	50	36	55	10	49	70
„ West - - - -	4	42	39	47	23	42	26	75	67
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	2	29	—(c)	33	32	58	13	56	66
Wight, Isle of - - - -	3	—(c)	43	52	25	27	36	61	59
Wilts - - - -	1	19	21	24	12	31	6	52	63
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.									
Powick - - - -	2	53	53	45	39	7	11	65	64
Barnsley Hall - - - -	1	59	65	83	17	50	2	58	41

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.

(e) An average of 146 patients have parole of the grounds.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—continued.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1914.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number of Patients to each Attendant.				Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			By Night.		By Day.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
These particulars cannot be given satisfactorily owing to the large number of Attendants who have undertaken naval or military duties.										
8.3	3.2	4.3								
6.3	2.8	.4								
11.2	2.8	2.0								
6.9	1.2	1.3								
6.8	2.8	2.1								
5.6	1.1	1.6								
9.1	2.7	1.1								
92.5	.5	.2								
6.4	2.5	1.1								
15.0	3.3	.5								
9.8	3.1	1.2								
13.6	1.9	1.9								
9.1	.7	.5								
14.1	.7	3.5								
11.1	4.8	1.3								
10.7	3.9	1.4								
13.3	1.8	2.1								
12.1	.8	2.2								
8.6	.8	.8								
11.7	1.1	3.4								
19.1	1.1	1.7								
22.7	.8	2.5								
17.1	1.6	2.3								
10.6	.9	2.0								
8.4	1.9	.6								
10.7	1.6	2.5								
11.8	1.5	1.2								
8.9	2.3	.6								
14.2	1.8	4.7								
6.8	1.0	4.9								
11.7	1.4	2.5								
13.4	.4	2.8								
14.7	1.3	3.2								

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.	Male.	Female.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
Yorks, North Riding - - -	1	25	32	38	4	24	32	66	62
Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rother- ham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:									
Wakefield - - - -	3	27	30	37	27	25	37	57	77
Wadsley - - - -	6	—(c)	41	31	22	41	34	63	52
Menston - - - -	4	34	37	33	17	18	36	70	63
Scalebor Park - - -	2	49(d)	—(d)	42	13	71	6	53	64
Storthes Hall - - -	2	—(c)	42	36	18	—	64	52	42
Yorks, East Riding - -	2	20	26	37	33	28	6	60	59
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).									
Birmingham :									
Winson Green - - -	0	57	—(c)	54	—	43	7	65	62
Rubery Hill - - -	3	37	—(c)	35	23	12	11	53	62
Brighton - - - -	2	28	26	32	19	20	11	46	55
Bristol - - - -	3	37	34	42	25	25	49	63	75
Canterbury - - - -	3	43	—(c)	54	38	37	16	53	65
Cardiff - - - -	1	61	—(c)	48	24	—	11	71	65
Croydon - - - -	1	34	39	50	44	41	10	59	55
Derby - - - -	3	57	—(c)	54	11	58	9	66	58
Exeter - - - -	4	29	—(c)	31	30	13	38	43	46
Gateshead - - - -	2	58	—(c)	42	35	—	60	56	44
Hull - - - -	3	—(c)	38	37	23	33	3	66	61
Ipswich - - - -	2	—(c)	72	62	49	67	6	71	78
Leicester - - - -	2	23	—(c)	29	2	56	4	77	60
London (City of) - - -	2	42	36	34	25	43	19	58	61
Middlesbrough - - -	0	48	—(c)	44	3	54	2	78	66
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - -	2	63	—(c)	57	—	56	21	81	68
Newport - - - -	1	57	—(c)	56	34	19	16	35	34
Norwich - - - -	1	65	—(c)	54	26	24	—	67	66
Nottingham - - - -	2	29	26	32	9	26	5	63	54
Plymouth - - - -	6	—(c)	20	35	27	14	14	54	64
Portsmouth - - - -	1	32	27	31	14	49	4	50	38
Sunderland - - - -	0	63	63	57	44	59	13	78	87
West Ham - - - -	0	34	32	33	18	21	28	58	58
York - - - -	2	56	—(c)	54	19	35	11	63	58
Averages - - -	2	37	37	40	24	33	18	63	61

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.
(d) Services morning and afternoon alternately.

of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—continued.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1914.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number of Patients to each Attendant.				Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			By Night.		By Day.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8.5	.5	3.9	These particulars cannot be given satisfactorily owing to the large number of Attendants who have undertaken naval or military duties.							
16.1	5.2	1.3								
22.8	1.6	.3								
13.1	3.7	3.7								
6.1	7.9	8.8								
13.5	.9	0.0								
15.4	2.3	.2								
4.8	3.8	4.7								
20.7	2.2	0.0								
10.8	1.7	.8								
9.4	1.9	1.6								
8.9	1.7	5.0								
8.8	2.6	1.2								
11.6	2.6	7.5								
11.3	4.0	3.8								
11.5	1.0	1.8								
9.5	2.4	2.4								
12.3	2.8	.7								
12.1	2.5	1.5								
10.8	.9	.3								
4.3	1.9	4.6								
10.6	2.8	.7								
11.3	2.8	.1								
12.5	2.4	2.4								
11.3	1.9	2.9								
12.7	3.2	2.4								
16.5	1.8	.4								
11.0	2.2	.9								
14.8	3.0	0.0								
15.5	4.1	.7								
18.7	.8	.3								
12.3	2.0	2.2								

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

TABLE XI.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1914.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1915.		Staff.		Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1915.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group A. — Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
Lancs : Prestwich	22	10	1	4	1	-	-	-	5	12	2	2	1	-	-	-
London : Colney Hatch	15	15	6	30	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Hanwell	13	64	4	19	-	14	-	3	3	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
„ Claybury	6	47	10	6	3	1	-	-	18	43	4	7	1	1	-	-
„ Banstead	3	12	8	6	-	3	-	2	15	11	1	5	1	-	-	2
Lancs : Lancaster	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	89	1	36	1	1	-	2	4
London : Bexley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	8	3	1	3	-	2	-	-
Lancs : Winwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Horton	10	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	22	22	3	5	2	-	-	-
„ Long Grove	5	13	1	7	-	-	-	-	13	24	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield	41	13	8	5	5	2	-	-	10	3	5	1	4	-	-	-
Lancs : Whittingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Rainhill	14	6	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex : Napsbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Menston	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
„ Wadsley	10	12	2	11	-	2	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Essex : Brentwood	1	9	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham Co.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-
Birmingham : Rubery Hill	3	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Brookwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Parkside	28	12	8	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex : Wandsworth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	5	-	-	-	-
Essex : Severalls	3	18	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants	22	15	5	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, East	-	9	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Chartham	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Upton	5	7	2	1	-	4	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Cheddleton	9	15	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Powick	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Manor	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	4	-	2	-	-
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	1	21	-	10	-	3	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	5	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-
Denbigh	5	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Portsmouth	18	21	5	9	-	-	-	-	8	17	2	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (44 Asylums)	270	380	90	162	30	43	5	9	236	237	64	51	10	12	2	7
<i>Group B. — Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Ham	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	9	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Burntwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lincs : Bracebridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Netherne	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in County and Borough Asylums in 1914—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1915.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1915.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Staffs: Stafford - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nottingham City - - -	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester Borough - - -	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, N.R. - - - - -	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland & Westmorland	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset: Wells - - - -	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	30	-	-	-	-	1	3
Brighton - - - - -	1	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - - -	3	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, West - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset: Cotford - - - -	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Co. - - - - -	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	25	15	18	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff - - - - -	8	22	1	5	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham: Winson Green	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	12	14	1	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester: Barnsley Hall -	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	3	-	-	-	-
London, City of - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham Co. - - - - -	-	8	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	5	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	9	12	-	-	2	2	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - - - -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (37 Asylums) - - -	88	122	37	50	6	7	1	2	60*	109*	10	17	3	3	1*	3*
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Derby Borough - - - - -	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs: Kesteven - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London: Epileptic Colony -	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York City - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateshead - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Wight - - - - -	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yorks, W.R.: Scalebor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (16 Asylums) - - -	17	14	1	5	1	1	1	2	28	13	4	2	-	-	1	-
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	375	516	128	217	37	51	7	13	324*	359*	78	70	13	15	4*	10*

* Not including 174 male and 229 female (patients and staff) cases of diarrhœa, the origin of which was uncertain, but was probably dietetic.

TABLE XII.—MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1914.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis (whether returned as the primary or secondary cause).			Mortality (total In- cidence) of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.							
Lancs : Prestwich -	2,772	190	22	6	28	10·1	14·7
London : Colney Hatch	2,573	281	29	5	34	13·2	12·1
„ Hanwell -	2,532	241	26	2	28	11·1	11·6
„ Claybury -	2,503	256	42	3	45	18·0	17·6
„ Banstead -	2,498	221	23	12	35	14·0	15·8
Lancs : Lancaster -	2,434	410	36	9	45	18·5	11·0
London : Bexley -	2,262	191	22	9	31	13·7	16·2
„ Cane Hill -	2,215	175	13	1	14	6·3	8·0
Lancs : Winwick -	2,206	179	24	8	32	14·5	17·9
London : Horton -	2,175	201	29	8	37	17·0	18·4
„ Long Grove -	2,161	200	22	12	34	16·7	18·0
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield	2,130	183	30	19	49	23·0	26·8
Lancs : Whittingham -	2,106	106	24	2	26	12·3	24·5
„ Rainhill -	2,009	196	39	4	43	21·4	21·9
Glamorgan -	1,839	179	33	11	44	23·9	24·6
Middlesex : Napsbury -	1,771	121	14	1	15	8·5	12·4
Kent : Barming Heath -	1,768	127	16	3	19	10·7	15·0
Yorks, W.R. : Menston -	1,752	180	14	4	18	10·3	10·0
„ „ Wadsley -	1,715	262	42	10	52	30·3	19·8
Essex : Brentwood -	1,673	319	43	1	44	26·3	13·8
Durham Co. -	1,589	182	36	5	41	25·8	22·5
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	1,470	244	16	11	27	18·4	11·1
Birmingham : Rubery Hill	1,367	104	18	—	18	13·2	17·3
Devon -	1,338	129	20	4	24	17·9	18·6
Surrey : Brookwood -	1,318	116	15	1	16	12·1	13·8
Gloucester -	1,235	121	15	3	18	14·6	14·9
Cheshire : Parkside -	1,234	121	20	2	22	17·8	18·2
Middlesex : Wandsworth	1,232	118	19	2	21	17·0	17·8
Essex : Severalls -	1,228	112	18	3	21	17·1	18·7
Hants -	1,199	116	8	9	17	14·2	14·7
Monmouth -	1,150	82	10	2	12	10·4	14·6
Sussex, East -	1,143	86	16	2	18	15·7	20·9
Kent : Chartham -	1,132	125	17	5	22	19·4	17·6
Cheshire : Upton -	1,100	148	14	2	16	14·5	10·8
Staffs : Cheddleton -	1,086	119	14	1	15	13·8	12·6
Worcester : Powick -	1,082	81	12	1	13	12·0	16·1
London : Manor -	1,064	61	4	—	4	3·8	6·6
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	1,055	129	9	3	12	11·4	9·3
Warwick -	1,055	107	15	4	19	18·0	17·8
Norfolk -	1,049	105	23	2	25	23·8	23·8
Wilts -	1,043	96	23	2	25	24·0	26·0
Cornwall -	1,019	86	13	—	13	12·8	15·1
Denbigh, &c. -	1,008	95	18	1	19	18·8	20·0
Portsmouth -	1,008	98	11	3	14	13·9	14·3
TOTAL (44 Asylums)	71,298	6,999	927	198	1,125	15·8	16·1
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.							
Northampton -	990	80	12	7	19	19·2	23·8
West Ham -	987	89	10	—	10	10·1	11·2
Bristol -	962	140	23	3	26	27·0	18·6
Dorset -	957	71	9	3	12	12·5	16·9
Staffs : Burntwood -	952	113	7	9	16	16·8	14·2
Lincs : Bracebridge -	940	117	17	6	23	24·5	19·7
Surrey : Netherne -	930	62	4	2	6	6·5	9·7
Staffs : Stafford -	911	116	32	3	35	38·4	30·2

TABLE XII.—Mortality from Tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums in 1914—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis (whether returned as the primary or secondary cause).			Mortality (total In- cidence) of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.							
Suffolk - - - -	908	105	14	9	23	25·3	21·9
Nottingham City - -	897	85	17	3	20	22·3	23·5
Leicester Borough -	877	88	7	-	7	8·0	8·0
Yorks, N.R. - - - -	863	68	10	2	12	13·9	17·6
Cumberland and West- morland.	861	61	12	-	12	13·9	19·7
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	853	83	14	4	18	21·1	21·7
Somerset : Wells - -	845	83	11	3	14	16·6	16·9
Herts - - - -	841	62	12	2	14	16·6	22·6
Brighton - - - -	824	102	13	3	16	19·4	15·7
Northumberland - -	796	125	27	7	34	42·7	27·2
Sussex, West - - -	795	60	8	-	8	10·1	13·3
Somerset : Cotford -	793	70	21	6	27	34·0	38·6
Derby Co. - - - -	787	123	22	6	28	35·6	22·8
Berks - - - -	786	78	15	5	20	25·4	25·6
Salop - - - -	759	122	25	7	32	42·1	26·2
Cardiff - - - -	726	85	4	4	8	11·0	9·4
Carmarthen - - - -	724	62	9	3	12	16·6	19·4
Hull - - - -	709	88	5	-	5	7·1	5·7
Oxford - - - -	706	84	19	3	22	31·2	26·2
Bucks - - - -	698	67	7	1	8	11·5	11·9
Birmingham : Winson Green.	690	106	11	5	16	23·2	15·1
Leicester and Rutland -	684	54	16	-	16	23·4	29·6
Croydon - - - -	642	59	8	1	9	14·0	15·3
Worcester : Barnsley Hall	629	46	8	4	12	19·1	26·1
London, City of - -	613	45	7	-	7	11·4	15·6
Cambridge - - - -	607	69	16	-	16	26·4	23·2
Nottingham Co. - -	577	80	17	-	17	29·5	21·3
Hereford - - - -	520	38	2	4	6	11·5	15·8
Yorks, E.R. - - - -	519	39	10	-	10	19·3	25·6
TOTAL (37 Asylums)	29,153	3,025	481	115	596	20·4	19·7
Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.							
Derby Borough - -	481	50	7	4	11	22·9	22·0
Norwich - - - -	481	42	5	-	5	10·4	11·9
Lines : Kesteven - -	460	56	6	-	6	13·0	10·7
Plymouth - - - -	449	31	5	1	6	13·4	19·4
Middlesbrough - -	435	49	6	1	7	16·1	14·3
London : Epileptic Colony	430	14	1	1	2	4·7	14·3
Sunderland - - - -	391	40	8	-	8	20·5	20·0
Exeter - - - -	378	30	3	3	6	15·9	20·0
Newport - - - -	376	27	2	-	2	5·3	7·4
York City - - - -	376	22	2	2	4	10·6	18·2
Brecon and Radnor -	373	68	7	-	7	18·8	10·3
Gateshead - - - -	332	37	8	1	9	27·1	24·3
Ipswich - - - -	330	47	5	4	9	27·3	19·1
Isle of Wight - -	303	21	1	-	1	3·3	4·8
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	225	26	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - -	175	10	2	-	2	11·4	20·0
TOTAL (16 Asylums)	5,995	570	68	17	85	14·2	14·9
GRAND TOTAL - -	106,451	10,594	1,476	330	1,806	17·0	17·0

TABLE XIII.—Showing CONTRACTS, approved by a SECRETARY
ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES,

C. = County. C.B. = County Borough.

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		
1	Beds, Herts and Hunts -	Bedford B. - - -	No
2	Do. do. -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
3	Do. do. -	Hants - - -	See last column
4	Do. do. -	Do. - - -	" "
5	Brecon and Radnor -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
6	Do. do. -	Lancashire Asylums Board -	See last column
7	Bucks - - -	Reading C.B. - - -	No
8	Chester (Upton) -	Chester C.B. - - -	See last column
9	Cornwall - - -	London C. - - -	No
10	Do. - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
11	Cumberland and Westmor- land.	South Shields C.B. - -	No
12	Do. Do. -	Do. - - -	No
13	Devon - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
14	Dorset - - -	Wilts - - -	See last column
15	Do. - - -	Hants - - -	" "
17	Durham - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
18	Essex Asylums, The -	Southend-on-Sea C.B. -	No
19	Essex (Brentwood) -	London C. - - -	No
20	Do. do. -	Do. - - -	No
21	Do. do. -	Do. - - -	No
22	Glamorgan - - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
23	Gloucester - - -	Gloucester C.B. - - -	No

OF STATE, for the RECEPTION of PAUPER LUNATICS in various
in force as on 1st January 1915.

B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	Ordinary charge, plus 5s.	28th Feb. 1860	At 6 months' notice.	
30	—	30	16s.	30th Sept. 1914	30th Sept. 1917	
—	1	1	14s.	19th Nov. 1912	19th Nov. 1915	A certain patient named.
—	1	1	14s.	6th Dec. 1913	6th Dec. 1916	" "
75	25	100	14s. and 17s.	30th Mar. 1914	31st Mar. 1919	
30	30	60	14s.	19th Mar. 1913	4th Apr. 1916	Pauper lunatics from Rainhill Asylum.
10	—	10	13s.	6th Mar. 1913	31st Jan. 1916	
2	4	6	14s.	1st July 1910	30th June 1915	Certain patients named.
35	—	35	15s.	25th Sept. 1912	19th Oct. 1917	
—	25	25	15s.	30th Oct. 1913	31st Dec. 1918	
—	5	5	15s.	6th Oct. 1914	7th Oct. 1917	
—	10	10	14s.	8th Jan. 1914	20th Jan. 1917	
—	—	120	16s.	26th Feb. 1912	31st Mar. 1917	
30	—	30	14s.	13th Nov. 1912	31st Dec. 1915	Wilts Asylum patients.
30	—	30	14s.	7th July 1913	9th Aug. 1916	Hants Asylum patients.
—	—	All*	15s. 9d. and 19s. 3d.	31st Oct. 1914	31st Mar. 1915	
—	—	All	16s.	29th Apr. 1914	29th Apr. 1919	
40	—	40	16s.	19th Feb. 1914	19th Feb. 1917	
40	—	40	16s.	15th May 1914	15th May 1917	
—	25	25	18s.	10th Sept. 1914	10th Sept. 1917	
—	100	100	14s.	24th Mar. 1914	31st Mar. 1917	
—	—	—	14s.	28th Aug. 1911	30th Sept. 1916	All above the number which the County Borough is entitled to send to Wotton Asylum.

* As far as accommodation permits.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
24	Hereford - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	<i>See last column</i>
25	Leicester and Rutland -	Derby C. - - - -	No
26	Lincoln (Kesteven) - -	Soke of Peterborough - -	No
27	Do. do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	No
28	Monmouth - - - -	Do. - - - -	No
29	Do. - - - -	Lancashire Asylum Board -	No
30	Norfolk - - - -	Great Yarmouth C.B. - -	No
31	Do. - - - -	Norwich C.B. - - - -	<i>See last column</i>
32	Northampton - - - -	Northampton C.B. - - -	No
33	Oxford - - - -	Birmingham C.B. - - -	No
34	Do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	No
35	Salop - - - -	Montgomery C. - - - -	<i>See last column</i>
36	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	No
37	Somerset (Cotford) - -	Do. - - - -	No
38	Staffordshire Asylums, The	*Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), Walsall C.B., West Brom- wich C.B., and Wolver- hampton C.B.	No
39	Stafford (Cheddleton) -	Swansea C.B. - - - -	No
40	Suffolk - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnar- von, Flint, and Merioneth C.	<i>See last column</i>
41	Surrey (Brookwood) - -	Hants - - - -	No
42	Do. do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	No
43	Do. do. - - - -	West Ham C.B. - - - -	No
44	Do. do. - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	No
45	Do. (Netherne) - - - -	Do. - - - -	No
46	Do. do. - - - -	Do - - - -	No
47	Do. do. - - - -	Hants - - - -	No
48	Do. do. - - - -	Isle of Wight - - - -	<i>See last column</i>
49	Do. do. - - - -	Croydon C.B. - - - -	No
50	Do. do. - - - -	London C. - - - -	No

* This contract applies only to that part of Stoke-on-Trent C.B. which was formerly Hanley C.B.

State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums
on 1st January 1915—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	10	10	16s.	22nd June 1914	4th July 1917	Patients from Wands- worth and Napsbury Asylums.
—	15	15	14s.	9th May 1913	31st Mar. 1916	
—	—	All	14s.	15th Feb. 1907	30th Apr. 1917	
20	—	20	14s.	12th Dec. 1912	13th Jan. 1918	
55	90	145	14s.	8th July 1912	8th July 1917	
—	100	100	15s.	30th Nov. 1914	1st Dec. 1916	
—	—	100	16s.	13th June 1913	23rd June 1915	
1	1	2	15s.	27th July 1912	25th Feb. 1915	Certain patients named.
—	—	All	15s.	13th July 1912	30th June 1917	
—	20	20	14s.	9th Aug. 1913	4th Sept. 1916	
20	—	20	14s.	25th June 1912	24th June 1917	
—	—	All	21s.	17th Mar. 1914	31st Mar. 1915	Patients certified after 31st March 1911.
—	—	15	14s.	25th Mar. 1911	31st Mar. 1916	
40	—	40	12s. 10d. and 14s.	9th Mar. 1911	1st Apr. 1916	
—	—	All	Ordinary charge, plus portion of rentcharge.	29th Jan. 1892	31st Dec. 1920	A certain patient named.
58	20	78	16s. 6d.	30th Mar. 1914	31st Mar. 1919	
—	1	1	21s.	18th Nov. 1912	19th Dec. 1915	
—	25	25	15s. 2d.	2nd Apr. 1913	2nd Apr. 1918	
—	25	25	15s. 2d.	30th June 1911	30th June 1916	
—	30	30	15s. 2d.	29th Jan. 1913	29th Jan. 1918	
—	50	50	17s. 6d.	10th Dec. 1913	10th Dec. 1918	
30	30	60	14s.	8th Nov. 1910	8th Nov. 1915	
—	25	25	15s. 2d.	3rd July 1913	3rd July 1918	
25	—	25	15s. 2d.	14th Jan. 1913	14th Jan. 1918	
—	1	1	15s. 2d.	23rd Apr. 1912	14th May 1917	A certain patient named.
50	—	50	15s. 9d.	18th July 1912	17th July 1917	
15	15	30	15s. 2d.	12th Oct. 1911	16th Nov. 1915	

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>			
51	Surrey (Netherne) - -	Suffolk, E. and W. - -	<i>See last column</i>
52	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
53	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
54	Do. do. - -	Brighton C.B. - -	" "
55	Sussex, East - -	London C. - -	No
56	Do. - -	Middlesex - -	<i>See last column</i>
57	Do. - -	Brighton C.B. - -	" "
58	Do. - -	Eastbourne C.B. - -	" "
59	Do. - -	Hastings C.B. - -	No
60	Sussex, West - -	Southampton C.B. - -	No
61	Do. - -	West Ham C.B. - -	<i>See last column</i>
62	Warwick - -	Birmingham C.B. - -	No
63	Worcester (Powick) - -	Hereford C. and Hereford B.	<i>See last column</i>
64	Do. do. - -	Birmingham C.B. - -	No
65	Do. do. - -	Montgomery C. - -	No
66	Worcester (Barnsley Hall)	Swansea C.B. - -	No
67	Do. do. - -	Birmingham C.B. - -	No
68	Yorks, N.R. - -	Birmingham C.B. - -	Yes
69	Yorks, W.R. (Storthes Hall)	South Shields C.B. - -	No
70	Do. do. - -	Lancashire Asylums Board -	<i>See last column</i>
71	Do. do. - -	Northumberland and Tyne- mouth C.B.	" "
72	Do. do. - -	Leicester C. and Rutland -	" "
73	Do. do. - -	Derby C. - -	No
74	Do. do. - -	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	No

State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums
on 1st January 1915—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
1	—	1	16s. 11d.	13th Feb. 1913	3rd Apr. 1916	A certain patient named.
1	1	2	16s. 11d.	20th June 1913	20th June 1918	Certain patients named.
1	1	2	17s. 6d.	18th Nov. 1913	17th Jan. 1919	„ „
—	—	6	17s. 6d.	20th Nov. 1914	20th Nov. 1919	Imbeciles under 10 years of age.
12	—	12	17s.	18th Nov. 1914	1st Feb. 1919	
6	4	10	16s. 6d.	8th Aug. 1912	8th Aug. 1917	Idiot children.
—	—	15	16s.	10th Oct. 1912	10th Oct. 1917	„ „
—	—	8	Ordinary charge, plus 7s. 6d.	30th Sept. 1912	17th Sept. 1917	„ „
—	—	All	Ordinary charge, plus 7s. 6d.	19th May 1899	14th Mar. 1924	
30	30	60	15s. 2d.	14th May 1913	30th Sept. 1916	
25	—	25	15s. 2d.	12th Dec. 1913	28th Dec. 1915	W. Ham patients already in W. Sussex Asylum.
35	35	70	14s.	17th Dec. 1914	31st Dec. 1915	
25	—	25	14s.	8th Aug. 1912	1st June 1915	Hereford Asylum patients.
40	40	80	14s.	22nd Mar. 1912	1st Mar. 1915	
50	50	100	13s. 5d.	6th Mar. 1911	5th Mar. 1916	
25	—	25	15s.	1st Apr. 1914	31st Mar. 1919	
—	—	200*	15s.	19th Sept. 1911	9th Nov. 1932	Not a contract — an agreement under s. 5 of the L.G.B. Pro- visional Order (1910) Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1911.
50	20	70	14s.	12th Nov. 1914	31st Dec. 1915	
38	10	48	16s.	10th June 1914	11th June 1915	
50	—	50	16s.	1st Apr. 1914	1st Feb. 1915	Lancaster C. Asylums' patients.
40	20	60	16s.	29th July 1912	1st Aug. 1917	Northumberland Asy- lum patients.
10	—	10	16s.	29th Aug. 1911	4th Sept. 1916	Leicester C. Asylum patients.
25	25	50	16s.	1st Feb. 1912	1st Apr. 1917	
—	20	20	16s.	2nd Apr. 1914	2nd Apr. 1915	

* Such additional number as may be agreed.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Berough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
75	Yorks, E.R. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	No
76	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		
77	Brighton - - -	Eastbourne C.B. - - -	No
78	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
79	Do. - - -	Nottingham C.B. - - -	No
80	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No
80A	Do. - - -	Somerset and Bath - - -	See last column
81	Bristol - - -	Lancashire Asylums Board -	No
82	Do. - - -	Birmingham C.B. - - -	No
83	Cardiff - - -	Montgomery C. - - -	No
84	Do. - - -	Derby C. - - -	No
85	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No
86	Derby - - -	Derby C. - - -	No
87	Exeter - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
88	Gateshead - - -	London C. - - -	No
89	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - - -	No
90	Ipswich - - -	Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	No
91	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No
92	Do. - - -	Bury St. Edmunds B. - - -	No
93	Leicester - - -	Nottingham C. - - -	No
94	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No
95	Do. - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	See last column
96	Middlesbrough - - -	Chester C.B. - - -	No
97	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - - -	No
98	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No

State for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums
on 1st January 1915—continued.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	30	30	14s.	4th Sept. 1914	8th Sept. 1915	Pauper lunatics from Cotford Asylum.
25	—	25	14s.	14th Oct. 1914	31st Dec. 1915	
20	20*	40	15s. to 18s. 6d.	1st July 1912	1st April 1916	
50	50	100	15s. & 17s. 6d.	19th Dec. 1910	„ „	
—	15	15	15s.	24th Apr. 1914	14th July 1917	
20	—	20	16s.	30th May 1912	15th June 1917	
—	30	30	15s. & 17s. 6d.	3rd April 1914	2nd April 1919	
40	—	40	14s.	12th Apr. 1911	3rd Apr. 1915	
—	40	40	14s.	16th July 1913	4th Sept. 1916	
—	40	40	13s. 5d.	8th Mar. 1911	1st Apr. 1916	
—	40	40	14s.	15th Oct. 1912	11th Nov. 1915	
—	30	30	14s.	26th Nov. 1912	25th Nov. 1917	
25	40	65	14s.	28th Apr. 1914	28th Apr. 1917	
30	—	30	16s.	21st Oct. 1914	1st Dec. 1915	
50	50	100	15s. 9d. & 17s. 6d.	29th Jan. 1914	29th Jan. 1916	
15	—	15	15s. 9d. & 17s. 6d.	24th July 1914	1st July 1916	
—	20	20	16s.	10th Nov. 1914	11th Nov. 1915	
15	—	15	15s. 2d.	21st Aug. 1914	4th Sept. 1917	
—	—	All	15s.	13th Feb. 1884	At 9 months' notice.	
—	10	10	14s.	17th July 1912	16th July 1915	
—	115	115	15s.	15th July 1912	14th July 1915	
—	30	30	15s.	22nd Nov. 1910	30th Nov. 191	West Ham Asylum patients.
40	50	90	14s.	21st Dec. 1911	4th May 1915	
15	6	21	14s.	30th Oct. 1912	12th Dec. 1917	
10	10	20	14s.	21st July 1913	21st Aug. 1918	

* Five additional females for 6 months from 18th Sept. 1914.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—<i>cont.</i>		
99	Middlesbrough - - -	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	<i>See last column</i>
100	Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	Derby C. - - -	Yes
101	Do. -	South Shields, C.B. - -	<i>See last column</i>
102	Newport - - -	London C. - - -	No
103	Do. - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
104	Norwich - - -	King's Lynn B. - - -	No
105	Plymouth - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
106	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
107	Portsmouth - - -	Southampton C.B. - -	No
108	York - - -	West Hartlepool C.B. - -	No
109	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE.		
110	Bethnal House - - -	Middlesex - - -	No
111	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.		
112	Fisherton House - - -	London C. - - -	No
113	Do. - - -	Hants - - -	<i>See last column</i>
114	Do. - - -	Bournemouth C.B. - -	No

State, for the reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums
on 1st January 1915—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
1	—	1	14s.	9th Oct. 1911	7th Dec. 1916	A certain patient named.
20	—	20	14s.	6th Apr. 1914	1st Apr. 1917	
—	10	10	15s. & 17s. 6d.	6th Apr. 1914	20th Feb. 1917	Fresh cases.
40	—	40	15s.	9th Aug. 1913	9th Aug. 1918	
—	30	30	15s.	21st Nov. 1913	21st Nov. 1915	
—	—	All	16s.	27th Sept. 1912	30th Sept. 1917	
—	30	30	15s.	24th Feb. 1910	23rd Feb. 1915	
20	—	20	15s.	27th Oct. 1910	27th Oct. 1915	
—	—	All	16s.	15th Nov. 1912	24th Dec. 1915	
35	44	79	13s. 10d.	1st Oct. 1912	1st Oct. 1915	
—	8	8	15s.	7th Jan. 1914	15th Dec. 1916	
—	80	80	18s.	9th June 1913	21st June 1918	
25	—	25	18s.	4th Nov. 1913	28th Nov. 1918	
125	175	300	15s. 2d.*	4th Sept. 1911	4th Sept. 1916	
25	25	50	15s. 2d.	8th Dec. 1913	31st Dec. 1916	Hants Asylum patients.
—	—	All	14s.	19th Nov. 1910	31st Jan. 1916	

* 16s. 4d. for 6 months from 1st. Dec. 1914.

TABLE XIII.A.—Showing the LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOARDING-OUT PAUPER LUNATICS in INSTITUTIONS under RECEPTION CONTRACTS.

Names of Local Authorities, with Reference Numbers (see preceding Table).

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

Anglesey	-	-	-	-	-	40, 99.
Cambridge	-	-	-	-	-	90.
Carnarvon	-	-	-	-	-	40, 99.
Denbigh	-	-	-	-	-	40, 99.
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	25, 73, 84, 86, 100.
Ely, Isle of	-	-	-	-	-	90.
Flint	-	-	-	-	-	40, 99.
Hants	-	-	-	-	-	3, 4, 15, 41, 47, 113.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	63.
Lancashire (Asylums Board)	-	-	-	-	-	6, 29, 70, 81.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	72.
Lincoln (Lindsey and Holland Divisions)	-	-	-	-	-	74.
London	-	-	-	-	-	9, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 34, 42, 50, 55, 80, 85, 88, 91, 94, 102, 112.
Merioneth	-	-	-	-	-	40, 99.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	24, 44, 45, 46, 56, 110, 111.
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	35, 36, 37, 65, 83.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	71.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	93.
Peterborough, Soke of	-	-	-	-	-	26.
Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	72.
Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	80A.
Suffolk, East and West	-	-	-	-	-	51, 52, 53.
Wight, Isle of	-	-	-	-	-	48.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	14.

II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.

Bath	-	-	-	-	-	80A.
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	33, 62, 64, 67, 68, 82.
Bournemouth	-	-	-	-	-	114.
Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	54, 57.
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	8, 96.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	-	49.
Devonport	-	-	-	-	-	10, 13, 87, 105, 106.
Eastbourne	-	-	-	-	-	58, 77, 78.
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	23.
Great Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	30.
Grimsby	-	-	-	-	-	74.
Hastings	-	-	-	-	-	59.
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	74.

II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs—*continued*.

Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	32.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	31.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	79.
Plymouth (now includes Devonport, <i>q.v.</i>).						
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	7.
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	60, 107.
Southend-on-Sea	-	-	-	-	-	18.
South Shields	-	-	-	-	-	11, 12, 17, 69, 89, 97, 98, 101, 109.
Stoke-on-Trent (part)	-	-	-	-	-	38.
Swansea	-	-	-	-	-	5, 22, 39, 66.
Tynemouth	-	-	-	-	-	71.
Walsall	-	-	-	-	-	38.
West Bromwich	-	-	-	-	-	38.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	-	2, 43, 61, 95, 103.
West Hartlepool	-	-	-	-	-	108.
Wolverhampton	-	-	-	-	-	38.

III.—BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY
Act, 1890.

Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Bury St. Edmunds	-	-	-	-	-	92.
Cambridge	-	-	-	-	-	90.
Grantham	-	-	-	-	-	75, 76.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	63.
King's Lynn	-	-	-	-	-	104.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

16 June 1914.

OUR visit of inspection to this Asylum to-day enables us to report that it continues to be administered in a progressive spirit, and that the Committee are fully alive to the necessity of bringing the older parts of the Asylum up to the level of modern requirements. During the comparatively short period that has elapsed since the last visit of members of our Board, no inconsiderable amount of work has been taken in hand ; the external painting of the Asylum is nearly completed ; a pathological laboratory is being made out of what was previously the time-recording clock room ; a mess room is being made for the nurses in which they will partake of all their meals, as is now done by the attendants ; many of the wards on both sides have been painted and redecorated and many minor matters, some of which were suggested by our Colleagues, have received, or are receiving, attention. Wilbury Hill Farm House has now been converted into a temporary isolation hospital with a new sewage system.

One of the most urgent needs of this Asylum is, in our opinion, the provision of a hospital for the treatment of recent and acute cases, so that they may have the best opportunities for recovery. At present the admission wards on both sides are very inadequate for their purpose, and we entirely concur with the remarks made by our Colleagues on this subject in their last report.

We would also refer especially to M. W. 5 and F. W. 4, where the most turbulent and troublesome patients of both sexes are housed, and in which we could not fail to notice that the general surroundings and the supply of objects to amuse and interest the patients were below the standard prevailing in the other wards, with the inevitable result that there was, especially on the female side, an exceptional amount of unnecessary noise and excitement.

In M. W. 7 and F. W. 2 there are a considerable number of juvenile patients of both sexes, very few of whom appeared to us to be of a trainable type, but for whom we are convinced that detention in the adult wards of an Asylum does not give the chance of showing of what they are capable.

The changes among the patients since the last visit are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	44	88	132
Discharges or removals - - - - -	14	25	39
Recoveries - - - - -	9	17	26
Deaths - - - - -	29	55	84

There are now on the books the names of 465 patients of the male and 601 of the female sex, making a total of 1,066 patients. The Asylum has 17 vacancies on the male side, but has 29 females above its proper complement, and under these circumstances the question of the provision of additional accommodation should very seriously engage the attention of the Committee, especially as it is, in our opinion, most unlikely that any appreciable number of the patients now in the Asylum will fall to be treated under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

With the exception of 13 patients now out on trial, we saw all the patients, giving everyone the opportunity of conversing with us. They seemed for the most part to be contented, and, with the exception of the wards previously mentioned, quiet and well behaved. Their dress and personal appearance was generally tidy.

The majority of the wards on both sides are well kept; some of the dormitories in the older part of the building are very deficient in cross-ventillation, and we were very far from satisfied with the condition in which we found the beds and bed linen, which need much closer attention and supervision from the charge attendants and nurses.

To-day was the occasion of the Asylum sports, and in consequence a dinner, somewhat above the average, was given to the patients, consisting of roast beef, with bread, potatoes, and cabbage, followed by plum pudding. The meal was ample in quantity and good in quality, and the only criticism we would make on the way it was served is that we think that every patient should be provided with a separate glass.

There are 22 patients classed as private, who pay from 15s. to 20s. per head per week, and 38 patients charged to out-county Unions, 30 of them of the male sex being received under contract from West Ham, the payments being from 14s. to 15s. The charge for home patients is 10s. 6d.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint and only one patient has been secluded on one occasion for a fraction of an hour.

Considerable work has been rendered necessary at the laundry in consequence of some bulging that showed itself in the walls of the wash-house. This was in progress at the time of our visit and consists of a re-construction of the north and west walls, the underpinning of the south and east walls, and the construction of a basement to form a coal stores. There is some idea of converting the wash-house, now under re-construction, into a mangle-room, and in order to centralise the plant, to erect the washing machines on the south side of the wash-house. We hope that another calender will shortly be provided in the laundry and also a foul linen washer as suggested by our Colleagues.

At the time of our visit 40 female and 11 male patients were confined to bed, 9 being there either as newly-admitted cases or for mental reasons, and the remainder because of enfeeblement of health. Of the latter, 4 were suffering from phthisis, and were being treated in the open air, and 3 were suffering from dysentery.

Of the 84 deaths, senile decay was the cause in 22 per cent., heart disease in nearly 18 per cent., and phthisis in nearly 6 per cent.

One inquest was held after the death of a male patient, when the following verdict was returned: "Death was due to heart failure following congestion of the lungs, and accelerated by an accidental fracture of the right hip." The accident took place prior to the last visit of our Colleagues.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 89 per cent. of the deaths.

Bed sores existed at the time of death in two instances, but none of the patients confined to bed to-day were suffering in this way.

The general health of the Institution has been good, except for 8 cases of dysentery on the female side.

There has only been one serious casualty, one woman dislocating her shoulder, the cause being probably due to a fall.

The annual returns made to our Board are quite satisfactory and we are glad to notice that the numbers of patients employed on the farms and gardens and in the laundry continue to be very good.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, and their duration of service is above the average.

The case books and other medical records are in very good order and noted up to date.

BERKS ASYLUM.

6 May 1914.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum five months ago by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40

We find, to-day, on the books the names of 349 males and 409 females, a total of 758. Of these, 4 are classed as private, for whom a charge of 17s. 6d. a week is made; 5 are out-county paupers, and the rest are chargeable to home unions. The weekly maintenance charge for home cases is 9s. 7½d.

There is estimated accommodation for 370 males and 432 females, showing vacancies at the present time for 21 of the former and 23 of the latter sex, but the margin will shortly be reduced by the transfer of some patients from Littlemore Asylum in consequence of an enlargement of the boundaries of the borough of Reading.

We saw in the course of our visit to-day all the patients whose names are on the books, and can report favourably as regards their dress and personal condition. They were quiet and orderly in their behaviour and appeared to be comfortable and contented.

The wards were throughout in very good order, and as well as the beds, clean and well kept. They were bright and well supplied with books and bound periodicals, and other objects to interest and amuse the patients.

Dinner was during our visit served in the hall to a large number of both sexes. It consisted of meat and potato pie, and as far as we could judge seemed to be popular.

We observe that no money allowances have been granted to patients sent out on trial, and would again urge on the Committee the desirability of making such grants, which are of great benefit as an aid towards complete recovery.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded in the period under review.

The statistical returns for 1913 show that a good percentage of patients usually attended the Sunday services in the chapel, and also the weekly entertainments, as many as 46 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and 64 per cent. for daily walks on the estate, while only 7 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were

wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. A good proportion of the men and a fair proportion of the women were usefully employed, 91 of the former worked on the land, but we should like to see more of the women employed in the laundry.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 80 per cent., but an inquest was held on one patient who died suddenly from syncope. During the period with which we are concerned, 2 patients have been attacked with dysentery, 2 with erysipelas and 1 fatally with enteric fever. A nurse has also suffered from the last-mentioned disease, but is now convalescent. We found 31 of the patients, or 4 per cent. of the total number, confined to bed, but none of them were suffering from illness of an acute character, and the general health of the institution is good.

The only casualties of at all a serious character have been 3 fractures, 2 of which were occasioned by accidental falls, and the third by the roughness of another patient.

The staff of male attendants is of adequate strength, that of the nurses is numerically somewhat weak both for day and for night duty. The proportion of those who have served over five years is satisfactory. We notice that none were at the end of the year in possession of the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for nursing.

We would suggest to the Committee that something might be done to improve the accommodation for the Assistant Medical Officers, *e.g.*, the provision of an office for their use, which would relieve them from the necessity of doing office work in their private apartments.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date.

BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM.

6 May 1914.

IN the ten months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	45	19	64
Left - - - - -	23	8	31
„ on recovery - - - - -	11	3	14
Died - - - - -	27	13	40

There are now on the books the names of 199 males and 162 females. Of these, 4 of each sex were classed as private patients, and 96 men and 30 women as out-county ones, 66 of the men being chargeable to the corporation of Swansea, and 29 men and 30 women being received under contract from the Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill.

According to the return of accommodation there are vacancies at present for 15 patients on the male side and 26 on the female side.

The weekly maintenance rate is 11s. 6d. for the home patients, and 14s. and 17s. for those received under contract; that for the home private patients is 15s., and for others 21s.

With the exception of 1 private patient, who was out on parole, we have seen all whose names are on the books, and have found them particularly quiet and contented. They were tidy in their dress and

personal appearance, and gave every evidence of being kindly and considerately treated.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

The fabric of the Institution is maintained in very good condition throughout, and we found the day-rooms and galleries in excellent order, being well supplied with plants, flowers, books, and objects to interest and amuse the patients.

The beds and bedding were clean and well arranged.

We would recommend that all the medicine cupboards in the wards should be provided with separate locked partitions for poisonous drugs and outward applications.

It seemed to us that the nurses required more instruction in the use of the fire appliances, and such articles as hatpins should be kept in locked receptacles in their bedrooms.

The diet scale has been laid before us, and appears to be liberal. We saw the dinner served in some of the male wards. It consisted of cold pork or mutton with haricot beans and potatoes, followed by rice pudding, with milk as a beverage. It was neatly served, and appeared to be appreciated by the patients.

The only improvement or alteration that is in progress is the relaying of the sewage drains, those on the male side being now in hand.

From the annual returns furnished to our Board for last year we find that the attendances at the Church of England services and at the weekly entertainments continued to be very good. The large percentage of 93 of the patients walked out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 5 per cent. of those able to walk were confined to the wards and airing courts. Ninety per cent. were daily employed in one way or another during the past year.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages 1 to every 9·7 patients for day duty and 1 to every 61·3 for night duty. Their record of service continues to be very satisfactory, 65 per cent. of the men and 33 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over five years' service at the beginning of this year. Twenty-six per cent. of the male attendants are in the possession of a nursing certificate, but none of the nurses.

All the deaths which have occurred since the last visit were from natural causes, such as general paralysis in 27 per cent., phthisis in 5 per cent., senile decay in 15 per cent., and pneumonia and bronchitis in 15 per cent. One death was from erysipelas, of which there was this case only, and none of any other form of zymotic disease.

In the very small proportion of 32·5 per cent. of the deaths were post-mortem examinations made, but it is creditable to the nursing staff that upon no one who died was a bed sore present, and that no patient in bed during our visit to the wards was suffering from this complication.

Those whom we saw in bed were 7 only, or 1·9 per cent. of the whole, and it is therefore obvious that good general health prevailed.

We entirely endorse the recommendations of our Colleagues as to the provision of verandahs for the open-air treatment of such patients as have been found elsewhere to have greatly benefited by it.

There have been no casualties of a serious nature.

The state of the Asylum sufficiently indicates the ability and energy which Dr. Pugh brings to the discharge of his duties. He has one medical assistant, by whom the case and other books are carefully kept.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

30 October 1914.

THE changes among the patients at this Asylum since the last visit of our Colleagues in March 1913 comprise the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	145	153	298
Discharges or removals - - - - -	77	110	187
Recoveries - - - - -	56	74	130
Deaths - - - - -	45	55	100

The total number of patients on the books at our visit to-day was 705, 334 being of the male and 371 of the female sex ; of these 702 were in residence, the remainder being absent on trial. The present position is that the Asylum is full upon the female side, while there are only vacancies for 8 patients of the male sex. It is, therefore, in our opinion full time for the Committee to bring forward proposals for providing further accommodation for the pauper insane of the county. Although we saw among the patients many more or less juvenile cases of idiocy or imbecility (still, we regret to say, warded with adult patients), very few of them appeared to us to be of a type likely to benefit appreciably by special treatment in an institution under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. It is, therefore, highly improbable that any large number of them will be removed from the Asylum, when the county has made arrangements for dealing with its mental defectives.

During the period under review a good deal of plastering of the old walls and general redecoration has been carried out to the great improvement in appearance of the wards so treated. Some minor improvements to facilitate the administration have also been carried out. We were told that the house previously occupied by the Steward is about to be turned into a residence for the Assistant Medical Officer.

Some few of our Colleagues' suggestions have been carried out, but the lavatory accommodation in several of the wards remains deficient ; nothing has been done to protect the rollers of the calender in the laundry or to provide the wringers with fixed lids while working, and there are still no facilities for treating cases newly admitted in separate wards or patients suffering from tuberculosis in verandahs.

The wards generally are bright and comfortable, the dormitories fresh and well ventilated and the beds and bedding in proper order.

We found the patients quiet and orderly, fairly tidy in their personal appearance, and free from complaints. The Asylum appeared to us to contain an abnormal proportion of cases of the demented class ; and we were informed that there are several examples of marked family tendency to mental unsoundness, whether congenital or not ; for instance, we saw four imbecile children, two of each sex, constituting an entire family whose parents are more or less feeble-minded, and also four out of five brothers the subjects of early dementia, one of whose parents is said to be mentally defective. Dr. Kerr further informed us that there are numerous instances of the insane taint passing through two or more generations. Such facts are of interest as bearing on the problems of inherited tendency to mental defect, and a more critical study of them would be of much value in this direction.

Twenty-five patients are classed as private, and there are twelve chargeable to out-county unions, nine of whom of the male sex are received under contract from Reading.

The maintenance charges are—

For home patients	-	-	-	-	9s. 4d.
„ out-county patients	-	-	-	-	13s. to 14s.
„ private patients	-	-	-	-	10s. 6d. to 21s.

We saw an excellent dinner of bacon with bread and two vegetables served in several of the wards to-day. It was evidently enjoyed by the patients, and we received no complaint on the subject of the food.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 35 occasions for 724 hours to prevent self-injury, and 14 have been secluded on 39 occasions for a total duration of 156 hours.

The general health is good, none of the 32 patients whom we saw in bed to-day being seriously ill. The proportion of epileptics is 9·8 per cent. (males 11·7, females 8·1); only 3 patients are considered to be actively suicidal.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the highly satisfactory proportion of 93 per cent.; and it is also gratifying to record that no bed sore existed at death in any of the patients who have died. As regards the causes of death we find that general paralysis accounted for 8 per cent. (males 6, females 2), phthisis 4 per cent., and senile decay 8 per cent.; to these may be added arterio sclerosis 15 per cent.

One inquest was held on a patient who died from cardiac degeneration, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned.

There have been 6 cases of dysentery, two of which were fatal; of these three occurred in the present year. No other instance of zymotic disease is recorded.

Injuries involving fractures of bones were received by 4 patients, the cause in two cases being accidental falls; in the third a male patient sustained a fracture of a rib by a kick from a fellow patient, and in the fourth a female fractured her femur by being pushed down by a fellow patient.

The annual returns made to our Board are satisfactory, and do not call for special mention.

The staff averages one to every 11·6 patients for day duty, which though below the average in Asylums is probably strong enough considering the type of patient. The proportion of nurses on night duty is below the average, and with reference to our Colleagues' remarks on the subject we notice that although the percentage of patients wetting their beds at night is reduced, the figures are still higher than the average. The duration of service is very good. One attendant has been discharged for kicking an imbecile patient.

The medical records are creditably kept.

CAMBRIDGE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

23 October 1914.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, and can report favourably of the condition in which it is maintained. All the wards and dormitories are very well kept, the rooms being plentifully supplied with objects of interest and amusement for the patients, while the beds and bedding are all that we could desire.

The prevailing cleanliness of the wards is the more creditable, as in many of them in the older parts of the building the walls remain unplastered, thereby largely increasing the difficulty of keeping them in proper order.

The patients were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in dress and personal appearance, and are evidently very well treated.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in May 1913 have been the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	61	98	159
Discharges or removals - - - - -	18	82	100
Recoveries - - - - -	11	20	31
Deaths - - - - -	34	51	85

There are now on the books 609 patients, of whom 231 are of the male and 378 of the female sex.

All of these were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit, and we were particularly struck by the small number of them who could be treated advantageously in an Institution specially adapted for the care and training of the mentally defective.

The Asylum is full on both sides, in fact the female side has at the present time 50 patients in excess of its proper day space. It will also be remembered that 20 female patients are now boarded out from here in the Ipswich Asylum.

It is therefore quite time steps were taken to make good this deficiency of accommodation. We were therefore particularly glad to hear that the Committee intended forthwith to take in hand a considerable amount of extension work, and that plans will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State embodying the following :—

- (1) The extension of the chapel.
- (2) The erection of a new ward for 44 female patients, with new quarters for the Assistant Medical Officers.
- (3) Considerable administrative improvements, including a new kitchen, general stores, visiting rooms, mess-rooms for the attendants and nurses, offices for the Clerk and Steward, a new boardroom, with a new office for the Medical Superintendent and other necessary accommodation.
- (4) The re-arrangement of the large Female Ward 5, where 88 patients are now living, which it is intended to convert into two wards each with its own dormitory.
- (5) New verandahs to Female Ward 6 and the Male Infirmary Ward.
- (6) A separate Isolation Hospital.

Even when this work has been carried out it will probably be found necessary to make some further additions to the day space available for the women.

Most of our Colleagues' recommendations have been carried out, a washing machine for foul linen has been provided in the laundry, some improvements have been carried out in M. 2 airing court, though even now its condition is not quite satisfactory, and crockery plates and glass tumblers are gradually being substituted for the enamelled iron plates and mugs used in the dining halls.

Besides some general redecoration the Male Infirmary has been roof-lit and repainted, similar work having been carried out in the sanitary space in Male Ward 2 and in Female Wards 1, 2 and 5; steam radiators have been placed in both the dining halls and in the Male Infirmary dormitory.

The maintenance charge is 10s. 6d. a week for home patients; the out-county patients, of whom there are but three, are charged 14s.

The dinner to-day consisted of boiled beef and pork, with vegetables and bread. We received no complaint on the subject of the dietary.

No use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint is recorded.

The general health is good. Of the 17 patients (only 2 of whom were males) whom we saw in bed to-day, no one was seriously ill. The proportion of epileptics to the total in residence is 10·8 males, females 11·1, and of those regarded as actively suicidal, 3·4 per cent.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in more than 88 per cent. of the total deaths, have included phthisis, 20 per cent., and general paralysis, 4·7 per cent. In no instance was a bed sore present at the time of death, nor did any of the patients now confined to bed suffer from this complication.

There has been no inquest.

Two female patients were attacked by enteric fever in April-May of this year, both attacks proving fatal. Two nurses have also suffered from this disease, one in December and one in April, both recovering. It is noteworthy that all these cases occurred in the same ward, and on investigation 2 of the inmates of this ward were found to react to the Widal test. These 2 patients have therefore been segregated, and the possibility that they are to be considered "carriers" of infection is supported by the fact that no fresh case has occurred since then.

There have also been 3 cases of erysipelas at long intervals, and 4 cases of dysentery on the male side, 2 being fatal.

Fractures of bones have been sustained by 2 patients of each sex, all the result of accidents.

The annual returns made to our Board are satisfactory, and do not call for special comment.

The staff of attendants and nurses as returned to us averages 1 to 12, which is below the general standard in asylums. Were the proportion higher there can be little doubt that more patients, especially those of the female sex, would be able to enjoy the privilege of taking walks beyond the Asylum estate. We notice that as many as 124 women able to walk are not taken beyond the wards and airing courts.

The duration of service of the staff is satisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept, the entries being well up to date. We are glad to learn that a camera has been purchased for the use of the Medical Officers, so that the case-book notes are now being illustrated by well-executed photographs.

Dr. Thompson has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues. We observe that in the new administrative scheme it is not proposed to offer any facilities for the Senior Assistant Medical Officer to be a married man. We think that in the interest of the Institution it is advisable that such facilities should be given, and we hope the matter will be reconsidered.

CARMARTHEN ASYLUM.

7 May 1914.

WE have to-day made our annual inspection of this Institution, and can report that, generally, we found it in very good order, and it is obvious that there has been a marked and gradual improvement of late years in its state, but there still remains much to be done to bring it up to a good average standard of modern requirements. We feel, however, sure, now that matters which have been so long in controversy between the three counties are in course of adjustment, this process of improve-

ment will continue without interruption. The decision of Sir William P. Byrne, to whom the matters in dispute were referred by the Home Secretary, settled that the revised quotas should be 48·70 for Carmarthenshire, 21·35 for Cardiganshire, and 29·95 for Pembrokeshire, with a revised representation of 8 members for Carmarthenshire, 4 for Cardiganshire, and 6 for Pembrokeshire, and that the new agreement should contain a clause making it operative for a fixed period of five years, and thereafter for successive periods of five years unless any of the parties to it intimated their desire to revise the agreement within six months immediately before the end of any of such periods. We have been informed that an agreement embodying these terms has been signed by the representatives of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, but that it has not as yet received the signatures of the necessary number of representatives from Cardiganshire. We hope that this will shortly be done, and that the work of carrying out the necessary improvements to the Institution will be no longer delayed.

During the 14 months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' last visit the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	80	68	148
Left - - - - -	39	34	73
„ on recovery - - - - -	25	18	43
Died - - - - -	38	32	70

There are now on the statutory books the names of 364 males and 361 females, a total of 725 ; of these, 22 and 24 respectively are classed as private patients, for whom a weekly maintenance charge of 10s. to 32s. is made. The maintenance rate of the home patients is 9s. 11d. a week.

The Asylum is still overcrowded to the extent of 77 patients on the male side, and 48 on the female side. Plans for the erection of a new laundry block, which will give some 20 additional beds for women, are now under the consideration of our Board, and we have been given to understand that the Committee are considering the desirability of purchasing a house and about 9 acres of land adjacent to the Asylum, which would provide accommodation for some 40 male patients. We visited the site of the house, which is pleasantly situated. It looked in good repair outside, and Dr. Richards assured us that it was so inside throughout, but we were unable to obtain access to the interior. If the Committee do decide to purchase this property, the field in front of the house should certainly also be included if possible. The extra accommodation given by these two projects will only relieve the overcrowding to a slight extent, and it behoves the Committee to make other provision for the extra patients without delay.

We found the patients of both sexes generally very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and free from any complaints of rough usage from the attendants. Their dress and personal appearance were satisfactory, and the beds and bedding clean and tidily arranged.

The dinner, which was served in the hall to 140 men and 280 women and to some patients in their wards, consisted of cold corned beef and potatoes. It was well served, and appeared to be appreciated by the patients.

The day-rooms and galleries generally were well kept and in proper order, a good deal of redecoration having been done during the past 12 months, and some being now in progress on the male side.

We noticed that in many of the wards there were no medicine cupboards, and where there were any, there was no separate locked partition in them where poisonous drugs and outward applications could be kept.

Wards No. 5 on the female side, and Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side, presented a very bare appearance, there being scarcely any objects to interest or occupy the patients, and no books. A multiplication of these, we know from our experience, results in a marked improvement in the habits of the patients.

The pads in the padded rooms from having been painted have become very hard, and are dangerous. These require to be renewed with a waterproof sheeting that can be pipe-clayed, and so kept soft and clean.

From the annual returns for last year submitted to our Board we find that the attendances at the religious services and at the weekly entertainments continued to be satisfactory, and that a good percentage of the patients were daily employed in useful occupations during the year.

Twenty-nine per cent. of the patients usually walked out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and but 9 per cent. of those able to walk were altogether confined to the wards and airing courts.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate for day duty, being in the proportion of 1 to every 10·6 patients, but for night duty it is still very weak, being only 1 to every 103·4 patients, but in several of the wards some of the attendants and nurses sleep in the dormitories with the patients, and are readily available in case of emergency. We hope, however, that separate bedrooms for all the members of the nursing staff will be provided, as well as messrooms and recreation rooms.

The record of service of the staff is very satisfactory, 54 per cent. of the men, and 50 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over five years' service at the commencement of the year.

During the period under review there has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

There is nothing special to report as to the deaths beyond the fact that one inquest was held upon a male patient who, having sustained a fracture of the thigh by a fall from a window sill to the ground, died subsequently from pneumonia. In consequence of this accident the window sills of the single rooms are now being gradually splayed.

In 8·5 per cent. of the total deaths, which were followed by post-mortem examination in 53 per cent. only, general paralysis was the cause of death; in 20 per cent., phthisis; and in 15 per cent., senile decay. The large percentage of deaths from phthisis emphasises the need of the early provision of verandahs at the infirmaries for the open-air treatment of cases of this disease, and of others in which it has been found so beneficial elsewhere. It is very satisfactory to report that among the 70 patients who died only 1 was suffering from a bedsore, which will give the low proportion of 1·4 per cent., and none of the 13 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards was so suffering; these facts must be credited to the staff as indicative of their careful and efficient nursing of the sick.

Only 1 patient has received a severe injury, and she the fracture of both bones of the lower arm in a fall in a fit.

The 13 patients in bed represented only 1·7 per cent. of the whole, and it is, therefore, evident that the general health is good. Since the last visit there have been no other cases of zymotic disease than one of dysentery and a few of diarrhoea.

Dr. Richards is evidently continuing to discharge his duties with zeal and efficiency under somewhat discouraging circumstances, partly due to the difficulty of obtaining funds for the necessary improvements in the Asylum, and partly to the increasing difficulty of securing and retaining the services of Assistant Medical Officers. He has at present two, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully and intelligently kept.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

16 March 1914.

SINCE our Colleagues visited this Asylum last October, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	91
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	26
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	20
Died	-	-	-	-	-	71

As the result, the books to-day contain the names of 1,090, of whom 503 are on the male and 587 on the female side. Seven are from the city of Chester, and there is one other out-county patient ; one of each sex is a criminal lunatic ; there are none of the private class.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 516 men and 618 women, which calculation shows vacancies at present for 13 of the former and 31 of the latter ; but when the new annexe is opened, which it is expected to be in October, there will be additional accommodation for 160 male and 180 female pauper patients. The county will then have made ample provision for its probable requirements for some years to come ; and our Board will welcome the result which follows in the return of the city patients, now sent away far from their friends to Middlesbrough Asylum, with regard to whom a contract will come into force, on the opening of the annexe, for the reception of 32 men and 48 women.

The works now in progress, besides the new annexe, which in addition to the accommodation for pauper patients above mentioned, will have separate accommodation for 46 males and 54 females of the private class, comprise alterations and enlargement of the laundry which are necessary to meet the requirements of the Institution when its numbers are increased. The redecoration of some of the wards is now in hand, and we have no doubt that that required in some parts of the old building will be undertaken after the completion of certain structural alterations which are in contemplation.

We found the wards generally very bright and cheerful, a feature of the Asylum being the pictures painted on the walls, one of the male patients showing much skill in this work. There is also a good supply of books, games and objects to interest the patients. We would suggest that the medicine cupboards should be provided with an inner locked compartment to contain poisons. The beds were in good order and clean.

We saw in the course of our visit all the patients, and gave to each full opportunity of making complaint, if he desired to do so ; but apart from requests for discharge we received no complaints worthy of notice. The dress and personal condition of the patients was satisfactory.

Dinner was served in our presence in the hall to a large number of both sexes—it consisted of a substantial meat pie and rice, and appeared to be generally approved by those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 40 patients have been secluded on 66 occasions, for a total of 510 hours.

From the returns furnished to our Office for 1913, we learn that good numbers of the patients, 31 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively, were taken for weekly walks beyond, and for daily walks on, the estate. The proportion of the men who were usefully employed was somewhat low, that of the women satisfactory.

In 83 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made; and it is indicative of the careful nursing of the sick that in only 1·4 per cent. of the deaths was a bed sore present, and no such complication existed among any of the patients whom we saw in bed in the wards. No inquest has been held, and the causes of death were all natural, 18 per cent. being due to general paralysis, 5·6 per cent. to phthisis, 11 per cent. to senile decay, and 5·6 per cent. to dysentery, of which there have been 12 cases, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

There has been only one serious casualty, a woman having fallen in a fit and fractured her tibia.

We found an unusually large number of patients in bed, amounting in all to 131, of whom 106 were women. These numbers represent 12 per cent. of all the patients and 18 per cent. of the women respectively; they do not, however, indicate a low state of health of the community generally; for many were in bed either as recent admissions, for old age and infirmity, or for minor ailments or mental reasons. We notice, with regret, the presence among them of many cases of tuberculous disease, and the absence of verandahs in which they could have been treated with a prospect of success in the open air. The verandahs in the new annexe will not, we fear, remove this difficulty; for they are all so narrow as to be practically useless for the reception of beds.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength for day duty, but seems to be rather low for night, averaging only 1 to 124·8 patients on the male side and 1 to 96·8 on the female side. Their record of service is good, only 12·9 per cent. of the men and 25·7 of the nurses having, at the beginning of the year, served less than 12 months, while as many as 72·2 per cent. and 34·8 per cent. respectively could reckon upwards of five years in the Institution.

Dr. Grills is evidently able and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and we look forward with confidence to his further development of this Asylum on enlightened modern lines.

Some amount of pathological research continues to be usefully made in the laboratory; the medical records are carefully kept; and the staff of nurses and attendants is instructed in first aid and nursing by the three Assistant Medical Officers who are associated with the Medical Superintendent in his work.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

2 July 1914.

DURING the period of nearly 17 months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy, the following changes have occurred among the patients:—

Admitted -	-	-	-	-	-	340
Discharged or removed -	-	-	-	-	-	184
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	87
Died -	-	-	-	-	-	153

The names to-day on the books number 1,235—591 of male, and 644 of female patients. One hundred and nine are of the private class, a large proportion of whom are lodged at the Uplands, where excellent accommodation is provided for them. Of the pauper patients 18 women were received under a contract with the Lancashire Asylums Board, which is no longer in force, and they may therefore be discharged at any time, as 15 others received under the same contract have been. According to the return of accommodation furnished to us there are now 24 more patients on the male side than there is proper room for, while there is but one vacancy on the female side. The overcrowding will, however, be relieved when the new Annexe at Chester Asylum is opened in the near future.

The weekly maintenance charge for pauper patients from home unions is 8s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; that for private patients varies from 12s. to 6l. 6s.

The improvements completed since the last visit include the rebuilding of the sanitary spurs to Male and Female Wards Nos. 2 and 4, and considerable alterations to the matron's quarters. Among those now in progress we may mention the introduction of electric light into Male Ward 3, which will complete the system of lighting of the Institution. In accordance with the recommendations made at the last visit, metal covers have been placed on several radiators, and the others will be similarly treated; and a second exit has been provided for the dormitory of Female Ward 9.

We found the buildings generally in very good order and properly kept. Redecoration is needed, and is about to be carried out in some parts of the female side of the main building, including the needle-room and nurses' sitting and mess-rooms.

We saw all the patients, with the exception of 4 who were out on trial, and gave to each full opportunity of speaking to us, with the result that we had but few complaints except with regard to detention, and formed the opinion that they were generally contented with the treatment they were receiving. They were clean and neatly dressed, and their conduct was orderly. We are glad to observe that there was, during last year, a considerable increase in the number of patients to whom money allowances were made while they were on trial, 30 being so aided as against 2 in the year before.

The beds and bedding were in good condition and clean.

We saw dinner served in the Uplands and in the Annexe. In the Uplands it consisted of soup, cold meat, trifle, and dessert; and in the Annexe of meat pie and potatoes. In both cases the fare appeared to be good and satisfying, and those whom we questioned spoke well of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period with which this report is concerned; 6 patients have been secluded, on 9 occasions, for a total of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The returns for 1913 show that there was during the year a satisfactory attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments, that a good percentage went out for weekly walks beyond the estate, while the proportion of those wholly confined to wards and airing courts was low. The proportions usefully employed, 72 per cent. of the men and 78 per cent. of the women, were also high, and we are glad to observe that as many as 194 of the men were employed on out-door work on the farms and gardens.

The general health of the patients has been good, except for the presence of colitis, which has attacked 26 male and 19 female patients during the last 17 months. To-day 21 male and 37 female patients were confined to bed, 8 of them for mental reasons, and the remainder

either for illness or general debility. No patient at the present time is suffering from colitis.

Of the deaths no less than 34 per cent. were due to heart disease, phthisis accounted for 14 per cent., and general paralysis for 12 per cent. Of the deaths due to general paralysis all but one occurred on the male side. One patient committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train while out on trial.

Post-mortem examinations were held in the very satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent. of the deaths.

No bedsores were present at the time of death, and no patient in bed to-day was suffering from this complication.

Three inquests have been held, all of which were duly reported on to our Board at the time.

Nine casualties involving fractures or dislocations of bones were reported, all of them having been caused either by accident or by the violence of fellow patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and their record of service appears to be satisfactory. Fourteen of the men were at the end of last year in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which entitles its holder to an increase of salary.

The case books and other medical records are well kept and noted up to date.

Dr. Cormack, who is temporarily in charge of the Asylum, accompanied us round the wards, and gave us all the assistance and information we required. He appeared to have an extremely good knowledge of the patients, and to be on very good terms with them.

CORNWALL ASYLUM, BODMIN.

25 May 1914.

BETWEEN the date when this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy (namely the 6th June 1913) and the commencement of our visit on Saturday, 23rd instant, the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	226
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	100
of whom have recovered	-	-	-	-	-	66
Died	-	-	-	-	-	76

These changes left on the books the names of 486 male and 545 female patients, a total of 1,031.

Fifty-six of these are of the private class, and of the pauper patients 63 are chargeable to out-county unions, 35 men and 24 women having been received respectively under contract from the county of London and the borough of Devonport.

The maintenance charge for home paupers is 10s. per week, and that for private patients varies from 30*l.* a year to 3 guineas per week. The accommodation as estimated shows vacancies for 38 men and 47 women. All the wards in the Rashleigh Building are now occupied.

Sixteen patients are absent on trial. We are glad to observe that the practice of sending out patients on trial as a preliminary to discharge prevails in this Institution, 92 instances having occurred since the last visit, and that in 31 of the cases money allowances were granted.

Plans for much needed alterations of the laundry have been submitted and are now under consideration of our Board. We have inspected the site and discussed the plans with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to whom we have made certain suggestions with regard thereto. The matter shall receive attention as soon as we return to London.

There are several parts of the Asylum which show want of necessary repairs ; we would mention in particular the lavatory of S. ward, the floor and walls of which are in a very unsatisfactory condition. We regret to find that no progress has yet been made in the matter of the reconstruction of parts of the high building, the need for which is very apparent.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept by the staff. We thought some of them were rather deficient in means for occupying and amusing the patients. There has been no addition made to the number of pianos, as recommended by our Colleagues last year, and that provided in B. ward, where there are several patients able to play, is worn out and practically useless. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector, which our Board were informed some months ago would be carried out, have not yet been taken in hand.

We think more care should be used in the dispensing. In one ward we found a disinfectant which had been sent out in a port wine bottle from which the wine label had not been removed, a very dangerous want of precaution.

We saw all the patients in residence, and found them well and tidily dressed, and contented with their treatment, with regard to which there was an almost complete absence of complaints.

We were present at the dinner served in the hall at the Rashleigh Building to about 200 female patients. It consisted of a meat pie with vegetables, and appeared to be enjoyed by the diners.

Mechanical restraint with the straight jacket has been employed for 1 patient for surgical reasons, on two occasions for a total of $35\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No use of seclusion has been recorded.

From the returns for 1913 furnished to our Office we learn that there was during the year a high percentage of patients who nightly wetted their beds. This indicates a want of attention on the part of the night staff which ought to be met by increase of efficiency in the performance of their duties, not by the removal of the under blankets which has been resorted to to avoid the large amount of extra washing involved. The Sunday services in the chapel had as usual a small attendance, but this was inevitable in consequence of the insufficient room in the chapel, the enlargement of which we would commend for the consideration of the Committee. It should be observed also that the chaplain holds besides the morning and afternoon chapel services two additional services in the halls every Sunday. A good proportion were usually present at the weekly entertainments ; the percentage of those usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate was satisfactory, but too high a proportion was confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion of those usefully employed was very high, especially on the male side : but a large number did only cleaning work in the wards and elsewhere, and we should like to see more women employed in the laundry.

Two inquests have been held. One was on a man who died suddenly from fatty degeneration of the heart, and the other on a man who drowned himself in a w.c. by immersing his head in a bucket of water he had been using for cleaning purposes. With these exceptions the causes of death were natural and ordinary ; but we regret to find that in only 24 instances, or less than 32 per cent. were they verified by post-mortem examination. Apart from the question of increasing medical knowledge,

we regard, as is well known, such examinations as important checks on rough usage of patients by insuring that an injury which might otherwise possibly have never come to light will thus be detected.

The serious non-fatal casualties which occurred have been a broken rib sustained in an epileptic fit, an intracapsular fracture of the femur occasioned by a push from another patient, and a severe wound in the throat inflicted on himself, by a male patient, with a pointed piece of glass which he obtained by breaking a small pane.

The only case of infectious disease among the patients has been one of hæmorrhagic measles.

The health of the Institution is very good, only 31 patients (17 males and 14 females) being in bed at the time of our visit.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength and their record of service very good.

We regret that Dr. Layton has been for some time incapacitated by serious illness from the performance of his duties. In his absence to-day Dr. Dndley conducted us round the wards and gave us all the information and assistance we required. The Asylum is still without a permanent third Assistant Medical Officer.

The case books and medical registers are creditably kept, especially having regard to the pressure of work which has fallen upon Dr. Dudley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

23 July 1914.

WE have to-day inspected this Institution and were favourably impressed generally with the state in which we found it. Since our Colleague's visit eight months ago the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	59	78	137
Left - - - - -	27	48	75
Recovered - - - - -	16	27	43
Died - - - - -	30	25	55

There are now on the statutory books the names of 440 males and 433 females, of these 28 and 42 respectively are classed as private patients, and 1 man and 20 women are out-county patients, the latter being received under contract from the Borough of South Shields.

The weekly maintenance charge is for the home patients 9s. 4d. per head, that for the out-county ones 14s., and for the private patients from 14s. to 31s. 6d.

All the patients whose names are on the books are in residence to-day, and have been seen by us and given every opportunity of speaking to us.

No one is on trial, and we regret to find that it appears not to be the practice in this Institution for the Committee to give patients leave of absence on trial to test their fitness for subsequent discharge, and to give money allowances while so on leave.

The Asylum is practically full, there being but vacancies for 3 patients on each side.

We were well satisfied with the condition in which we found the patients as regards their dress and personal appearance. Their behaviour generally was quiet and orderly, but in some of the wards where the turbulent and least favourable class of patients are located, there was some excitement, and we think that this was due to a great extent to the lack of objects of interest and amusement in the main dayrooms of those wards. Such objects should not be less plentiful there than in any others, and they should be accessible in the main dayrooms of the wards.

The beds and bedding were clean and tidily arranged and in good condition. We thought that the ventilation of some of the single rooms might be improved perhaps by the inserting of panels of wire gauze in the shutters.

We noticed that in several of the medicine cupboards the medicines and poisonous drugs and outward applications were not separated. We think these should always be kept apart, and a separate locked partition provided for the poisons. In the nurses' bedrooms, which open off the wards, such articles as scissors and hatpins should be kept locked up in the chest of drawers.

We visited Cumberland and Westmorland Houses, which are only occupied by day by 6 male and 11 female patients, respectively, their accommodation being for 24 patients each. We understand that the beds are all occupied at night, patients being brought over from the main building to use them. We cannot help feeling that the best use is not made of the accommodation in these two houses, and that there are other private patients who are now in the main building who might be housed there. This matter as well as other suggestions and enquiries we spoke to Dr. Farquharson about, but we regretted the unsympathetic way in which he received some of them, which were made in all friendliness and with a desire to assist him in an admittedly difficult task.

We saw the dinner served in some of the wards, the meal consisted of cold corned beef and potatoes, it was nicely served and the patients appeared contented with it.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

From the annual returns for last year furnished to our Board we find that the attendances at the Church of England services were satisfactory. Allowing for the deduction from the numbers of the Roman Catholics who number 92, the percentage of those attending these Sunday Church of England services was 42. An average number were usually present at the weekly entertainment; 29 per cent. walked out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and but 12 per cent. of those able to walk were confined to the wards and airing courts.

The percentage of patients who were employed usefully daily throughout the year were 61, and we were glad to find that the very excellent percentage of 45 of the male inmates were employed on the land. We endorse our Colleague's desire to see more women employed in the laundry. To-day there were only 17. The airing courts and grounds are maintained in very good order and well supplied with bedding-out plants.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages 1 to 11.5 patients by day and 1 to 87.1 by night. Their record of service is not very good, as many as 33 per cent. of the men, and 40 per cent. of the women having had on the 1st January last under one year's service, but 41.8 per cent. of the former and 23.2 per cent. of the latter could reckon over five years' service. The percentage of attendants and nurses who hold a nursing certificate is 19.8: these receive a pecuniary allowance

of 1*l.* per annum with some slight increase to the lodging allowance for those who live outside.

During the period under review the cause of death was natural in each of the 30 male and 25 female deaths that have taken place, and in every instance was verified by post-mortem examination, at which in only 3 instances was a bed sore found to be present. General paralysis was the most frequent cause as respects the male deaths, almost one-third of which were chiefly due to that disease, while in only 2 females was it the cause of death. On the other hand, while phthisis was the assigned cause of only 1 of the male deaths, in no less than 36 per cent. of the female deaths it was in part or wholly the cause.

With the exception of the incidence of tuberculosis to which reference has just been made, and 2 cases of dysentery, both fatal, there has been an absence of infective diseases; and there have been only 2 casualties of at all a serious nature, neither of which call for particular mention here.

We saw some 33 male and 45 female patients confined to bed, nearly all of whom it was pleasing to observe were in bed under verandahs, and were liberally provided with bed tables which so greatly add to the patient's comfort when undergoing this form of treatment. About 9 of these patients in bed were more or less recent admissions.

The statutory registers and case books were all in order and posted to date. We should like to see the quarterly entries in the latter fuller; were it arranged for their being spread more over the year instead of so many of them being made on the same day, we think the interest in making them would be increased and fuller records more likely to be obtained.

NORTH WALES ASYLUM, DENBIGH.

20 March 1914.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited by two members of our Board last October have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	86
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	53
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	49
Died	-	-	-	-	-	45

There are now on the books the names of 492 males and 500 females a total of 992. One of the latter, a young girl, died during our visit before we reached the ward where she was, and one man was admitted during the morning, and was seen by us. There are 29 male and 35 female patients of the private class, the bulk of whom are lodged in wards appropriated to them. One of each sex is a criminal lunatic; there are no out-county paupers. The weekly maintenance charge is 8*s.* 2*d.*; the private patients pay from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* a week.

There is accommodation estimated to be sufficient for 460 males and 531 females by night; but one of the female wards capable of receiving 50 beds is at present temporarily unoccupied, so that there is, in fact, overcrowding on both sides; and the deficiency in day space is somewhat greater. The pressure is relieved to a slight extent by the use of the Isolation Hospital for 10 male phthisical patients and 13 boys; but this is obviously an unsatisfactory arrangement, in view of the possibility of an outbreak of infectious disease, which would necessitate its discontinuance, though meanwhile it is pleasant to see the boys in much brighter surroundings than their old confined and dull ward.

Plans for the enlargement and improvement of the male side have been before our Board, and are awaiting the approval of some of the County Councils concerned. When all have approved the plans will be submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State, and preparations have been made for the work being promptly taken in hand. This will be an important step towards bringing the male side up to the standard of the female side, to which at present it offers a striking contrast.

We found the wards to-day very clean and well kept, and the same remark applies to the beds. The redecoration of Male Ward 5 has been carried out in accordance with the recommendation made at the last visit. We think, however, that the very large dayroom of this ward would be greatly improved if it were divided into three by glass screens. We would repeat our Colleagues' objections to the want of privacy in some of the w.c.'s, and hope that when the building is completed these defects will not be found anywhere. The old workshops have been converted into a temporary dayroom for workers pending the building operations. We hope when these are finished the room will be restored to its old use ; for the present workshops are dark and unsuitable for their purpose. In the laundry the bands for driving the collar ironing machine are insufficiently protected, and there is no proper guard for the hands of those working the machine. An automatic guard has been provided for the calender, but it needs adjustment to make it effective. We were glad to see that the medicine cupboards are provided with locked inner compartments to hold poisons. The day rooms are well supplied with books and bound illustrated periodicals, and some addition has been made to the number of pianos ; but there is still some deficiency of objects of interest to attract the patients' attention, which we hope will in time be supplied.

Progress has been made in laying out the new and excellent airing ground on the female side, occupying the site of the old farm and other buildings.

We saw all the patients, except 5 who are absent on trial, and found them neatly and well dressed, and generally well cared for. They were for the most part contented, and were quiet and orderly in their behaviour.

A good dinner of boiled beef and potatoes was served in the hall during our visit, to the evident satisfaction of those who sat down to it. The plates were warm, the tablecloths clean, and the knives and forks had received proper attention.

We had the opportunity of speaking to the engineer as to the instruction of the nurses in the use of the fire appliances. In one of the wards we found a nurse quite ignorant of the proper method of using them.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review ; 5 patients have been secluded on 41 occasions, for a total of $113\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

We learn from the returns furnished to our Board for 1913, that there was during the year an average attendance of 32 per cent. of the patients at the Church of England service, and of 37 per cent. at the Nonconformist service, which are held in the chapel on Sunday morning and afternoon respectively : 50 per cent. of the Roman Catholic patients attended the fortnightly services provided for them. We are glad to hear that the Nonconformist minister and the Roman Catholic priest receive remuneration for the performance of their duties. As many as 48 per cent. of the patients were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate.

The 44 deaths were all from natural causes, and no inquest has been held. General paralysis was responsible for only one death, phthisis for 11 per cent., and senile decay for 4.5 per cent. of the deaths. Post-

mortem examinations were made in the very inadequate proportion of 60 per cent. It is satisfactory to report that in no instance was a bed sore present, and that none of the 29 patients (or 3 per cent. of the whole) whom we saw in bed in the wards were so suffering. This affords a good indication of the care and attention which are bestowed upon the nursing of the sick, and is very creditable to the staff. It is, however, still impossible to avoid treating many patients for tuberculosis in the open wards, although an effort has, as we have said, been made to segregate as many of the men as possible in the Isolation Hospital. As respects the important question of the open-air treatment of such and other suitable cases, we trust that verandahs will be provided for in the plans of the proposed new buildings already referred to. Provision is, we understand, to be made for an open-air balcony, which we hope will not only be made safe for all classes of patients, but be redeemed from an objectionable appearance by some appropriate decorative treatment.

We entirely endorse our Colleagues' views as to the urgent need for an Acute Hospital or wards for the treatment of fresh admissions.

Excepting influenza, one case each of erysipelas and dysentery represent all the zymotic disease which has appeared in the Asylum during the last five months; and there has been only one serious accident, a man having fractured his arm by a fall while playing football.

The staff is of fair numerical strength, and the record of service of the men is good, but 4 per cent. having at the beginning of the year been less than 12 months in the Asylum, while 56 per cent. had been there more than five years; the record of service of the nurses left something to be desired.

Dr. Jones is evidently sparing no pains to co-operate judiciously with the Committee in endeavouring to bring this Asylum throughout up to a high modern standard. He is assisted by two Medical Colleagues, by whom the medical records are carefully kept, and who have a good knowledge of their cases. We think that a third is needed for the work of this large Asylum, and that a laboratory and the necessary appliances should be provided to enable research to be made by the Medical Staff.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

8 July 1914.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, and can report most favourably on the condition in which we found it. The beds and bedding are in excellent order, and the wards, which are nicely and comfortably furnished, presented a more homelike appearance than is often found in institutions of this character. All due praise should, we think, be given to the staff, for the attention and care which are bestowed on the furniture and in the general cleaning of the day rooms and dormitories.

Since the last visit from members of the Board, the verandah in connection with F. 9, the infirmary, has been constructed and is now in full use. We were much pleased with it, and we hope that ere long the conversion of Wards M. 1 and F. 2 into admission wards will be taken in hand. Plans in accordance with this work, which comprises the throwing of two small dormitories into the main sleeping dormitories, the conversion of another small dormitory into a bathroom on each side, and the construction of verandahs, have lately received the approval of the Board and will, it is hoped, shortly be sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Plans are also at an early date to be laid before the Board for

the construction of a verandah to M. 9, and for the improvement and enlargement of the means for disposing of the sewage. This latter scheme has, we understand, been taken in hand at the instance and with the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

In course of our inspection we could not but be struck with the defective ventilation of the single rooms and of many of the smaller dormitories, and we hope the Committee will seek advice as to the best means of improving the condition of these rooms in regard to this important matter.

We have seen all the patients ; we thought they were neat and tidy, well clothed, and found them as a whole free from complaint as to treatment, diet, and surroundings. One man who was suffering from a fracture of the left humerus, alleged that he had been roughly used by three of the attendants and that the fracture was the result of their ill-usage. The circumstances in connection with the occurrence have been the subject of correspondence with the Board, have received careful enquiry at the hands of the Committee, and were thoroughly gone into by us to-day. The patient is an epileptic who is at times very violent and difficult to control. The Committee arrived at the conclusion that there was no blame attached to the attendants, a view in which we are glad to say we are able to concur.

Since April 17, 1913, there have been 316 admissions, 10 patients have been allowed out on trial, 130 have been discharged or removed, of whom 69 had recovered, and 139 have died. We observe that in no instance was a money allowance made to any of the patients on trial, and would draw the attention of the Committee to the provision of the Lunacy Act, which empowers them to make an allowance under such circumstances, and venture to express a hope that they will, in deserving and necessitous cases, avail themselves of the provisions of the Act.

There are on the statutory books the names of 396 males and 384 females—a total of 780 ; 3 are criminal patients and 2 are out-county patients, chargeable to Burnley and Salford. There are boarded out 73 males and 103 females, in all 176, at Leicester County Asylum, Derby Borough, Storthes Hall, Cardiff, and Newcastle Borough, and there are, according to the returns made to us, 40 patients, viz., 25 males and 15 females, in this Institution beyond the number for which there is proper accommodation. Under these circumstances, it is satisfactory to know that plans for the new Asylum are in course of preparation.

The weekly maintenance charge is 11s. 1d.

We saw a dinner of rhubarb pudding with bread and cheese served in the wards, and think from our enquiries that the change from a meat diet on one day in the week is looked upon with favour by the patients.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 12 patients have been secluded on 49 occasions for a total of 301 hours.

The attendance at the Sunday service is low and would probably be better were the chapel accommodation larger ; the number usually present at the weekly entertainments is up to the average, whilst the proportion engaged throughout the year in some form of employment is very good—71 per cent.—and the percentage of those who are able to walk but are not usually taken beyond wards and courts is good, viz., 9 per cent. In passing through the kitchen and laundry we noticed that there was to some small extent an association of the sexes, and desire to point out that unless the greatest care is observed in selecting persons of suitable age, very considerable risk is run in permitting men and women to work together in this manner, even with the strictest supervision.

There is a staff of attendants and nurses in the proportion of 1 to every 10·3 patients for day duty, and 49 per cent. of the former and

39 per cent. of the latter have over five years' service, whilst 16 attendants and 12 nurses have obtained the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom a pecuniary allowance is made of 4*l*.

The 139 deaths were, we are glad to observe, followed by autopsy in as many as 116 instances, or 90 per cent.

Two inquests have been held. One was on a woman who committed suicide by setting fire to her nightdress in circumstances which were fully considered by our Board at the time. The other inquest was on a woman who recently broke a pane of one of the windows in her dormitory, and before any of the three nurses on duty in the ward, and who were not far away, could prevent her, precipitated herself some 18 feet on to the asphalt below, thereby fracturing her skull. We find that in some of the wards on both sides of the Institution there are panes of an unusually large size, and having regard to this unfortunate catastrophe and to the fact that, only a few weeks previously an attempt had been made by a male patient to kill himself in an identical manner, we recommend that, in all wards of the Asylum where the panes are similar in size to that in F. 12, the lower sashes of the large windows should be protected by two transverse bars similar to those already in position in the windows of F. 12 day room, and that the smaller windows should have each sash protected by one transverse bar.

The list of non-fatal casualties is rather a large one, and comprises 11 fractures, several of which were the result of purely accidental falls. All injuries to patients are, as of course they should be, fully reported to the Visiting Committee, and we are very glad to know that a very careful enquiry is made by them in every case where there is the least necessity.

The general health is very good, only 7 patients of each sex being to-day confined to bed. The case sheets and various medical registers are entered up to date and generally well kept.

In the absence of Dr. Legge on his annual holiday, we received all the assistance we required from Dr. Rowan.

DEVON ASYLUM

10 November 1914.

IN the 17 months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	382
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	196
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	129
Died	-	-	-	-	-	188

We are glad to observe that the practice of sending patients out on trial preliminary to discharge prevails in this Institution, and that in several cases the Committee granted money allowances to patients during the period of such probation.

There are now on the books the names of 580 male and 772 female patients, a total of 1,352, one of each sex being of the private class. Of the pauper patients 130 are chargeable to out-county unions. These include 40 men and 67 women received from Devonport under a contract which expires in 1917, 17 men and 16 women from East Stonehouse, and 5 men and 15 women from Heavitree, which, by a recent extension of the

city boundary, now forms part of Exeter. As Devonport and East Stonehouse have now been amalgamated with Plymouth, provision for their patients will have to be made by the united borough, presumably by an enlargement of the Plymouth Asylum. The relief which will be afforded by the withdrawal of these patients will enable the Asylum to receive the patients from Tiverton and Barustaple, now numbering in all 41 males and 69 females, who are at present in the Exeter Asylum, but will shortly have to leave. There are to-day only 13 vacancies on the female side, and 12 in excess of the complement on the male side.

We inspected the Asylum yesterday and found the wards in very good order, bright, and well kept. They are generally well supplied with objects to interest the patients, but in a few places we thought additional pictures might be supplied with advantage. The condition of the bedding was generally satisfactory. The shutters in some of the single rooms are still unprovided with ventilation panels; and the panels of those which have been dealt with are of perforated zinc, which we think is not so suitable for the purpose as galvanized iron wire gauze. We suggested to Dr. Davis that it would be advisable to render the ventilating grating in the padded room of Female Ward 8 safe against suicidal attempts.

Several alterations and improvements of a minor character have been completed during the period under review, and we are glad to note that preliminary plans have been submitted to our Board for nine pairs of cottages for members of the staff.

We saw all the patients with the exception of 2 men and 9 women, who are absent on trial, and found them, especially on the female side, generally in satisfactory condition as regards their dress and personal cleanliness. They were orderly in their conduct and generally contented; none made any complaints deserving mention, and several spoke warmly of the kindness with which they had been treated.

We saw a good and plentiful dinner of meat and potato pie served in the wards to the patients yesterday.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the statistical return furnished to us for 1913 we learn that the average attendance at the Sunday services was 32 per cent. in the morning and 37 per cent. in the afternoon, and that at the weekly entertainments was 34 per cent. Having regard to the accommodation provided by the Chapel and Recreation Hall, we consider these percentages to be satisfactory. We are glad to observe that a good proportion of the patients were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and for daily walks on the estate outside the airing courts. The proportion of those usually employed was also good.

The patients looked well nourished, and were generally in good health. Forty men and 22 women, or less than 5 per cent. of the total number, were confined to bed. They were well attended to. The majority of them were aged people suffering from senile debility.

The number of patients (30, viz., 16 males and 14 females) returned to us as having been attacked with dysentery is, we are glad to say, much fewer than the number returned at the last visit. At present 4 men are under treatment for the disease. They are isolated in a small ward which is being devoted to the purpose.

One inquest has been held. It was on a woman whose death followed upon a fracture of the tibia accidentally sustained about three weeks previously. The rest of the 188 deaths were due to natural causes, which in 135 instances, or 72 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination. There have been 11 fatal cases of dysentery—one of these 11 was also the subject of pellagra.

The casualties of a more or less serious nature comprise 14 fractures and 2 dislocations. The majority of these injuries were occasioned by accidental falls ; but in 3 instances they either occurred during struggles with, or were due to the roughness of fellow patients ; in 2 instances they were caused by the violence of the patients themselves ; while in 3 instances the manner in which they were occasioned was not definitely ascertained.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at a good strength and their record of service appears to be good, especially that of the women. Twenty-four of the men and 14 of the women were at the end of last year in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and enjoy in consequence an allowance of 2*l.* per annum in addition to their salary.

The exigencies of the military situation have temporarily deprived the Asylum of the services of 38 of the attendants, who have either been called out as reserve men or have volunteered. The Committee make up their army pay to the full amount of salary and emoluments which they were receiving, and have engaged substitutes for the war period, none of whom are less than 45 years old. The matron is also doing duty under the Red Cross in attending the wounded, of whom there are a large number in hospital at Exeter.

It will be seen from our report that the condition in which we found the wards is highly creditable to Dr. Davis and his staff, and all the more so that he has been deprived for the time not only of so many members of his permanent nursing staff, but also of his two senior Assistant Medical Officers, Dr. Eager, who is out on duty with the territorial forces, and Dr. Bainbridge, who, as an officer of the Naval Reserve, is with the fleet in the North Sea. Dr. Davis is also giving a large amount of his time to the work which he has undertaken as Recruiting Officer for the district. In these circumstances he has been fortunate in having for his third Assistant Medical Officer Dr. Penny, who had nine years' experience in the Oxford Asylum. Dr. Penny accompanied us round the wards yesterday and showed that in the short time he has been here he has acquired a good knowledge of the patients and of the administration of the Institution.

The laboratory has been equipped with some good instruments. The various case books and medical registers are creditably kept, having regard to the present short number of the Medical Staff.

DORSET ASYLUM.

12 May 1914.

SINCE the last visit of Commissioners in Lunacy to this Asylum the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	86
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	37
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	25
Died	-	-	-	-	-	42

There are now on the books the names of 953, of whom 454 are of the male and 499 of the female sex. As many as 236 are of the private class, who are received at charges varying from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 5 guineas per week ; 28 of the men are received from Hants and 27 from Wilts under contract, and 1 woman is chargeable to an out-county union ; the rest are all chargeable to home unions. The weekly maintenance rate is

for home cases 8s. 9d., and for out-county cases 14s. The estimated accommodation shows vacancies at the present time for 3 males and 59 females.

The new block for 50 convalescent female patients and 13 nurses is now partly occupied. It is well designed, and provides good accommodation for the purpose for which it is intended. Plans for a new surgery and a new bakery have been approved. With regard to the latter there has been a mistake in the design as shown on the plans and it will be necessary that they should be re-submitted. We are satisfied from Dr. MacDonald's explanations and our own inspection that the proposed amendment of the plans is desirable on grounds both of economy and of convenience.

We have in the course of our inspection yesterday and to-day seen all the wards, and are able to report that the dormitories and day-rooms are throughout, and especially in Herrison, comfortable, and well kept by the staff; but in some of the wards of the main building, for instance the Terrace, East, and Laundry wards on the female side, a good deal of painting, whitewashing, and papering is wanted, particularly in the dormitories and sanitary blocks.

The grounds are well kept and plentifully supplied with flowers and shrubs, and those of Herrison are particularly bright and well laid out. The male and female patients there are not kept apart by fences from one another, Dr. MacDonald being content to rely on supervision to prevent ill-consequences. While we fully appreciate the advantages of restricting freedom as little as possible, we think that now that the trees and shrubs have grown up there is some risk in the opportunities afforded for the mixing of the sexes.

The patients were orderly and contented, many spoke with gratitude of the kindness with which they were treated, and none made complaints worthy of mention here.

A substantial dinner of meat pie was served in our presence yesterday in the wards and was apparently found satisfactory by the patients.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

From the returns for 1913 it appears that the attendance at the Sunday services was still somewhat low; that at the weekly entertainments was about up to the average. The good proportions of 38 per cent. and 66 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate and for daily walks on the estate respectively, while not more than 2 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were wholly confined to wards and airing courts. The proportion usefully employed was very good on the male and satisfactory on the female side.

The health of the Institution is remarkably good, as is testified by the fact that we found no male patient in bed and only 8 women. All the deaths have been due to natural causes, which in 28 instances, or 61 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examinations. No inquest has been held, and the only serious casualty has been the fracture and dislocation of a humerus in a woman who was pushed down by another patient. During the period under review a patient of each sex and a male attendant have suffered from enteric fever.

The nursing staff is of adequate strength and their record of service is good, especially that of the men, of whom only 8 per cent. had been in the Asylum at the beginning of the year less than 12 months, while 61 per cent. could reckon over five years' service. The Asylum has its own nursing certificate, the possession of which entitles the holder to

2*l*. a year addition to wages ; 46 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the nurses held this at the beginning of this year.

The case books and other medical records continue to be properly kept.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

8 May 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our Annual Visit of Inspection to this Asylum, which we can report is maintained in good order generally. The older parts of the main building are still far from satisfactory, and the difficulties entailed on administration by their original scheme of construction must be a constant source of anxiety to the Committee and the Medical Superintendent. It is practically an impossibility by any form of re-construction to bring them up to the level of modern requirements, and unfortunately under present arrangements it is in the most antiquated parts of the buildings that provision has to be made for the reception of new cases and for the hospital treatment of the sick and infirm. The Asylum generally and the female side in particular is much overcrowded, and, having regard to the average annual increase of about 50 patients in the county, it does not seem probable that there will be much relief in its lunacy requirements in the near future. Nor is there any good ground for anticipating that the certified institutions which may be started by the local authorities under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, are likely to free the Asylum of any appreciable number of its present inmates, or check to a substantial extent the immediate source of supply. Under these circumstances in view of the practically certain need of further Asylum accommodation in the near future, it is a matter for serious consideration whether the time has not arrived for building a properly equipped Admission Hospital for both sexes, leaving the older portions of the buildings for the use of more or less chronic cases. Such a step, though entailing some capital outlay, would be more satisfactory than spending money on buildings which can never be rendered suitable, and would be productive of good results as affording to recent and acute cases a much more favourable chance of recovery under suitable treatment and proper surroundings. By way of illustration we would refer to Female Ward 7, into which new cases on the female side are admitted, where both the day room and dormitory (in spite of the recent removal of the dividing wall) are very dark and cheerless, while the small yard into which patients go for exercise is of the most prison-like description. This is especially unfortunate, as it is well known how quickly patients in the acute stages respond to environment, if only they have the chance given to them.

We are glad to notice that several matters to which our Colleagues called attention at their last visit have received attention ; arrangements have now been made to avoid the clashing of the meals of the patients and those of the nursing staff ; summaries of the daily reports of the charge attendants and charge nurses are made by the Chief Male Attendant and the Matron and presented to the Medical Superintendent on the following morning ; some divisions of the airing courts, in the interests of the quieter patients, have been made as suggested, and we are informed that a fourth Medical Officer is to be appointed. On the other hand, the Committee appear to regard the appointment of an outside auditor as unnecessary, instead of a valuable check on extravagance, waste, and peculation ; allowances are not made under section 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to patients who are allowed out on trial ; nor

have the temporary buildings been removed and their sites added to the airing court as was hoped.

We wish that something could be done to improve the ventilation of the wards, dormitories, and single rooms at the main building. We quite realise the difficulty of dealing with the old-fashioned windows on any large scale, but the general stuffiness that prevailed to-day cannot be healthy. We should also like to see the staff keys reduced to something like a reasonable number. We noticed one charge nurse to-day who had 30 keys on her bunch, all of them more or less in constant use ; it cannot be really necessary to have so many different locks.

The following are the changes among the patients since the last visit :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	225	174	399
Discharges or removals - - - - -	104	99	203
Recoveries - - - - -	62	62	124
Deaths - - - - -	85	82	167

There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,596 patients, 829 being of the male and 767 of the female sex ; 7 being out on trial, there were in residence to-day 1,589 patients, there being only proper day-space for 1,469. Eight patients are classed as private, and there are 108 out-county patients, of whom 16 men are received under contract from the London Asylums' Committee, 13 women from the Borough of Gateshead, and 32 of each sex from the Borough of South Shields.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 11s. 1d. for home, and 14s. for out-county patients.

There is no record of the use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The wards and dormitories are properly kept, the former have an extremely good supply of plants from the excellent gardens ; the beds and bedding, too, were in proper condition.

The patients, who were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, the only wards in which there was any noisy excitement being the less attractive female wards of the old building.

We had but few complaints, and none of a serious character, and on the whole the patients seemed to be fairly contented.

The dinners, both yesterday and to-day, were good and sufficient and seemed to be well appreciated. We should like to see the tables on which the dinners are served provided with table cloths instead of oil cloth.

The new general bathroom on the male side of the main building is now in full use ; we were told that the patients offer no objection to the spray baths with which it is fitted.

The general health is good. At our visit we found 85 patients confined to bed, or about 5 per cent. of the total in residence. Of these, 12 were in the building where patients suffering from phthisis are lodged, while 8 female patients were so confined and segregated in Ward 9, being under treatment for scabies. The proportion of serious cases of illness is not large. The epileptics, who are about equally distributed between the Main Asylum and the Winterton Annexes, are in the proportion of 14·2 per cent. (M., 14·9 ; F., 3·5) ; while the patients at present regarded as actively suicidal and under constant supervision are only 8 in number, or 0·5 per cent.

The causes of death have included general paralysis 17·3 per cent. (M., 22·3 ; F., 12·2), phthisis 18·6, and cancer 4·8 per cent.; the causes being verified by post-mortem examination in 76 per cent. of the total deaths. Bedsores existed at death in 5·4 per cent., and of those in bed to-day one patient was the subject of this complication.

In the period under review there have been no less than 16 inquests. In 11 of those the verdict of the jury attributed the death more or less indirectly to an injury received by the patient before admission. These cases comprised 5 of general paralysis, 4 of epilepsy, 1 of acute mania, and 1 of senile decay. Of the 5 remaining inquests, 2 were on patients in whom death was accelerated by fracture of the thigh, due to an accidental fall; 1 to an injury received by being accidentally knocked down by a fellow patient; and 1 to intestinal obstruction. The fifth case, of which the particulars were fully considered by our Board at the time, whose recommendation was not endorsed by the Visiting Committee, was that of a female patient suffering from bronchitis, and whose death was accelerated by an overdose of paraldehyde inadvertently administered.

We desire to urge strongly on the Committee the advisability of appointing a fully-qualified dispenser to the Establishment, an officer which no Asylum of this size and importance should be without. It is, in our opinion, very undesirable that much of the time of medical officers should be taken up by such duties in addition to those which specially devolve on them in their care of patients.

The only cases of zymotic disease that have been recorded are 8 cases of influenza, 3 of dysentery (two of which were fatal), and 1 of erysipelas, a very satisfactory indication of the good sanitary state of the Asylum during the past 12 months.

The non-fatal casualties have included 7 cases of fracture of bones and 2 of dislocations, all due to accidental falls, a patient working in the laundry burnt her right hand severely, resulting in the loss of four fingers, by the hand being caught in the large calender, in spite of the guard with which it was provided. This protection has been made more efficient, and it is to be hoped that similar accidents will in future be entirely obviated.

The Annual Returns made to our Board are nearly all of a satisfactory character. We notice that the Returns relating to employment show that the percentage of women who work is below the average, 45 per cent. as compared with 61 per cent. We notice that 55 women are employed in the laundry where new duckets have been provided in the ironing and sorting rooms.

A staff of fair strength is maintained averaging 1 to every 10·3 patients; the duration of service remains very good.

Dr. Cribb, who is using his best efforts to administer this Asylum in a satisfactory manner, has 3 medical Colleagues to whom it is intended, as noticed above, to add a fourth.

By the adoption of the loose-leaf system the number of case books in current use are now reduced to eight; and of necessity in the majority of cases, the earlier history and progress are recorded in the case books previously in use, to which reference should be made.

The notes are written up to date; and these records as well as those in the medical journal and elsewhere are satisfactorily kept.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER ASYLUMS.—1. BRENTWOOD.

30 June 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited this Asylum and can report that it is maintained in good order. The disuse and removal of the temporary buildings which is now being gradually effected is doing much to improve the amenities of the Asylum, the space which they occupied being available for airing courts. At the present time the building which was formerly Ward 15 has been entirely removed and is being re-erected in a modified form on a new site further away from the Asylum to serve as workshops for the patients. The remaining building in Block M is unoccupied and will shortly be removed. Our Board in April last intimated to the Committee that they would decline to submit any fresh reception contracts to the Secretary of State for his approval until the temporary buildings, which they have always felt would constitute serious danger in case of fire, were vacated.

We hope that no time will be lost before the demolition of the remaining building is taken in hand.

Among minor matters that have received attention we may mention the provision of a verandah to Female Ward 1 and the installation in the kitchen of a new draw plate steam oven.

We thought that the corridors and lavatories of Female Block D are much in need of redecoration. The wards of this block are also very deficient in facilities for dealing properly with the soiled linen.

In Male Wards 6 and 9, where the lavatories have been converted into dormitories, the cement floors have been retained, which must render them very cold in the winter months. We strongly deprecate the practice of keeping in the medicine cupboards of the various wards stock bottles of aperient medicines.

In the laundry we thought that the provision of a steam disinfecter would be a valuable addition, and in the hot weather prevailing at the time of our visit the iron-heating stoves which are not provided with any sort of screens were very hot and oppressive.

In Female Ward 3 and Male Ward 10 some 50 children of both sexes are warded who will shortly be transferred to the Asylum at Colchester. Many of these patients, especially some of the elder boys, appeared to us to be capable of deriving benefit from training, and we hope that special facilities in this direction will be provided so long as they have to remain in asylum care.

We were especially struck by the large number of young women of the feeble-minded type whom we saw in this Asylum.

We desire to repeat the remarks of our Colleagues as to the inadequacy of the quarters at present provided for the use of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer and his family.

In the comparatively short time that has elapsed since our Colleagues' visit in December last the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	195	171	366
Discharges or removals - - - - -	118	122	240
Recoveries - - - - -	29	23	52
Deaths - - - - -	77	110	187

There are now on the books the names of 1,652 patients in the proportion of 675 men to 977 women ; it is calculated that there are now vacancies for 92 upon the male and 123 upon the female side.

There are 74 patients chargeable to out-county unions, the majority being received under contract from the London Asylums Committee.

All the patients except 3 men who were out on trial were in residence at the time of our visit.

We found the wards well kept and comfortable, the dormitories tidy and the beds and bedding in very good condition.

The patients presented a well-nourished and properly cared for appearance, were extremely well behaved and apart from the subject of detention remarkably free from complaints. It is evident that much trouble is given to making their lives as happy as they can be under the circumstances.

We saw a good and substantial dinner of stewed beef, potatoes, cabbage and bread, followed by suet pudding, served yesterday to some 280 women in the dining hall of Block D ; and from no patient did we receive any complaint on the subject of the dietary.

The weekly maintenance charge is 11s. 8d. for home patients, whilst the out-county patients are received at rates varying from 14s. to 16s.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 11 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total duration of 95 hours.

Since the last visit the general health of the Institution has been good. There have been 9 cases of colitis, 7 on the female and 2 on the male side, and 10 women patients have been attacked by diarrhœa. To-day we found 69 females and 31 men confined to bed, 29 of these being there as new cases or for mental reasons, and the remaining 71 for sickness or general weakness. Of the latter, 8 females and 6 males were suffering from phthisis, and 2 men were in the Isolation Hospital with a mild form of scarlet fever.

There have been 7 cases of fracture or dislocation of bones, these being all due to falls or to injuries caused by fellow patients.

Of the deaths senile decay accounted for over 20 per cent., kidney disease for 17 per cent., general paralysis for 11 per cent. (8 per cent. being males), and phthisis, epilepsy and pneumonia, each for 10 per cent.

A bedsore was present at death in the cases of one male and one female patient, but all the cases in bed at the time of our visit were free from this complication.

Post-mortem examinations were held in the very satisfactory proportions of 90 per cent. of the deaths.

Three inquests have been held, the deaths being due in 2 cases to suicide. All the cases were fully reported to our Board at the time and call for no further comment.

We were shown a very interesting report by Dr. Turner on the clinico-pathological and pathological work carried on at the Institution, in which the result of the examination of cerebro-spinal fluid and blood are described and the main points of interest found at the post-mortem examinations are tabulated.

We are glad to note that of the 15 patients allowed out on trial during the period under review as many as 14 were given money allowances.

The returns made annually to our Board are on the whole satisfactory, but those relating to attendance at the religious services on Sundays, and the weekly entertainments, and to the employment of the patients, are very much below the average usually found in asylums.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·8 patients, and the duration of service continues satisfactory.

The case books and medical records are well kept and noted up to date.

ESSEX AND COLCHESTER ASYLUMS.—2. SEVERALLS ASYLUM.

27 October 1914.

ON visiting this Asylum we found only the main building occupied by patients, as the Committee have, at the request of the Military Authorities, placed at their disposal all the detached buildings (with the exception of the Isolation Hospital) which were not actually occupied by patients, and there are at the present time some 4,000 troops billeted on the Asylum Estate. The buildings now used by the soldiers include the private patients' villa, the villa for children, the male and female admission hospitals, the hospital for phthisical cases, the working patients' villa, and the chapel.

The development of this new Asylum has, of course, been very much interfered with, and the necessary arrangements to deal with the situation must have been a source of much anxiety to the Committee, the Medical Superintendent, and the staff.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that so far as the actual comfort of the patients is concerned, little substantial inconvenience has been felt, but for the time being the special arrangements for dealing with new admissions are in abeyance, such cases having to be dealt with in the ground-floor wards of the main building. The church services have to be held in the recreation hall, and the exercise of the patients outside the wards and airing courts has been much curtailed. We were glad to hear that the behaviour of the troops has been exemplary, and that the officers have done their utmost to minimise the inconvenience to the Asylum caused by their presence.

It is, of course, impossible to foretell how long this military occupation will have to be continued.

Since the last visit a large amount of minor improvements to facilitate administration have been carried out. Pictures of an inexpensive character have been placed on most of the walls, the frames having been made in the workshops. We desire to repeat our Colleagues' suggestion as to the need of more adequately protecting various points of danger in the sluice cupboards.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have been :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	158	207	365
Discharges or removals - - - - -	29	50	79
Recoveries - - - - -	19	25	44
Deaths - - - - -	42	55	97

There are now on the books the names of 1,274 patients, 570 being of the male and 704 of the female sex. Eleven were absent on trial, leaving 1,263 patients in residence, all of whom were seen and given the opportunity of speaking to us in the course of our visit, which occupied us yesterday and to-day. We found them orderly in their behaviour and fairly tidy in their dress and personal appearance, especially on the female side. The clothing of many of the men was showing decided signs of wear, more especially the shirts. We had but few complaints, and none that call for special mention.

The wards and dormitories are extremely well kept, and the beds and bedding were in excellent condition.

Nineteen of the patients are classed as private, while there are 120 out-county patients, the majority of whom are received from the borough of Southend.

The maintenance charges are 11s. 8d. for home patients, private patients paying 21s., and out-county patients from 14s. to 16s.

We are glad to see that the practice largely prevails of giving money allowances to patients while out on trial.

Twenty-one patients have been secluded on 100 occasions for 221 hours, but there is no recorded use of mechanical restraint.

The health of the inmates is good. The number confined to bed at the time of our visit (which included recent admissions and several so treated for mental reasons) amounted to 66, or rather more than 5 per cent. of the total in residence, and no one of them was seriously ill. The epileptics amount to 6·3 per cent. (males, 7·6, females, 5·3), and there is no patient now under care who is regarded as actively suicidal.

The causes of death have included general paralysis, 10·3 per cent., phthisis, 16·7 per cent., and senile decay, 11·3 per cent. The proportion of post-mortem examinations has been 82·5 per cent. of the total deaths. It is gratifying to record, as evidence of the nursing care bestowed on the sick, that in no instance was a bed sore present at the time of death, nor was any patient to-day the subject of this complication.

There have been two inquests, death being due to natural causes in each case.

As has often been the case in new asylums which receive so many chronic patients from other institutions, dysentery has, we regret to say, been prevalent here. The first cases arose within six months of the opening of the Institution, and since November last 26 females and 2 males have been attacked. Four of the attacks were fatal; and more than three-fourths occurred amongst the patients of two of the female wards. The only other instance of zymotic disease has been scarlet fever, from which one of the attendants suffered in August last.

Twelve patients have sustained fractures of bones which in 7 cases were due to accidental falls, in 3 to struggles, and in 2 to being pushed down by fellow patients.

There is nothing in the annual returns made to our Board which calls for special mention here, except to say as regards the numbers of patients usefully employed, while the percentage (70 per cent.) of the men is very good, that of the women (45 per cent.) should, we think, be without much difficulty improved.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained; at present some difficulty is being felt, as a considerable number of experienced attendants have left to take up military duties. In two of the wards on the male side, occupied mainly by senile cases, the nursing is done by women.

Dr. Turnbull has the assistance of four Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and the medical records generally are very well kept.

“THE CHESTNUTS,” WALTHAMSTOW.

28 October 1914.

At our visit to this House to-day, we found that it was being occupied by 64 female patients, all of whom we saw except one who was out for the day. They were in the enjoyment of good general health, no one being confined to bed.

Their general appearance was quite satisfactory and there can be no doubt that they are well and kindly treated.

The rooms are comfortable and well kept and the condition of the beds and bedding was quite satisfactory.

The House has been thoroughly redecorated inside since the last visit ; new fire alarm and appliances have been provided ; a bath for the staff has been added, and in the laundry—where the wash-house has been enlarged by the removal of a partition, thus improving the supervision—a new washing machine has been purchased.

Ten of the patients go out for walks accompanied beyond the grounds, sometimes attending the local shows and usually attending the parish church on Sundays. We were sorry to hear that the services heretofore held in the House have been given up. We hope that they will be at once resumed and conducted by the vicar or one of his curates.

Some 20 of the patients do useful work, four being engaged in the laundry and the remainder in house or needlework.

The staff consists of 3 nurses and a married couple who serve as gardener and cook respectively. The laundress attends four days a week. Dr. Kennedy attends daily.

HAROLD COURT.

30 June 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House which is in good order and provides very suitable accommodation for the 73 male patients now residing here. Twenty-two of them work on the farm and gardens, 27 do various sorts of household work, and 44 are only capable of taking walking exercise about the estate.

One patient who is a painter by trade is now doing useful work of this sort on the property.

Since the last visit the electric light has been installed, an external fire escape iron staircase has been erected, and a fire main has been brought into the House and erected up to both floors, with fixed hydrants. New urinals have also been provided.

The staff consists of a head attendant and his wife who does the cooking, and 4 attendants.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

4 November 1914.

SPEAKING generally, I can describe this Asylum at Angelton and its Annexe at Parc Gwyllt, in the inspection of which I have spent yesterday and to-day, as being maintained in very good order.

The day-rooms at Angelton especially were very clean, cheerful, and comfortable, and presented a homelike appearance, and I can say the same of most of those at Parc Gwyllt, but those at the latter which were occupied by the less favourable class of patients are in much need of brightening by large additions of objects of interest and occupation for the patients, by the multiplication of bound books, now conspicuously scanty in number, and of plants, birds, and flowers, such as have helped to give the infirmaries their pleasant and cheerful appearance.

Such means as these, simple as they appear, would react very markedly upon the character of the patients, among whom at my visit was much noisy excitement, a state of things quite at variance with the quiet and orderly behaviour of the patients in all other parts of the

Asylum. All the dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding throughout in quite satisfactory order. The ventilation of the single rooms has been greatly improved by the adoption of the recommendation of my Colleagues as to wire-wove panels in the shutters. Knife boxes have also been provided in each of the wards on their suggestion.

Since their visit a disused boiler house has been converted into a place for cold storage, and the necessary apparatus provided, and there has also been much painting and redecoration of wards.

Since March 7th of last year 644 patients have been admitted, 281 discharged, of whom 182 had recovered, and 261 have died. Ninety-one were sent out on trial prior to discharge, and to only 2 were money allowances granted. Either the friends of the patients so sent out are very well off financially, or the opportunity was lost of affording security against relapse by the provision of financial assistance at the critical period of the convalescence of these patients. The number of patients now on the books of the Asylum is 1,857, of whom 1,019 are men and 838 women; 4 are out on trial, there are, therefore, resident 1,853—539 men and 254 women at Angelton, and 476 men and 584 women at Parc Gwyllt, all of whom I have seen and spoken to. Amongst them were many children, for whom I could wish that other more suitable provision could be made. Very few complaints were made to me which appeared to have any substantial foundation, but I had, of course, many appeals for discharge, all of them apparently by persons who were quite unfit for it. I was satisfied generally with the dress and personal condition of the patients, but the tidiness of hair and dress of the excitable patients at Parc Gwyllt left much to be desired. I saw the halls at Angelton and the Annexe filled with patients dining yesterday and to-day. The service was neat and good order prevailed. The dinner yesterday was stew which was evidently not popular, and to-day roast beef and mutton with bread and two vegetables, the enjoyment of which was obvious. Since the last visit 2 patients have been restrained 42 times, and for a total of 937 hours, and 75 have been secluded on 501 occasions, and for a period of 2,393 hours. The total accommodation in the Asylum is for 787 men and 745 women, and there are 228 men and 93 women in excess of those numbers. It is, therefore, satisfactory to report that a new block for 120 men is in process of erection, although it has only as yet reached the first floor. I noticed beds in lavatories and storerooms. This addition when made will be incommensurate with the needs of the Asylum, but there are at present 48 private patients who pay from 10s. 9½d. to 28s. a week, and 102 out-county patients from Swansea, Shoreditch, and Newcastle Emlyn, for whom a charge is made from 14s. to 17s. 6d. The charge for home patients is 10s. 9½d. a week.

The general health appears to have been good. There have been 6 cases of measles and 19 of enteritis, 6 of whom are still in bed, and a few cases of influenza, but none of any other form of zymotic disease. In bed during my visit were 63 patients, or 3·4 per cent. of the whole, but few of them were there for acute sickness. One man was suffering from a bedsore. With the exception of three cases in which inquests were held upon patients who had sustained fractures of bones, one of them before admission, and the others from accidental falls in the Asylum, all the deaths were due to natural causes, ascertained in 68 per cent. by post-mortem examinations, bedsores being present in 4·2 per cent. of all the deaths. These causes of death were in 19 per cent. general paralysis, in 15 per cent. phthisis, and in 13 per cent. senile decay.

Seven severe casualties have occurred, all of them resulting in fractures or dislocations of bones, and all the result of accidents. As regards the miscellaneous returns made to our Board for last year there is little specially to notice, the arrangements for attendance at Divine service, and at the associated entertainments, and for exercise and employment being generally satisfactory.

Three per cent. only of the patients are recorded as being confined to airing courts for exercise, of those who are able to walk.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·1 patients for day, and 1 to every 70·4 patients for night duty. Of the men 34 per cent., and of the women 49 per cent., have been in the service of this Asylum less than a year, while 47 per cent. of the former and 17 per cent. of the latter have served here 5 years and upwards. Twelve attendants and nurses have, since the last visit, been dismissed for misconduct, or allowed to resign, but none of them for roughness to patients.

Dr. Finlay continues to discharge his duties with ability and efficiency. He is assisted by 4 Medical Colleagues, by whom the medical case books and other records are carefully kept.

It is, I think, unfortunate that facilities are not afforded in this Asylum, as they now are in so many others, for the more or less permanent attachment of the medical staff to it, by a proportion of it being allowed to marry, suitable separate accommodation being provided.

GLoucester AsYLUMS.

17 October 1914.

My Colleague having been called out on military service I have, alone, spent yesterday and to-day in the inspection of the Asylum at Wotton and its Annexe at Barnwood, and am able to give a generally very favourable report of their condition and management.

A good deal of redecoration has been effected since the last visit, and I was glad to notice at the second Asylum a substantial beginning of its far too long deferred decoration. No important structural alteration has been taken in hand beyond the erection of a bicycle house and a greenhouse and a good sanitary spur for the Upper 4 Male Ward. The sanitary arrangements of other wards which were commented upon at the last visit remain, as then, unsatisfactory.

No attendants' cottages have been built, nor have any steps been taken for the erection of the much needed block for males at Barnwood.

The wards generally at both Asylums were in excellent order and very clean, and the beds and bedding well cared for and of good quality. The rooms were bright and cheerful and although there are many places in which redecoration is needed still, there was a pleasant domestic appearance which accounted, to a considerable extent, for the absence of unrest and excitement among the patients. I noticed that some of the single rooms need more means of ventilation, but additional radiators have been placed in wards, which have materially improved their heating.

There are still no means for the now very usual open-air treatment of suitable cases, acute and otherwise. I have suggested to Dr. Smyth a mode of staining the insanitary scrubbed floors which is comparatively inexpensive and very efficient.

At Wotton I noticed considerable overcrowding, No. 4 on the male side being especially and unhealthily crowded. On the male side of this Asylum 14 beds are at night made up on the floor, and there is an excess

of male patients over the normal accommodation of no less than 92, two vacancies only existing on the female side. This does not appear to admit of the deferment of additional building, although notice has been given to the city authorities to remove their 30 excess patients by the end of this month.

The patients on the statutory books of the Asylums to-day are 1,258, of whom 545 are males and 713 females; 18 of these are of the private class for whom 15s. a week is charged; 4 criminal patients at a charge of 14s.; 7 out-county from Sussex, Kent, Worcester, and the county of London who pay 14s., and the remainder home patients for whom the charge is now 9s. 6d. a week. Seventeen patients are out on trial.

I have seen all the resident patients at both Wotton and Barnwood, those at the former being 705, 323 males and 382 females, and those at the latter 536, 216 males and 320 females. They were remarkably quiet and free from excitement, and although I gave to each one the opportunity of speaking with me, no substantial complaint was made, and there were comparatively few appeals for discharge.

Their dress was neat, good, and varied, and their personal condition left little to be desired. The proportion confined to bed was small, 33, or 4·6 of the whole, at Wotton, and 13, or 2·4 per cent. at Barnwood, and it is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that no one was suffering from a bed sore and that among those who have died since the last visit only 1·7 per cent. were so suffering at the time of death. One man was in bed with a fractured humerus accidentally sustained. This is one of the 5 fractures or dislocations, and the only serious casualties, which have occurred since the last visit. In the 19 months which have since elapsed 419 patients have been admitted, 185 discharged, of whom 122 had recovered, and 187 have died. Twelve have been subjected to seclusion on 44 occasions and for a total of 106 hours, but there has been no employment of mechanical restraint. The general health has been good, but there have been 8 cases of scarlet fever among patients and the staff; 6 of enteric fever, the origin unascertained, in patients, and 5 of facial erysipelas.

With the exception of a man stated to have died from heart disease, but who had succeeded in drinking a small quantity of floor polish, left carelessly in an open tin in a dormitory, and upon whom the only inquest was held, all the deaths were due to natural causes; in 7 per cent. to general paralysis, in 18 per cent. to phthisis, and in 19 per cent. to senile decay. Four of the deaths were due to enteric fever. In 87 per cent. post-mortem examinations were made.

From the returns furnished to the Board of Control it appears that a very fair proportion of the patients are present at Divine service in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments; that only 7 per cent. are confined altogether to the airing courts for exercise; and that 71 per cent. are usefully employed. They are in charge of 48 male and 51 female attendants by day, or 1 to every 12·4, and by night of 5 men and 6 women, or 1 to about 112. Twenty per cent. of the male attendants have been here less than a year, and 45 per cent. of the women, but 49 per cent. of the men and 10½ per cent. of the women have served upwards of five years. No one has been discharged or left for misconduct.

Dr. Smyth, who has a very accurate knowledge of his patients and is evidently on excellent terms with them, has the assistance of 4 medical colleagues, one of them residing at the Annexe, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

HANTS ASYLUM, KNOWLE.

6 November 1914.

ALTHOUGH there is no record in the returns which have been made to us, of any money allowances having been granted to patients on trial, we are gratified to hear that the Committee have now decided to avail themselves of the power conferred upon them, and in future to lend a helping hand in all suitable and deserving cases. Experience has proved that assistance during the period of convalescence, helping as it does to free the patient from monetary worries, is a great aid to permanent recovery, and we are satisfied that the Committee will not have cause to regret the decision to which they have come. We trust that at the earliest opportunity it will be put into active practice.

The nurses' sleeping accommodation over the laundry has been completed and occupied, and the staff cottages have also been erected since the last visit, but with these exceptions no permanent work worthy of comment has been taken in hand, and we gather that the question of providing general bathrooms, a matter not infrequently referred to in our reports, has not up to the present found favour with the Committee. We still hope that at no distant date provision of this nature will be added to the conveniences of the Asylum.

Our inspection to-day enables us to report favourably of the general condition of the Institution. The wards and dormitories, beds and bedding are in good order, and with but little exception there is a good supply of books and magazines. We should, however, like to see a larger number of books, especially of bound picture papers, scattered profusely in those wards or portions of wards, where the more acute and noisy patients are located. More pianos might well be provided on both sides, more games, a gramophone for the sole use of the idiot block, and we think cages with birds would help to enliven the wards, give employment to some, and pleasure to not a few of the inmates.

We think that the comfort of the quieter and more intelligent patients occupying one end of F. Block 3, might be much improved were something done to break up the ward by the construction of glass screens with doors in the arches of the ward.

In not a few of the small dormitories, and in some of the single rooms, the polish on the floors has worn away and the floors are washed. We strongly recommend the restraining and dry rubbing of the floors, more especially in those rooms used by faulty and dirty patients. Some of the courts require taking in hand and repairing so that all the courts, without exception, may be available for exercise when occasion arises.

The patients were nicely and suitably clothed and, except on the question of discharge, entirely free from complaint of any kind. They appeared to be on good terms with the medical and nursing staff, and we have every reason to think they are kindly and considerately treated.

Since June 16th of last year there have been 338 admissions, 79 have been allowed on trial, 141 discharged or removed, of whom 87 had recovered, and 149 have died. There are on the statutory books the names of 1,229 patients, 598 males and 631 females, of whom 3 are criminal patients and 8 are out-county chargeable to six various unions. There are boarded out 125 patients, distributed between the Three Counties' Asylum, Surrey Asylums at Brookwood and Netherne, Dorset Asylum, and Fisherton House. There are in this Asylum vacancies for 7 men, but there is an excess of 28 patients on the female side.

Three patients are on trial, leaving 1,226—597 males and 629 females—in residence and seen by us.

The maintenance charge per head is 11s. 8d. a week for home, and 14s. for out-county patients.

The diet appears to be good, and we to-day saw a substantial dinner of boiled beef with potatoes, cabbage, and bread served in the wards.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 43 patients have been secluded on 298 occasions for a total of 1,686 hours.

An average number of the patients attend the Church of England Sunday services, and more than half the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 43, attend the fortnightly services provided for them. But 45 per cent. of the female patients are usually employed, and we hope every endeavour will be made to increase this proportion; we are at the same time glad to note that as many as 182 men are at work on the farm and gardens.

The war has put a considerable strain on the Asylum staff; one of the Assistant Medical Officers who was serving abroad is now a prisoner in Germany, and as many as 39 attendants in the Asylum employment are serving with the colours; 35 temporary attendants have been engaged, so that at present the staff is four short of its proper complement.

There was, according to the returns for the year 1913, an attendant and nurse to every 10·3 of the patients, and 47 per cent. of the attendants had over five years' service. Eight attendants and 3 nurses possess the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom an annual pecuniary allowance of 2*l.* is made.

The 87 male and 60 female deaths were all from natural causes. In the case of a man who died on the day following his admission an inquest was held. It is to be regretted that the proportion which were followed by post-mortem examination was even less than on the occasion of our Colleagues' last report, and is only 58 per cent. Besides their scientific value the protective influence of these examinations is great, and we hope it may be found possible to make them with greater frequency. Tuberculosis was the cause in 12 per cent. of the deaths. General paralysis accounted for 34 per cent. of the male as contrasted with only 5 per cent. of the female deaths; the difference in its incidence as respects the sexes seems particularly marked here, and it is noteworthy that at the end of last year, while there were some 34 cases among the men, only one case was known on the female side.

We saw 102 men and 100 women under treatment in bed. These numbers represent a proportion of 15 per cent. of the total number of patients in residence. It is largely accounted for by the number of senile patients under care, as is evidenced by the fact that as many as 30 per cent. of those in bed were advanced cases of senility. Of those in bed, some 18 of the men and 27 of the women were there by reason of their mental state, and of these one-third were recent cases; 28 of the men were general paralytics, 5 men and 11 women were cases of phthisis, and we are glad to observe that almost all these were in bed under the verandahs where they obtain open-air treatment by night as well as by day; the remainder of those in bed were under treatment for various bodily affections.

It is highly creditable that none of those patients, many of whom obviously required careful handling, was the subject of a bedsore. We would suggest, however, that it would greatly conduce to their comfort were a liberal supply of bed tables provided, some high and some low to correspond with the height of the bedsteads.

As regards infective disorders, besides the incidence of tuberculosis already mentioned and 3 cases of typhoid fever (2 of which were among

the staff), the only occurrence has been that of dysentery, which has affected 52 of the patients (fatally in 3 instances) and 4 of the staff.

Casualties of at all a serious nature have been limited to 5 cases of fracture of a bone, all accidentally sustained; the only one that perhaps calls for further mention was that of a man who broke his arm by its being caught between the guard of the cog-wheel and the handle of the hair-picking machine.

The statutory registers, which might be reduced in number if desired by not having separate ones for private cases, and the case books, are all carefully posted to date. But we should like to see the good medical work done in the wards recorded much more fully in the case book, entries; we think these would tend to be fuller and of more scientific interest if, instead of making so many on one day (sometimes we observe over 100), an endeavour were made to distribute them over the year, so that only a few fall due each day.

HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

4 May 1914.

DURING the ten months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit to this Institution the following changes have taken place amongst the patient population:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	43	24	67
Left - - - - -	10	7	17
Left on recovery - - - - -	6	5	11
Died - - - - -	10	10	20

There are now on the statutory books the names of 240 men and 285 women, all of whom were in residence to-day and have been seen by us. In addition to these numbers there are 13 men boarded out at the Asylum at Powick. Ten of the men in residence here, and nine of the women, are classed as private patients, and one woman is chargeable to the Faringdon Union.

The weekly maintenance rate is 10s. 9½d. for the home patients, from 13s. 6d. to 30s. for the private ones, and 14s. for the out-county one.

No patient has been allowed out on trial during the past year; we agree with what our Colleagues said in their report of the 14th November, 1912, as to the advisability of granting trial in some cases with a money allowance, and hope the matter will again receive consideration from the Committee. Pecuniary assistance was granted to four patients of each sexon being discharged recovered.

According to the return of accommodation there are 7 patients in excess on the male side, but there are vacancies for 28 women.

We found the patients quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and there was an entire absence of complaint on the ground of roughness and ill-usage.

The dress generally was good and varied in colour, but the clothing of the more troublesome patients of both sexes needed much more attention, being in several instances ragged and untidy.

In Male Ward No. 6 we found some young boys whom we do not think suitably placed there among some very degraded adults.

The dinner, which we saw served in the hall to 100 men and 140 women, was good, and consisted of boiled bacon with haricot beans and broccoli. Good order prevailed throughout the meal.

Since our Colleagues' visit there has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 24 patients have been secluded on 202 occasions for a total duration of 1,385 hours.

The general state of the Asylum was good, and the condition of most of the dayrooms and galleries bright and cheerful, but in some of the dayrooms—for instance, in Female Wards Nos. 3 and 4—a very bare and desolate appearance was presented, there being an entire absence of plants and flowers, and the large bird-cages were without any birds. Generally there was a very fair supply of books and bound periodicals, but in some of the wards the book-cases were locked. These should be at all times accessible to the patients.

We would recommend that the medicine cupboards in the wards should be provided with an inner door and lock to the partition where poisonous drugs and outward applications are kept.

It is important that such articles as scissors and hat-pins should be kept in locked drawers in the nurses' bedrooms off the wards. We found in some instances scissors and hat-pins exposed on the dressing tables.

The airing courts on both sides of the Institution were not as they should be; they were generally very untidy, the grass having been allowed to grow long and coarse. More care should have been taken to keep them tidy and in better order in the winter months.

From the annual returns for last year furnished to our Board we learn that the attendances at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays, and at the weekly entertainments, continued to be good. We regret to find that still no arrangements have been made for a Roman Catholic priest to visit the patients of that faith, who numbered 18 at the beginning of the year.

Fifty-five per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, but we should like to see more than 20 of the women engaged in the laundry work.

The staff of attendants and nurses is still numerically weak, averaging only 1 to every 11 patients; their record of service is satisfactory, 40 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over 5 years' service.

As respects the deaths an inquest was held in one case only, that of a man who was found by the jury to have died from natural causes, but who was discovered by post-mortem examination to have four ribs broken on the left side. These were believed to have been sustained before admission into the Asylum. All the other deaths were the result of natural causes, which were ascertained in 85 per cent. of them by post-mortem examination. There was no death from general paralysis, but phthisis and senile decay respectively accounted for 15 per cent. of the deaths. In the unusually large proportion of 15 per cent. of all the deaths bedsores were present, and we saw in bed during our visit one patient of each sex suffering from this complication. This shows that the nursing of the sick leaves much to be desired.

Among the 31 patients, or nearly 6 per cent. of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards there were several cases of phthisis and some of convalescing dysentery, of which there have been 23 cases in patients, and three in nurses since the last visit in July. The presence of such cases accentuates the importance of the early provision of verandahs for open-air treatment, and we are glad to know that plans for this purpose are now under the consideration of the Committee and our Board.

With the exception of the dysentery already referred to and of many cases of influenza, there has been no zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit.

The only serious non-fatal casualties have been accidental fractures of bones in three instances.

The case books are properly kept, but we regret to have to report an entire absence of any form or degree of pathological research.

HERTS ASYLUM, ST. ALBANS.

29 October 1914.

IN the extended period that has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by Members of our Board the necessity of its enlargement to meet the requirements of the county has engaged the attention of the Committee, with the result that plans have been presented to, and have received the approval of, the Secretary of State for the following additions and alterations :—

- (1) A new block for 101 female patients.
- (2) A new nurses' block for 10 nurses.
- (3) Structural alterations at the laundry, the Steward's stores, and the workshops.
- (4) Additional machinery and plant for the laundry and main kitchen.
- (5) The centralisation of the hot water circulating apparatus.

Four additional pairs of attendants' cottages are also being provided, and it is intended to build a detached house as a residence for the senior Assistant Medical Officer.

The Asylum estate has been extended by the purchase of about 125 acres of neighbouring farm land, which were taken possession of at Michaelmas 1913, and the Committee have now decided to buy the Hollybush Hall Farm of 41½ acres. This farm is bounded on three sides by the Asylum estate, and it is thought that its possession will prove of considerable advantage to the Asylum.

We have to-day visited the Asylum and found it in very good order throughout. The wards and dormitories were comfortable and well kept, and the beds and bedding were in proper condition. The patients were quiet and well behaved, tidy in their personal appearance, and, apart from the subject of detention, free from complaints.

The changes among the patients since February 27, 1913, the date of the last visit, are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	116	157	273
Discharges or removals - - - - -	68	97	155
Recoveries - - - - -	44	58	102
Deaths - - - - -	58	53	111

There are now on the statutory books the names of 844 patients, in the proportion of 368 males to 476 females. With the exception of 6 patients out on trial, all of them were in residence and seen by us during our visit. There are 6 vacancies on the male side, while the female side has 46 patients above its complement.

The maintenance charge is now 10s. 6d. per week for home patients, 14s. for out-county patients, of whom there are 6, and 21s. for private patients, of whom there are 5.

The dinner to-day consisted of roast mutton with bread and two vegetables. We saw it served in several of the wards, and it was evidently appreciated. The fact that we had no complaint of the food speaks well for the dietary.

No use of mechanical restraint is recorded, and only 1 patient has been secluded, on one occasion, for a total duration of 48 hours.

Our Colleagues' suggestion as to increasing the supply of bed tables for the use of patients in bed has been adopted.

The annual returns made to our Board are very satisfactory. We would allude specially to the return as to employment, which shows a percentage of 66 per cent. among the men and 75 per cent. among the women. Only 9 per cent. of patients able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

The staff is a strong one, averaging 1 to every 9·3 patients for day duty. Those on night duty are below the average in asylums generally, a fact which may have some bearing on the large percentage (4 per cent.) of patients returned as nightly wetting their bedding. The duration of service of both attendants and nurses is good. Some inconvenience is for the time being felt owing to the large number of attendants who have left to take up military duties.

The general health at the present time is very good. We saw only 39 patients in bed, about one-fourth of whom were so confined for mental reasons, whilst of the remainder only 1 was seriously ill. Advantage is taken of the verandahs to enable patients to be moved out on them during the daytime. Five males and one female are under supervision for suicidal tendency. The epileptics amount to 10 per cent. of the total in residence.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examinations in more than 88 per cent. of the total deaths, have included general paralysis 8·1 per cent. (male 6·3, female 1·8), phthisis 13·5 per cent., and senile decay 11·7 per cent.

There have been 3 inquests. One was held in the case of a female who was shot by her husband in the visiting room while visiting her, the man subsequently shooting himself; a verdict of wilful murder was returned, but the man died in hospital from the effects of his wound. Another was on a male patient who died from the effects of a fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained, and the third was on an epileptic male patient who died from suffocation due to impaction of food in the gullet.

The only instances of zymotic disease that have occurred have been 2 cases of dysentery, one occurring a year ago, and the other a female whom we saw in bed to-day and whose condition is serious.

Five patients have sustained fractures of bone, the result of accidental falls.

The medical records are very well kept.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

12 November 1914.

WE spent yesterday and to-day in an inspection of this Institution, and seldom have we been more favourably impressed by any similar visit.

The Asylum in all respects bears evidence of the thorough and thoughtful work which has been carried out by Dr. Lewis and the Com-

mittee, with a desire to bring its administration into line with modern ideas in regard to the general well-being of the patients, the treatment of acute cases, the nursing of the sick, and a by no means unimportant matter, the arrangement of a varied and more ample diet for inmates and staff. It is only necessary to amplify this by saying that the beds and bedding are in good order, the wards comfortable, well supplied with cages of birds and other objects for the amusement of the patients, and rendered bright and attractive by a profusion of plants and flowers.

The patients, mainly due to their careful classification, were free from excitement, and except for an occasional appeal for discharge we received no complaints. They were properly dressed, and so far as we could judge from our observation and from conversation with many of the most intelligent amongst them, they are tactfully and judiciously treated.

Male Ward 8, accommodating 52 patients, has been completed and is now in regular occupation, but with this extra space the Asylum is full on the male side, and there are but 10 vacancies on the female side. Good as, under the circumstances, the arrangements for the treatment of recoverable cases are—on the female side they are admirable—those on the male side are, from the want of space, not so modern as we should like to see them. If, therefore, it is not possible to so alter and rearrange the male blocks so as to make the arrangements in this respect similar to those for the women, we think the Committee might, at an early date, seriously consider the desirability of erecting a small detached admission hospital where these cases could be more easily and efficiently treated.

We have discussed with Dr. Lewis the advisability, with a view to further protection against fire, of constructing an additional doorway in 12 male and three corresponding dormitories, and think that there are still many looped pipes in the sanitary spurs which should be protected against suicidally inclined patients.

Since June 7th, 1913, there have been 491 admissions, 256 patients have been removed or discharged, of whom 208 had recovered; and 177 have died.

Out of 128 patients who have been allowed on trial, we note that to 21 only have money allowances been granted; we venture to think that a larger proportion than this would have received definite mental benefit had assistance been granted them at such a critical period in their history. There are on the statutory books 1,783 patients, 823 males and 960 females, including 33 boys and 31 girls, imbeciles and idiots.

We are inclined to think that many of these, and not an inconsiderable number amongst the adult patients of a similar class, are cases which, when opportunity arises, may well be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act.

There are 18 out-county patients chargeable to various unions, 7 patients are at present absent on trial, leaving 1,776 in residence and seen by us.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 10s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; for out-county, 14s.; and for private, of whom there are 3 classed as such, 21s.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 3 patients have been secluded on 52 occasions for a total of 180 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

The proportion attending the Sunday Church of England services is low, about an average number are present at the weekly entertainments, but only 19 per cent. walk weekly beyond the estate. Sixty-one per cent. are usually engaged in some employment, 244, or 30 per cent., being at work on the farm and gardens, but only 49, or less than 5 per cent., are employed in the laundry.

There is a staff of attendants and nurses in the proportion of 1 to every 11 patients, 27 per cent. of the former, but only 19 per cent. of the latter, have under a year's service, and as high a proportion as 60 per cent. of the attendants have been in the service over five years.

Twelve attendants and 13 nurses possess the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom an allowance of 2*l.* a year is made.

One attendant has been dismissed for alleged ill-treatment of a patient.

One inquest has been held ; it was in the case of a man who hanged himself from one of the bars outside the window of his single room. The window would not have been open but for the fact that the patient had improved and was regarded as convalescent. Apart from this case, all the 80 male and 97 female deaths were from natural causes, verified by post-mortem examination in the excellent proportion of 94 per cent. of these cases.

While general paralysis was the cause in 25 per cent. of the male deaths, it was so only in 5 per cent. of the females.

It is satisfactory to note that tuberculosis, the mortality from which used to be especially high at this Asylum, was the cause in only 12 per cent. of the deaths. We trust that the existing facilities for open-air treatment, of which a maximum use is now made, will be extended, so as to obviate the necessity of treating any patients suffering from this communicable disease in dormitories with other patients.

We saw 85 men and 79 women in bed, which number represents a proportion of 9 per cent. of the total patients in residence ; of these patients in bed 56 were there by reason of their mental state, a large proportion of whom are more or less recent cases. We noticed 2 cases of typhoid fever being nursed in one of the general infirmaries ; in view of their somewhat close proximity to other patients, we wonder whether other and perhaps more suitable arrangements may not be found possible.

Besides these 2 cases of typhoid fever, 6 others have occurred during the period under review, 1 of them in a nurse. There have been 3 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of which were nurses.

Dysentery has been limited to 16 cases, from each of which material has been sent away for bacteriological examination. We could wish that ere long a laboratory for clinical and pathological research might be provided here.

The casualties of at all a serious nature comprise 13 cases (7 men and 6 women) of fracture of one or more bones. In 8 instances the injury was accidentally sustained, in 3 it was the result of violence from a fellow patient ; in 1 case the patient, who was found to have sustained fractures of 2 ribs, stated that he had been struck by an attendant, the one already referred to as having been dismissed ; and, in one instance, that of the fracture of the right arm of a patient confined to bed, the cause of the injury, despite careful inquiries by the Superintendent, could not be ascertained.

The statutory registers and case books are in first-rate order ; the entries in the latter, despite the fact that Dr. Keith is absent on active service and that the Medical Staff is otherwise numerically short, are posted to date and indicate careful medical work.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

10 November 1914.

IN this as in some other similar Institutions throughout the country the effect of the war has been felt, as many as 24 of the attendants having been called up for military service, and the staff is at present somewhat short. We understand also that two batteries of the Kent Field Artillery, numbering some 300 men, 400 horses, and a park of guns, have, until a few days since and during the past two months, occupied a part of the Asylum buildings and grounds, the men having been billeted in the sanatorium and recreation hall. In the somewhat overcrowded state of the Asylum under normal conditions, there being according to the returns an excess of 12 male and 22 female patients, this sudden influx from outside caused some inconvenience and strain upon the resources of the Asylum, but there has happily been introduction of no infectious disease nor has any untoward incident occurred.

We can, after our inspection, report that the Asylum is throughout in very good order, the beds and bedding are well kept, and the wards bright and comfortable. There is in most of the wards a profusion of plants and flowers, and for the greater number of the wards there is a good supply of books and daily papers, but there are not as many bound picture papers and magazines as we should like for the use of those patients whose mental condition is such that novels and general literature do not and cannot appeal to them, and we hope that steps will be taken to supply this defect.

We should like also to see a gramophone for the amusement of the idiot children, and think there might well be more pianos in the wards than at present.

We noticed many stiff brackets, chain rings, and pipes in the sanitary spurs, and hot pipes in some of the single rooms which require protection, as well as some shutters in the wards in which there are no apertures for ventilation. The automatic guards of the calender in the laundry should, we think, be eased so as to act with less pressure, and it would greatly add to the convenience and health of work in the upholsterers' shops were a lean-to shed erected in the yard for hair picking. There is no second exit to certain dormitories (three on each side on the ground floor), defects which could easily be remedied by the substitution of doors for windows in the sanitary Annexes. We have discussed this matter with Dr. Fitzgerald.

We noticed that a commencement has been made in the construction of the two new blocks, and hope, in view of the lack of accommodation in the Asylum, the work will be pushed forward as expeditiously as it can be.

We have seen all the patients in residence and found them quiet, well and suitably clothed, and free from any sort of complaint as to their surroundings or treatment, although, not unnaturally, there were some appeals for discharge.

The diet appeared to give satisfaction; the dinner to-day consisted of an ample supply of well-made vegetable soup, with portions of meat freely mixed in it, and bread.

We suggest that it would prove economical in the long run and would permit of an attractive fish dinner being supplied, were fish fryers added to the appliances in the kitchen.

Since June 9th, 1913, there have been 387 admissions, 200 patients have been removed or discharged, of whom 99 had recovered and 170 have died. Although 33 patients have been allowed out on trial, to 12 only have monetary grants been made. It may well be that only that

number were considered to be suitable cases for assistance of this nature, but we venture to hope that the Committee will bear in mind how great a boon help at such a period is to most patients and how frequently the relief, during convalescence, from financial trouble assists ultimate recovery.

There are on the statutory books the names of 550 males and 595 females, in all, 1,145, of whom 20 are private, and 2, chargeable to Orsett and West Ham, are out-county patients; 1 patient is on trial, leaving 1,144 in residence.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 10s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; for out-county, 14s.; and for private patients, 21s.

Two patients have been mechanically restrained on 88 occasions for 559 hours in all, and a like number have been secluded on 19 occasions for a total of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

There is not quite an average attendance at the Sunday Church of England services, the weekly entertainments only attract 30 per cent. of the patients, and we should like to see a higher proportion engaged in some employment, especially perhaps amongst those at work on the farm and garden and in the laundry.

According to the returns there was last year a staff of attendants and nurses of adequate strength, 1 to every 9.1 of the patients, the record of whose service is distinctly good. Twenty-three attendants and 18 nurses possessed at the end of last year the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom a pecuniary allowance of 2*l.* is made annually.

Three inquests have been held. In one case the patient had, prior to her admission, swallowed a watch; a verdict of death from misadventure was returned. In the second case a bedridden patient, with contracture of her limbs, developed cerebral hæmorrhage with convulsions, one of which was believed to be the cause of a fracture of the arm, which occurred four days before death; a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. The third case was that of a woman who committed suicide by cutting her throat before and died after admission.

All the 89 male, and the others of the 81 female deaths, were due to natural causes and were followed by post-mortem examination in 57 per cent. of the cases, a proportion that is considerably below the average at this Asylum. General paralysis was the cause in 20 per cent. of the male and 8 per cent. of the female deaths. From the returns furnished to us there were 12 male and 8 female cases of this disease in the Institution at the end of last year. Tuberculosis was the cause in 14 per cent. of the deaths, taking both sexes together. We regretted to see several cases of this communicable disease being treated in dormitories and in single rooms opening off them, in which other patients were being nursed. Though it is not an opportune time to suggest the taking in hand of structural alterations, we would, nevertheless, urge the Committee's favourable consideration of the erection of verandahs in which such cases could be segregated and receive open-air treatment. We also desire to express our opinion that so large and important an Institution as this ought not to be without a laboratory for clinical and pathological investigation.

We saw 30 males and 68 females under treatment in bed; these numbers represent a proportion of 7 per cent. of the total patients in residence. Eight of these were there as recent cases, and 9 others by reason of their mental state.

We think a liberal provision of bed tables would much conduce to the comfort of patients confined to bed.

There have besides the two cases already mentioned been 8 instances of fracture of a bone ; in 6 instances the injury was accidentally sustained ; in the case of a male patient who fractured his thigh the injury was considered due to powerful muscular contraction during an apoplecticiform seizure ; and in one instance the cause of a fractured collar-bone could not be ascertained. In addition to these cases, a male patient succeeded in inflicting a somewhat serious wound of his throat with a brass eyelet from his shirt.

There have been 8 cases of scarlet fever, 3 of which occurred in members of the staff, all in the months of last December, January, and February, and 9 cases of dysentery.

The statutory registers and case books are carefully kept, and are in good order ; the notes in the latter reflect careful medical work.

We are glad to notice that the loose-leaf system is in process of being introduced ; the number of books might, if desired, be further reduced by not keeping separate registers for private patients.

Dr. Fitzgerald continues to bestow his best energies on the welfare of the Institution and of the patients.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

22 July 1914.

WE have to-day finished our inspection of this Institution which we commenced yesterday, and can report that we are generally well satisfied with the condition in which we found it, and the inmates.

The changes that have taken place among the patients since the visit of our Colleagues in April of last year are as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	433	257	690
Left - - - - -	133	98	231
Of whom had recovered - - - - -	91	83	174
Died - - - - -	293	130	423

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 2,473 patients in the proportion of 1,248 males to 1,225 females ; of these 70 and 119 respectively are classed as private patients, those of the male sex being housed in “ Retreats ” Nos. 1 and 2, and those of the female in a wing of the main building. The building of the new villa for the latter is proceeding satisfactorily, but is not expected to be finished for some twelve months.

There are four out-county patients.

The maintenance rate for the home patients is 10s. 6d. a head per week, that for the out-county ones 14s., and for the private patients from 16s. 4d. to 42s.

The Asylum is full according to the return of accommodation furnished to us, there being but 3 vacancies on the male side.

Ten men and four women are now out on trial, the remainder, 2,459 in number, are in residence, and have all been seen by us, and given every opportunity of speaking with us, and stating any complaints or grievances.

We found the patients throughout the Institution very contented and free from complaints, and we can thoroughly endorse the remarks of

our Colleagues in their last report as to the excellent terms on which Dr. Cassidy, and his staff, both medical and nursing, appear to be with the patients.

The dress and personal appearance of the inmates were satisfactory and their behaviour orderly.

The general condition of the dayrooms and dormitories was quite satisfactory, being kept clean and tidy, and as a rule well supplied with books, papers, and objects to interest and occupy the patients; but in some wards, especially those occupied by the least favourable class, we should like to have seen a greater supply of magazines, and illustrated papers, and extended use of the bookbinding department in the shops might be made to bind up in small lots of a few weeks' illustrated papers.

The beds and bedding were clean and tidy and in good condition. We noticed, however, that the single rooms of F. 6, where some women of faulty habits sleep, smelt offensively, and we recommend that gradual efforts should be made that all such patients should sleep in dormitories under continual supervision.

The sanitary spur in Ward F. 11 has, as suggested by our Colleagues, been largely re-constructed, and similar improvements have been effected in the sanitary arrangements of several other wards on both sides. But in several wards we noticed that the w.c.'s were without any dwarf doors, an absence particularly to be deprecated in the male wards which are staffed by female nurses. There seemed to be a distinct deficiency in male Ward 1 at the Annexe in the number of w.c.'s available without having to use those off the dormitory.

Some alterations have been made in the laundry and some new machines installed there, but the department struck us as cramped, and in the absence of more modern machinery, unable to cope with the demands made on it; when it is taken in hand we should suggest the provision of a syphon-action washer in connection with the foul laundry, and tanks in which all fouled articles can be steeped in boiling water before being washed.

The building which was erected for the purpose of a "closed house" for the accommodation of violent patients, is now known as "Retreat No. 2," and used on the ground floor as a male reception ward, and on the upper floor for private patients who cannot be accommodated in the male private block, known as "Retreat No. 1."

In our opinion there is most conspicuous need of the provision of better accommodation for the reception and treatment on modern lines of recent and presumably recoverable patients. For example in Ward F. 24, which is used as an admission ward, there were 15 patients—mostly new admissions—very properly in bed, but unfortunately in a dormitory on the first floor with no means whatever of open-air treatment, which is admittedly so beneficial in these cases, and without any clinical room for the use of the medical officers. Moreover, when these new cases are allowed up they have for exercise a far from attractive airing court, enclosed by a high wall, in which they have to mingle with patients of a chronic type from two other wards, and have in full view patients of the most turbulent class who occupy the verandahs of Wards Nos. 20 and 23. Much as we deprecate any further addition to so large an Asylum, we would nevertheless welcome any proposals from the Committee for the erection of a well-equipped admission hospital, and small villas for convalescing patients; Dr. Cassidy is, we know, in full sympathy with the detached buildings of the class we mean.

Yesterday we saw tea, consisting of bread and stewed rhubarb, served to about 650 men in the hall of the Annexe. Condensed milk was used

in the tea, and we understand a sufficient supply of fresh milk cannot be obtained in the locality. We think, therefore, it is a pity that use is not made of the Asylum farm to maintain a herd of cows to supply milk to the Institution. To-day we saw the dinners served to the occupants of the female Wards 7, 8, and 9 in the main building. It consisted of meat and potato pie. We had no complaints about the dietary, but it struck us that there was a shortage of meat in the pie.

The means of temporarily storing such articles as bread, cheese, butter, &c., in the wards seemed defective, which was the more marked owing to the hot weather yesterday. A simple means of overcoming the difficulty would be to fix "safes" to the outside of walls not exposed to the sun, and accessible from within by a small door.

From the annual returns furnished to our Board for last year we learn that the attendances at the Church of England services held in the chapel on Sundays is still low, for, allowing for the 474 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, the percentage of the remainder who attended was only a little over 23. The attendance at the weekly entertainments was also low, being only 27 per cent. A good number walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, but 32 per cent. of those able to walk were not usually taken beyond the wards and airing courts. The percentage of patients usefully employed daily throughout the year was 51.

A numerically adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to every 9 patients for day duty, and one to every 46 patients by night, and it interested us to note that no less than 50 of the staff in charge by day of male patients were female nurses. The record of their service is very good, as many as 61 per cent. of the attendants and 43 per cent. of the nurses having been in the employment of the Institution for over five years.

During the period under review four inquests have been held: one upon a woman who precipitated herself from a roof and fractured her skull; one in the case of a man who committed suicide by strangulation; one in the case of a man who had accidentally sustained a fractured jaw, and a fourth upon a man who had fractured his skull when falling in an epileptic fit.

The others of the 293 male and 130 female deaths were all from natural causes. General paralysis was the cause in 23 per cent. of the male, but in 7 per cent. of the female deaths. About 11 per cent. were due to phthisis. Enteric fever was the cause in 3 male cases; enteritis the assigned cause in 7 cases, 6 of which were males; and colitis the cause of one case of each sex; but a reference to the post-mortem register shows that these percentages do not include all cases in which intestinal lesions were found at death, and we would suggest that a much freer use might be made of the column head "contributory" in the register of deaths.

Post-mortem examinations were held in less than 50 per cent. of the deaths. Having regard not only to the scientific value of these examinations but also to their protective influence, we wish this proportion could be much increased, but we were informed that such an examination is made in every case in which the relatives give their consent.

Apart from the cases mentioned above which were the subjects of inquests, there have been very few (only five) casualties of at all a serious nature, and none call for particular mention here.

We saw some 178 male and 97 female patients in bed, which numbers represent a proportion of about 11 per cent. of the total patients in residence. We did not ascertain that anyone possessed a bed sore, and we found many other evidences that the standard of nursing and medical work in the wards is on a high level. Full use was being made of the

verandahs ; indeed we thought that they might with much advantage be extended to some of the dormitories used for nursing the sick on the ground floor which are at present without them, for example, in F. 15. The verandah at Male B seemed very crowded ; but as long as full care is taken to ensure that no patient is kept in bed an undue time, we heartily approve of this mode of treatment for maniacal patients of the class in this ward, which offered a marked contrast to Ward 20 on the female side.

Among those patients in bed about 40, nearly all males, were, or had been, suffering from diarrhœa, and of these some 15, together with about a similar number of other male cases without diarrhœa, were under observation with symptoms of peripheral neuritis, several of them also exhibiting considerable œdema. This combination of symptoms has appeared in somewhat epidemic form on the male side ; its cause is at present uncertain but it is engaging the serious consideration of Dr. Cassidy and his Colleagues.

The statutory registers and case books are generally in good order. We, however, noticed with regret how little use is made of the column for contributory ætiological factors in the medical register ; also that in the register relating to dysentery and diarrhœa no entry has been made between April last year and the present month, notwithstanding the fact that other records show that many cases have arisen calling for entry here.

We paid a visit to the laboratory where valuable work is in progress. As respects the medical work in the wards, where it was clear to us that much excellent investigation is done, we wish that means might be found for securing a fuller record of it in the case books. We question, however, whether the medical staff is numerically sufficient, having regard to the large number of patients now here.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

4 March 1914.

WE have to-day completed our Annual Inspection of this Institution, to which we have devoted three days.

Since our Colleagues' visit in April of last year the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since April 8th, 1913 - - -	185	235	420
Left since April 8th, 1913 - - -	91	140	231
Recovered - - - - -	78	114	192
Died since April 8th, 1913 - - -	96	79	175
On the books March 2nd, 1914 - - -	1,315	1,454	2,769
Private patients - - - - -	9	19	28
Out-county patients - - - - -	1	—	1

There are now 16 out on trial and 36 of each sex boarded out at the Rochdale Workhouse, leaving 2,681 patients, in the proportion of 1,275 men to 1,406 women, in residence, all of whom have been seen by us during the course of our visit, and given an opportunity of stating any grievance they may have.

There are vacancies at the present time for 7 men and 19 women, but in a few weeks' time, when the furnishing of the new female infirmary is complete, 100 additional beds will be at the disposal of the Visiting Committee.

Among the matters to which we desire to call attention, we should like to lay particular stress on the inadequacy of the present admission wards for their purpose. The admissions during the past five years annually average 220 men and 250 women. The whole of the male cases are received into a very small ward possessing accommodation for only 12 patients, all of whom sleep in single rooms; the female admission ward accommodates 35 patients, and, apart from a narrow corridor in which some of them have their meals, it contains only one day-room, in which we saw three very noisy patients, who must have been a source of severe discomfort to many of the other recent cases. The arrangements of both these wards render it inconvenient to give treatment by rest in bed, which is so very desirable in at least a considerable number of recent cases of mental disorder, and impossible to obtain this form of treatment in the open air which has been found so beneficial; neither ward possesses anything in the way of a properly equipped clinical room in which the medical officers can have facilities for the examination and adequate study of recent and presumably recoverable cases. We are aware of the serious difficulties with which Dr. Perceval has to contend in any endeavour to find means in an old institution as this, for the early treatment on modern hospital lines of newly-admitted cases. As a partial solution of the difficulty on one side of the Asylum we suggest for consideration that, at the male hospital ward, No. 3 might perhaps be used as an infirmary ward instead of Nos. 1 and 2, that the latter conjoint ward or part of it might then be equipped as an admission ward, and that to each of these wards a wide verandah be added for which there is admirable space.

We were glad to see that in cases of patients who were discharged recovered since the last visit, a considerable proportion, namely, 30 per cent., had been in the first instance sent out on trial. We would again strongly urge on the Committee that they should exercise their power under section 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of granting money allowances to patients on trial.

The maintenance charge per head each week is now 9s. 11d. for the home patients, 14s. for the out-county, and 15s. and 21s. for the private patients.

We found the patients of both sexes generally quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and we received no complaints calling for special mention with respect to the kindness of their treatment; but with regard to the facilities given for letter writing, while all the wards seemed properly supplied with writing paper, most, if not all of them, appeared to be without envelopes, the patients being expected to write the address at the foot of the letter paper, the envelopes being addressed for them in one of the offices. More than one of the patients expressed themselves aggrieved at this, and we doubt whether the provisions of section 41 (1) of the Act can properly be carried out by this system.

In wards 4 and 5 on the female side of the Annexe there was a good deal of noise, which no doubt was due to some extent to the structural character of the wards, which is very unfortunate; the long narrow galleries are extremely dull and uncomfortable, and No. 4 ward appeared to us to be overcrowded in the day accommodation. There was an entire absence of a supply of books and bound periodicals accessible to the patients in this ward, they being dependent on a bookcase kept in No. 3 ward, and there was also only a very meagre supply in No. 5.

The dress of the patients appeared warm and comfortable, and was in good order. We should like to see the patterns of the dresses and shawls of the women distributed among the various wards, rather than the same patterns kept to particular wards. The caps of the men were of a very institutionalised pattern and lacked variety in shape and colour.

With regard to the suicidally disposed patients we should prefer to see separate caution parchments for each patient instead of a list of such patients in each ward which is signed at the commencement of each week by the attendants in the ward. This latter system seem open to objection, as there might be a difficulty in fixing the responsibility of attendants where names of patients have been added to the list subsequent to their issue.

We should like to see some of the restrictions which are placed on the male patients smoking in the day-rooms relaxed.

The wards and dormitories throughout the Institution were very tidy and well kept, and generally very well supplied with plants and objects to interest and amuse the patients, but there was still a marked deficiency of pictures in the day-room of Male Ward No. 4 in the main building, and the same may be said of at least parts of other day-rooms, as for instance Wards Nos. 8, 2, and 3 on the male side and Wards Nos. 4, 2, and 3 on the female side of the main building.

We found the beds and bedding throughout in a clean and satisfactory condition.

We cannot but feel that the painting and redecoration of many parts of the Asylum, and especially the wards in the Annexe, have been allowed to get very much in arrears. We understand that a contract is shortly to be entered into in order to carry out this necessary work. We hope that in future an annual programme of work which will be carried out by the staff and patients will be instituted. Farm House has recently been done up throughout, and Wood Villa will shortly be done. In the Farm Cottage we think that the present door of trellis work at the top of the staircase should be panelled, and carried to the top so as to act as a screen against smoke and hot air in case of fire; in this cottage the doors of the dormitories can at present only be opened by a key, which having regard to the class of patients occupying it would seem to present unnecessary difficulties were there a fire.

In the laundries both at the Annexe and the main building we noticed that the calenders were not provided with automatic guards, and that the old wringing machines were also unguarded. We understand that some rearrangement of the machinery in these departments is likely to take place, and when this occurs opportunity might be taken to instal a more modern system of drying rooms in the place of the present drying horses. On the 2nd instant we saw the dinners served to 334 women in the hall of the main building, consisting of boiled beef, peas, and bread pudding, with soup to some, and yesterday at the Annexe we saw the dinners served in the hall there to both sexes, to the number of about 500 in all; the meal consisted of meat and potato pie, and bread pudding, and soup for the workers. We think that there might be a greater variety in the second course, as from the dietary table we find that bread pudding is served on 4 days of the week, rice on 2 days, and suet and jam puddings on Sundays.

In the wards where meals are taken we noticed that the knife boxes did not contain lists of their contents.

The principal improvements and alterations that have been completed since the last visit are the new kitchen at the main building, the new chimney for the boiler house and the new female infirmary. With regard to the nurses' quarters in this latter building, an outside staircase, as

suggested by our Colleagues, has not yet been fixed, but Dr. Perceval assured us that one would be placed there.

From the returns furnished to our Board for last year we find that the attendances at the Church of England services were again very low. Even if the number of Roman Catholic patients are deducted from the total number of patients in residence the percentage of the attendances is only 18. Of the 510 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith 186 of them usually attended the services on Sundays provided for them.

The numbers who were usually present at the weekly entertainments were again much below the average in Asylums generally. Fifty-seven per cent. of the patients were usually employed in some useful occupation daily throughout the year. Forty-five men and 106 women were employed in the Laundries, but only 69 men, or 5 per cent. of the male patients, were at work on the farm and gardens. We should like to see very many more there employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, being in the proportion of 1 to every 8·7 patients for day duty, and 1 to every 51·5 patients at night. Their record of service is satisfactory, 50 per cent. of the men and 34 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over 5 years' service.

With the exception of 2 cases all the 175 deaths were from natural causes. The exceptions were the case of a man (W. M. admitted 10th December 1913) thought to be a general paralytic whose death was accelerated by poisoning from coal-gas inhaled at home with suicidal intent, and the case of a woman who succumbed to pneumonia and whose death was considered to be accelerated by a fracture of the thigh, accidentally sustained 6 days previously. In these two instances and in the case of a man, who died 9 days after admission from exhaustion and bronco-pneumonia, inquests were held. Particulars of all 3 cases were reported to our Board at the time.

Among the more important causes of deaths may be mentioned general paralysis, which accounted for 25 per cent. of the male, and 10 per cent. of the female deaths. At the end of last year 4·5 and 0·8 were the percentages of the male and female patients believed to be then suffering from that condition. Tuberculosis in one form or another was the cause of death in 20 per cent. of those dying in the period covered by our report. It is of interest to note that 3·9 per cent. of the female deaths were ascribed to pellagra.

The very good proportion of 80 per cent. of the deaths were confirmed by subsequent post-mortem examination. We visited the museum and laboratory where we saw much valuable and important work being prosecuted by Dr. J. L. Stephenson and some of his Colleagues; in illustration thereof we were interested to observe the use being made of colour photography. We could not help thinking that, bearing in mind the excellent scientific opportunities that exist here, it is to be regretted that some means cannot be found to make wider use of them in association with the University, which is so near at hand, not only for the advantage of the students and post-graduate study, but also for the sake of the patients, who always benefit by such an association.

Apart from the instance already mentioned, casualties of at all a serious nature have been limited to five cases of fracture; in one instance the injury was caused in a struggle with an attendant, while the others were the result of accidental falls; none call for further mention here.

We saw 148 patients (65 male and 83 females) in bed; this number represents 5·5 per cent. of the patients in residence. About one-fifth of those in bed were there by reason of their mental state, and some 34 were the subjects of more or less active tuberculosis, nearly all of whom we

were glad to notice were segregated; the method of so doing was, however, almost entirely restricted to the use of dormitories not occupied by other patients, while we should like to have seen the greater proportion of them under treatment in the open air. Those in bed on account of bodily affections would have been considerably less in number had it not been for a recent outbreak of influenza. The condition of one of the patients in bed was considered to point to the probable presence of typhoid fever, and there were 3 cases of this disease last September and October; in this connection we should like to express our satisfaction that, while nothing has been finally decided with respect to the introduction of the water-carriage system of sewage disposal, the subject is still receiving the serious consideration of the Committee, and we emphatically endorse the opinion expressed by our Colleagues in their report of the 12th November 1912 upon the system of earth closets.

We were well satisfied with the care and attention which the patients, particularly those in bed, appeared to be receiving; but, while we gathered that the nursing staff, male and female, received lectures and other instruction, we learn with surprise from the returns furnished to us that, although they number over 370, none of them are in possession of a certificate in mental nursing. We would suggest to the Committee the desirability of offering an annual pecuniary allowance to those of their nursing staff who obtained these certificates, as is the custom in many Asylums, and as an inducement to them to systematise their studies.

We have examined the statutory registers and case books, and found them carefully posted to date; but we thought that a much fuller analysis of the mental condition of patients on admission might fairly be expected, and also that greater interest might be shown in the filling in of the male medical register.

Dr. Perceval has the assistance of 8 Medical Colleagues. While we were glad to learn that permission would readily be given to at least the senior members of the medical staff to be married if they wished, we consider that apart from any such desire, at least the senior members should be provided with separate houses conveniently situated in the grounds, for which purpose we thought that Thornhill House was admirably suited; but if it is to continue to serve as a residence for patients we would point out that there is no alternative exit from the first floor.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

21 February 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day made a thorough inspection of this Institution and seen all the inmates in residence; we can report that it continues to be maintained in good order throughout. The changes that have taken place among the patients since our Colleagues' visit ten months ago are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	162	196	358
Left - - - - -	81	92	173
Recovered - - - - -	38	62	100
Died - - - - -	86	94	180

There were yesterday, when we commenced our inspection, on the books the names of 2,006 patients in the proportion of 979 males to 1,027 females. No one is now out on trial, and we have given to everyone an opportunity of speaking with us, many of whom availed themselves of this, but apart from complaints on the score of detention we did not receive any complaint of ill-treatment, which had any foundation in fact.

Three males are of the criminal class, and 1 male and 2 females are chargeable to out-county unions. In addition to those on the books there are 30 of each sex boarded out by the Visiting Committee at the Talgarth Asylum. The Asylum is practically full, there being but four vacancies on the male side, and there are 17 patients in excess on the female side.

The weekly maintenance charge is for the home patients 9s. 11d., and for the out-county and criminal ones 14s.

We are glad to learn that the Committee have acted on the suggestion of our Colleagues in their last report, and have made a commencement of granting money allowances to patients whilst out on trial; we should like to see the system of sending the patients on trial before being discharged much extended.

We were quite satisfied with the dress and personal condition of the patients of both sexes; their conduct generally was very quiet and orderly, and what excitement and noise there were in some wards came mostly from one or two particular patients. We are glad to learn that a good amount of parole is given to the male patients, and we hope it may be extended to the male convalescents.

The wards generally were very well kept; the day-rooms were well supplied with flowers and plants, books and papers, and objects to interest the patients. A few more pianos are wanted on the male side, especially in some of the large wards in the Annexe. In the male convalescent ward in the main building the bagatelle table appears to be worn out; a small billiard table would be much appreciated there in its place. The dormitories throughout were kept in proper order, and the beds and bedding generally very clean and in good condition; a new supply of sheets has been obtained to replace those commented upon by our Colleagues at their last visit. Some of the wire mattresses have become worn and sagged, and require attention.

We noticed that in some of the wards there are ranges of water-closets facing each other; we would suggest that dwarf doors should be affixed to these to ensure some privacy. In the sick wards both in the main building and the Annexe the water-closet accommodation is inadequate, and we think that sanitary Annexes should be provided to the dormitories if possible.

In many of the dormitories and single rooms we were impressed with the need of better ventilation; several of the shutters in these rooms have no ventilating apertures. The air-shaft passages in which lie the hot pipes in many instances require cleaning out.

Some painting and redecoration were in progress in the Annexe; we cannot help thinking that this has got rather in arrears, as there are many wards and corridors which require redecoration, and we hope that when they are done light and bright colours will be used.

There is no electrical system of fire alarms installed in the wards, but each is supplied with a telephone, and in case of necessity the fire brigade would be summoned by this means. We do not, however, think that the present arrangement of the telephone exchanges a good one, and in an Institution of this large size there should be one central exchange with an operator on duty day and night.

The laundry machinery at the main building is old and out of date; when the time comes to replace it with that of modern type we hope to see more females employed in that department.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners the two attendants' cottages have been completed, and are in occupation. Good progress has been made with the erection of the two-storey block at the Annexe, which is to accommodate 100 female patients. It is expected that it will be finished by the end of this summer.

Yesterday we saw a good dinner of pea soup and plum pudding served to 140 patients of each sex in the hall at the main building, and to-day we saw in the halls at the Annexe dinner of beef pie and haricot beans served to 391 men and 375 women. Good order prevailed throughout the meals, and the patients appeared well satisfied with the diet.

From the annual returns furnished to our Board for last year we learn that the attendances at the Church of England services on Sundays were satisfactory, and that of the 702 patients of the Roman Catholic faith 257 usually attended the services provided for them. The percentage of patients present at the weekly entertainments was below the average in asylums generally. The numbers able to walk but confined to the wards and airing courts are still large.

Fifty-eight per cent. of the patients were usually engaged in some useful occupation. We should like to see, as mentioned above, more women employed in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good numerical strength, being 1 to every 9·7 patients by day and 1 to every 66·9 patients for night duty. Their record of service is fair, and shows an improvement on last year's, 47 per cent. of the men and 19 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over five years' service. Thirty-three attendants and 11 nurses were in possession at the end of last year of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. We regret to see that no pecuniary encouragement is given to the members of the nursing staff to obtain these certificates.

During the past ten months there has been no resort to mechanical restraint, but 12 of each sex of the patients have been secluded on 52 occasions for a total duration of 622 hours.

We paid a visit to the museum and laboratory, where we saw much interesting and important work in progress under Dr. Watson, the pathologist, who is non-resident. The post-mortem records, which are obtained in the good proportion of 76 per cent. of the deaths are kept in a highly efficient manner, and are copiously illustrated by drawings and photographs. Doubtless some of the work that is being done in this department would be assisted by the provision of a cold chamber.

With the exception of the case of a male patient who escaped from a working party on the 27th November, and who a month later was found drowned in a shallow pond of water in the Asylum grounds, all the 180 deaths that have occurred in the period under review were from natural causes. In the above-mentioned case an inquest was held, and the circumstances were fully reported to our Board at the time.

General paralysis, from which disease 2·9 per cent. of the male and 1·3 per cent. of the female patients were suffering at the end of last year, was the cause in 26 per cent. of the male and 10 per cent. of the female deaths. Of the total deaths, senile decay and arterio-sclerosis accounted for 11 per cent., kidney disease for 13 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis 14 per cent.; and tuberculosis (in one form or another) for 19 per cent.

Following the care that we were glad to notice is being taken here to detect early stages of tuberculosis, and to segregate these cases, we trust

that a reduction in the incidence of this disease may be expected. The opportunity for treating such cases in the open air at the isolation hospital would be much extended were a verandah provided at the south-west corner of the building.

We saw 88 (38 male and 50 female) patients in bed, that is 4·3 per cent. of the total patients in residence. Nearly all of those in bed were there by reason of bodily condition, and we saw many evidences that the nursing they obtain is both skilful and painstaking. We were somewhat struck by the fact that in neither of the admission wards was any patient under treatment in bed, and could not help thinking that this form of treatment for patients recently admitted might with advantage be extended. We realise, however, that the wards used for admission purposes are but poorly adapted for this purpose; and we hope, if any further extensions are ever contemplated here, the provision of a detached admission hospital, designed on modern lines for the reception and treatment of recent cases, will receive consideration.

The statutory registers and case books are all in very good order. Good progress has been made in the introduction of the loose-leaf system for the case books.

Dr. Cowen has the assistance of six Medical Colleagues. We think the time has come when the Committee might favourably consider the provision of separate houses for the two seniors of these officers.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

28 February 1914.

WE have to-day completed the inspection of all parts of this Institution, which we commenced two days ago, and can report that it continues to be well maintained.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 14th of October the following are the changes that have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the books October 14, 1913 - - -	1,078	1,023	2,101
Admitted since " " - - -	38	49	87
Left since October 14, 1913 - - -	12	23	35
Recovered - - - - -	8	10	18
Died since October 14, 1913 - - -	27	26	53
On the books February 26, 1914 - - -	1,077	1,023	2,100
Private patients - - - - -	3	3	6
Out-county patients - - - - -	2	2	4

All the 2,100 patients are in residence and have been seen by us during the course of our visit and given full opportunity of making any complaint, or stating any grievance.

We notice that no patient has been allowed out on trial. We well know that Dr. Gemmel is solicitous for the welfare of the patients subsequent to their discharge, and desirous to guard against relapses, which are disappointing to those who have laboured to procure convalescence. We have no doubt that in by far the majority of discharged patients, some pecuniary assistance in the first few weeks after leaving the Asylum is one of the surest ways of counteracting the stress that often brings about an early relapse; and we venture to suggest that the practice of allowing

patients out on trial prior to fully discharging them, besides possessing other advantages, is one of the best means of attaining the above object, as it enables the Visiting Committee to take advantage of s. 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and make a weekly grant to such patients equivalent to the cost of their maintenance in the Asylum.

The maintenance charge weekly is now for the home patients 9s. 11d., that for the out-county ones 14s., and for the private patients 14s. and 21s.

According to the return furnished to us of the accommodation in the Asylum, there are 104 male patients and 85 female patients in excess. This deficiency in space is entirely in the day-rooms and galleries.

The patients generally were very free from complaint as to their treatment, and apart from the appeals for discharge the only grievances which were at all general were the difficulties that they had in speaking to members of the Committee when they visit the wards. We thoroughly endorse our Colleagues' remarks in their last report on this subject, and would draw the Committee's attention to s. 188 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, which lays down the duties on visiting. It may be that some patients who are working in the dormitories or elsewhere are not regularly seen by the members of the Committee.

The conduct and behaviour of the patients of both sexes were generally orderly, but in some of the larger wards there was considerable noise and excitement; for instance, Ward 3 F, in the main building, would appear to be a very large one in which to house so many women of an excited type.

The patients were tidy and clean in their personal appearance, but we noticed a want of variety in the material and colour of the women's dresses, and would suggest that some dresses of woollen material might be supplied. The clothes of the men were good and in proper order, but we think that a certain percentage of the patients in the Hospital might be allowed cloth in the place of corduroy trousers.

We saw yesterday a dinner of beef pudding, carrots and pickled cabbage, with tea as a beverage, served in some of the male wards; it was liberal in quantity, and seemed to give satisfaction. Some patients drew our attention to the long interval that occurs between the dinner at noon and tea at 6.15 p.m. This appears to us too great an interval between the meals. We would also suggest for consideration whether, as an encouragement and privilege to the most industrious of working patients, arrangements could not possibly be made to allow those patients to sit up for a couple of hours longer than the others, most of whom now go to bed at seven o'clock.

We found the wards throughout the Institution scrupulously clean, and the fabric kept in a very good state of repair and decoration. There was a first rate supply of plants generally throughout the day-rooms and galleries, but we noticed an entire absence of them in some day-rooms, where the more troublesome class of patients are, as, for instance, in M. 3 of the main building and F. 2 in the Annex. There is a liberal supply of billiard tables in the male wards, but we think a few more pianos might be provided in some wards, for instance, in M. 3, 4 and 8 of the main building. We endorse our Colleagues' remarks as to the insufficiency of bound picture books in the acute and large wards. What books of illustrated papers there are are large and heavy, and the book-cases are not readily accessible to the day-rooms, being also in most cases locked. As there is in this Asylum an excellent bookbinding shop, we suggest that a few of the weekly illustrated papers might be bound together in a light and inexpensive cover.

We were glad to see that the patients had access to the drinking water in the day-rooms.

The dormitories were well kept, and the beds and bedding very clean and in good condition. Many of the dormitories are without blinds, which must tend to keep the patients awake, particularly in the summer. We noticed also that many of the windows in the dormitories and single rooms had fasteners to them; we would recommend their removal, as not being required, and as being a source of danger particularly in places where patients are likely to be left alone.

The outside walls and grounds are good and kept in excellent order, but we noticed that the airing courts in the centre of the Main Building were bare and unattractive. That used by F. Wards 1 and 8 is deficient in shelter, besides being very bare, as is also F. 2 and 3 and M. 2 and 3, which is a large asphalted yard. We suggest that these courts might be greatly improved by the planting of large beds of shrubs and plants.

The sanitary Annexes generally are in good order, but there are still a quantity of old basins in the Main Building. We noticed that the quality of the towels was very coarse, and that they were all roller ones. We suggest that hand towels should be provided for each patient, especially in the Hospital and infirmary wards.

There is a good staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 to every 8·08 patients for day duty, and 1 to every 52·5 by night, and their record of service is very good, 56·7 of the men and 34·7 of the nurses being able to reckon over five years' service. We were pleased to see a very fair proportion of the staff were in possession of a certificate in mental nursing, and we commend to the favourable consideration of the Committee the question of giving some pecuniary allowance to those of the staff in possession of such certificates.

We were struck with the very bare and unattractive appearance of the recreation-rooms for the attendants and nurses in the Main Building. If they were made more comfortable the staff might be induced to make more use of them than at present, and to spend part of their meal hours there, and also when otherwise off duty.

From the returns for last year we find that the attendance at the Church of England services is still poor; deducting those of the Roman Catholic faith from the total number in residence, the proportion of the remainder who attended the services in the chapel was only 26 per cent. Thirty-three per cent. of the Roman Catholics attended the services provided for them. Only 12 per cent. of the patients were usually present at the weekly entertainments. A scheme for the enlargement of the hall in the main building will shortly be submitted to our Board.

The numbers still confined to the wards and airing courts is very high, and with such excellent grounds as there are at this Asylum, we should like to see these numbers largely reduced.

The average number of patients daily employed in some useful occupation has improved during last year, the percentage being 52.

One inquest has been held, namely, in the case of a female patient who, a month prior to admission, had fractured both bones of the left leg, and who died suddenly ten days after admission after a fit; a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. The remainder of the 53 deaths were all from natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the small proportion of 46 per cent. of the cases. As many as 40 per cent. of the male deaths were due to general paralysis, which may be contrasted with 15 per cent. in the case of the female sex.

Taking both sexes together, no less than 24 per cent. of the deaths were due to phthisis, but a reference to the post-mortem records shows that even this high proportion does not represent the entire number of

instances in which tuberculosis in more or less active form existed at the time of death. We were glad to learn that, partly with the object of the early diagnosis of tuberculosis, the weights of the patients are frequently recorded, and advantage is taken of available means to segregate cases believed to be suffering from that affection; and we concur with Dr. Gemmel in thinking that a verandah at the Isolation Hospital, where the female cases are segregated, would greatly promote their successful treatment.

In no case did a bed sore exist at death, nor was this complication present in any of the 30 male and 61 female patients (which numbers represent 4·3 per cent. of the total patients in residence) whom we saw in bed. This testimony and other facts that we observed lead us to feel sure that the standard of nursing is good. We learnt with satisfaction that bed-tables for the use of those confined to bed are included in the equipment for the wards at present under construction; we would urge that the supply of these tables, which greatly add to the comfort of patients in bed, should be sufficient to permit of their being distributed to all the infirmaries and to the Admission Hospital. In connection with the latter, we would suggest for the consideration of the Committee and Dr. Gemmel the desirability of the provision of a verandah at each of the No. 3 ground-floor wards, under which such of the recently-admitted patients as might benefit thereby might obtain open-air treatment in bed.

During the period under review there has been no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Progress is being made with the completion of the new Annexe for 700 patients, and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation by the end of this summer.

The statutory registers and case books are in good order. We pointed out that the former are considerably more numerous than is demanded by the rules, and we made some suggestions with a view to assisting in obtaining greater regularity and fulness in the entries in the latter.

We paid a visit to the laboratory, where we saw evidence of useful work in progress.

A considerable number of changes have taken place in the personnel of Dr. Gemmel's medical staff. We would offer our congratulations to Dr. J. J. G. Blandford upon his important appointment to the Superintendentship of the new Whalley Asylum, and to Dr. W. H. Smith upon his promotion to the post of Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Shrewsbury Asylum. We should like to express our view that the time has come when the Committee might favourably consider the desirability of providing separate houses of moderate size for the two seniors of the Assistant Medical Officers.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

24 February 1914.

WE have during yesterday and to-day made a thorough inspection of this Asylum, and seen all the patients in residence. We can report very favourably on the condition in which we found the Institution, and on the care and treatment bestowed on the inmates.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, in April last year, the following are the changes that have taken place amongst the patient population :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	101	193	294
Left - - - - -	27	92	119
Recovered - - - - -	25	74	99
Died - - - - -	68	80	148

There were yesterday, when we commenced our visit, 2,177 names on the books, in the proportion of 953 males to 1,224 females. All these patients were in residence, no one being out on trial. We learn that hitherto it has not been the practice of granting leave of absence on trial previous to discharge, and we are glad to hear that the question of instituting a system of trial is under consideration, and we hope that the granting of money allowances, as sanctioned by s. 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, will also be considered by the Visiting Committee.

The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 11d. per head, that for the out-county ones, of whom there are 4, 14s., and for the 6 private patients, 3 of each sex, 14s. and 15s. 6d.

The total accommodation estimated as in the return made to our Board is for 932 males and 1,200 females. On this calculation there is an excess of 21 patients on the male side and 24 on the female.

We found the patients very orderly in their conduct, and free from any complaints as to their treatment. They were neat and tidy in their personal appearance, and were well and suitably clothed. We noticed with much satisfaction the ample supply of books, papers, and objects provided in the wards for the amusement and occupation of the patients.

At Winwick Hall we saw 128 boys in residence, and were glad to see a class of 20 of the elder boys being put through a system of setting-up drill by one of the attendants, who is a retired soldier. There appeared to be a good supply of toys and picture-books for the less intelligent children.

The new block to accommodate 40 boys beyond the age suitable for Winwick Hall will be opened in a week or two's time. It appears to be very suitable for the purpose. The top floor provides rooms for male attendants, for whom in the whole block there is accommodation for 24 ; nine rooms are now occupied.

The fabric of the Institution is maintained in a very good condition, several of the day-rooms, dormitories, and galleries having been recently painted and redecorated, and some are in process of being done at the present time. The wards throughout are kept in a very clean and tidy state, and presented a very comfortable appearance. The beds and bedding were clean and well arranged, and the quality of the latter is maintained at a good standard. We were glad to see that separate hand towels were provided for each patient, and that their quality was good.

The day-rooms and dormitories in the main buildings are well ventilated ; at Winwick Hall we would suggest that the blocks on the sashes of the upper part of the windows on the ground floor should be removed, so as to allow of the windows being opened wider. We were pleased to notice that in all the day-rooms the patients have access to drinking-water.

The airing courts and grounds are well kept, but we should like to see some more privet hedges grown against the railings dividing the airing courts.

Yesterday we saw a good dinner of beef pie with greens and haricot beans served in some of the wards ; the dietary has been produced to

us, and appears to be satisfactory. We received no complaints about the diet.

We noticed that several of the bath thermometers were inaccurate ; it is important that these should be reliable, and frequently seen to.

From the returns furnished to our Office for last year we learn that there was still a high percentage, namely, 7·4, of the patients who were considered actively suicidal at the end of the year, and we found on our visit the numbers on the suicidal parchment papers very numerous. With so many, the system would appear to be very difficult to properly carry out, and we discovered several instances where the nurses in the wards had failed to sign the parchments. The percentage of patients (deducting those of the Roman Catholic faith) who were usually present at the Sunday services in the chapel was in the good proportion of 41 per cent. ; of the 467 patients of the Roman Catholic faith 214 were usually present at the services held for them in their own chapel. The weekly entertainments were generally attended by 32 per cent. of the inmates ; we regret to see that of those able to walk as many as 30 per cent. were confined to the wards and airing courts. Fifty-two per cent. of the patients were daily employed throughout last year in some useful occupation. A valuable opportunity for the employment of some of the male patients might be obtained by making use of the carpenters' and other mechanics' shops. We inspected these shops, and in that occupied by the painters we think that better provision should be made for their washing their hands than at present.

Whilst at Winwick Hall we gave an alarm of fire, which was very promptly responded to by the fire brigade, who appeared to be very efficient ; the nurses in the block also knew their duties.

A numerically strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, being in the proportion of 1 to every 9 patients by day and 1 to every 41 by night. The record of service of the men is satisfactory, 51 per cent. of them being able to reckon over five years' service, but only 15 per cent. of the nurses can do so. We observe that only 6 per cent. of the attendants and 4 per cent. of the nurses are in possession of the certificate in mental nursing, and we think that the granting by the Committee of an increase in salary on passing the first examination and another on obtaining the certificate, as is the custom in many asylums, would be additional incentive to the staff to take these certificates, the training for which always has a valuable influence on the treatment of the patients. We were glad to hear that the average number of hours on duty had been reduced to 69½ hours a week.

We visited the staff messrooms whilst meals were in progress ; these seemed substantial, appetising, and to give satisfaction. We thought, however, that the men's room looked very crowded, and to need some enlargement proportionate to the increase in the number of the attendants.

All the deaths were from natural causes, and were verified by post-mortem examination in 62 per cent. of the cases ; though this is a slightly higher proportion than that mentioned in our Colleagues' last report, it is one which we should like to see, if possible, considerably augmented. An inquest was held in one case in which an accident had occurred prior to the patient's admission here. Among the most frequent causes of death, while no case was recorded as dying from senile decay, heart disease was returned in 26 per cent. and kidney disease in 7 per cent. Phthisis was the cause in 14 per cent. and arcinoma in 5 per cent. General paralysis, from which disease, at the end of last year, 2·6 per cent. of the male and 0·9 per cent. of the female

patients were suffering, was the cause in 26 per cent. of the male and 8·7 per cent. of the female deaths.

The proportion of epileptics among the patients at this Asylum is high, namely, 15·3 per cent., 17·9 and 13·3 being the percentages respectively for males and females. This discrepancy between the figures for the sexes is explained by the fact that 40 per cent. of the 128 boys at Winwick Hall are epileptic.

Besides 20 women under observation in bed on account of a skin eruption, we saw 82 male and 106 female patients under treatment in bed, which numbers represent 8·7 per cent. of the total patients in residence. Of those in bed, 40 per cent. were there by reason of their mental state, and of these more than half were comparatively new admissions; one-tenth were either general paralytics or epileptics, and a similar proportion were tubercular. It was pleasing to observe the very full use that was being made of the verandahs, and it was apparent to us that there is still opportunity to extend this valuable mode of treatment, and we think that, bearing in mind the large number of patients that are usually in bed, in the 1st floor ward of F. 2, a verandah, if practicable here, would be a very useful addition. We thought that the provision of a door communicating from the adjoining dormitory would prove serviceable in getting the beds in and out in the case of some of the verandahs. We would also suggest that, having regard to the extensive use made here of treatment in bed, a liberal provision of bed tables might be made.

A few further cases of scurvy have developed in the period under review, and we saw 4 convalescing from this disorder, the origin of which has not been ascertained. There have been 18 cases of measles and 3 of chicken pox.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 29 patients have been secluded on 181 occasions for a total of 1,737 hours.

The statutory registers and case books are in very good order and carefully posted to date. Dr. Simpson has the assistance of 4 Medical Colleagues, for the senior of whom we are glad to learn a separate house in the grounds is provided. We hope that it will be possible before long to fill the post of Pathologist which is at present vacant.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

3 February 1914.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and can report that we were in every respect pleased with the condition in which we found it. It is in all parts well kept and well ordered, the wards and dormitories are cheerful and properly ventilated, and the beds and bedding are in thoroughly good order, whilst the airing courts are neat and nicely planted, though the paths are in places in need of some repair, an item which is, we are informed, about to receive attention.

We are glad also to hear that an order is shortly to be placed for the supply of some pianos in the women's wards. We note that there are still some points of suspension in the w.c.'s which require protection, and that there are some of the granolithic steps slippery and dangerous; in this matter we have made some suggestions to Dr. Stewart. The verandahs on the male side are about to be taken in hand. We have seen all the patients; they are very well and suitably clad, free from any excitement, and we received no complaints of any kind. Dr. Stewart and his Medical Colleagues appear to be on most friendly terms with those under their care.

Since October 11th, 1913, there have been 36 admissions, 17 have been discharged or removed, of whom 10 had recovered, and 19 have died.

There are on the statutory books the names of 673 patients, 309 males and 364 females, of whom 31 are classed as private patients, and there are 15 out-county female patients received under contract from the county of Derby. Nine men are boarded out at Storthes Hall.

According to the return furnished to us, there is 1 patient in excess of the proper number on the male side, but there are vacancies for 16 females. The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients 10s. 6d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients the average cost works out at 15s. 8½d. per week.

The dinner to-day, termed Irish stew, was in fact a well-made and good meat and vegetable broth and not at all of the consistency of what is ordinarily known as stew. As there is a regular soup day once a week, the result is that the patients have a soup dinner on two days. We are informed by the steward that the prescribed quantity of potatoes was served and weighed out to-day, and such being the case it is evident that, if Irish stew is in fact to form one of the dinners, an increase must be made in the allowance of potatoes and other vegetables; this will have the effect, in our opinion, of changing what is clearly not a favourite dinner into a most popular one.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is above the average. For Nonconformists there is a monthly service; those of the Roman Catholic faith are visited by a priest at a like interval. The number usually present at the weekly entertainments is rather low, and but 4 per cent. of the patients only go for weekly walks beyond the estate. We have had some conversation with Dr. Stewart in regard to outside walking and we hope that he may shortly see his way to greatly extend this privilege. The numbers who are usually employed, 52 per cent. of the men and 44 per cent. of the women, are also, we should think, capable of increase, and we think at any rate that, more men than at present—57—might be found capable of work on the farm and garden, and more women who would be useful in the laundry—there are now but 24 women engaged there.

The day and night staff is, we think on the weak side, there being an attendant or nurse to every 11·9 patients for day, and to every 75·1 for night duty. We learn that but five of each sex amongst the day attendants and nurses are compelled to remain in the building at night to render assistance to the night staff in case of emergencies. This number appears to us to be barely sufficient.

The length of service amongst the attendants and nurses is not what we should have liked to have seen it, 34 per cent. of the former and 53 per cent. of the latter having been less than a year in their situations.

We know that the arrangements in connection with this branch of asylum administration are by no means free from difficulty and indeed worry, and we hope that the increased leave which is shortly to be given may serve as an attraction and help to improve the length of service. We desire, however, to point out that, in view of what we have said, this addition to the privileges of the nursing staff can only be fitly and properly provided by a considerable increase in the number of those in the service, and not by making an inroad on the present staff and so decreasing the number who are on day or night duty.

The general health is very good, less than 5 per cent. of the patients being to-day confined to bed, and most of these were senile cases.

The 19 deaths were all due to natural causes, which in every instance but one were verified by autopsy.

No inquest has been held, there has been no serious casualty, and dysentery, from which 4 patients suffered, in the autumn, has been the only disease of a zymotic character which has appeared.

The case books and other medical records are carefully entered up to date, and the former are illustrated by good photographs of the patients.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

26 January 1914.

SINCE the last visit by members of our Board the Asylum drainage has been connected up with the city of Lincoln main sewage system, the asphaltting of the airing courts has been completed, some new machinery has been fixed in the laundry and many of the wards have been painted and generally redecorated, work which we are pleased to learn has in the main been carried out with the assistance of patient labour. The building is throughout in a good state of repair, and the wards and dormitories were to-day comfortably warm and presented a bright and cheerful appearance. The female wards were especially attractive, but on both sides we were glad to notice the large number of plants for the decoration of the wards and the ample supply of books suitable to the tastes not only of the more intelligent amongst the inmates, but for those of the imbecile and demented class, there being a large number of well-bound illustrated periodicals. The only part of the accommodation which was not quite up to the general standard was that provided for the 15 imbecile children in connection with Ward M. B.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, no one being absent on trial; they were well and warmly clad; we spoke to all who in any way showed an inclination to speak to us, but received no complaint of any sort, and so far as we could judge they are contented, and are kindly and tactfully treated. In their conduct they were most orderly and well behaved. We observed that the labels which should be attached to the knife boxes were in some instances absent and at least in one instance the carving and sharp knives were not placed in the knife box. This is a matter which should in future receive more attention.

Since April 11th, 1913, 182 patients have been admitted, 1 has been allowed out on trial, 93 have been discharged or removed, of whom 74 have recovered, and 84 have died. There are on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 928 patients, 452 males and 476 females, 1 of whom is classed as private, and there are 2 out-county patients chargeable to Stow Union and St. Mary, Islington. Nineteen patients are boarded out at Storthes Hall Asylum.

There are according to the returns made to us vacancies on the male side for 26 patients, but the female side is full. We hope that before very long the Asylum will be enlarged by the erection of the contemplated additions on each side, the plans for which are, however, still under consideration.

We are glad to report that the Asylum estate has since the last visit been increased by the purchase of $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

The maintenance charge for home patients is 10s. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, for out-county patients and private patients, 14s.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards, consisted of an unlimited supply of well-seasoned meat and vegetable broth with bread.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 13 patients have been secluded on 26 occasions for $215\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

There is an average attendance at the Church of England morning and afternoon services on Sundays, and there is a monthly service for those of the Roman Catholic faith which is well attended, as also is the Nonconformist service which is held twice a month.

The number of patients present at the weekly entertainments is well up to the average, as many as 35 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, and 28 per cent. are taken as a rule for daily walks within the asylum boundaries, and the very good proportion of 74 per cent. are daily employed throughout the year.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 to every 9·4 patients for day duty, but whilst the number of the former who can show over 5 years' service is very fair, being 42 per cent., only 5 of the nurses, or 9 per cent., are in the like condition. Possibly the contemplated increase by 4l. a year in the wages of the attendants and nurses may have a beneficial effect on the length of service in the future.

Four inquests have been held. In one instance because the patient died from a wound in the throat, self-inflicted before admission; in another because the patient was asphyxiated during an epileptic fit by turning over on her face when in bed; in a third because the patient died within 12 months of receiving some injuries, not very severe and which did not contribute to her death, but which were caused by her throwing herself from a window, the sashes of which had been omitted to be blocked, on to the asphalt pathway 15 feet below; and in the fourth instance because the patient, whose death was due to natural causes, died a week after his admission.

With the exception of these four cases, the 84 deaths were all the result of natural causes and call for no special comment beyond mentioning that general paralysis accounted for over 20 per cent. of these and that in 74 per cent. the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. The only other serious casualties that have occurred besides those already referred to were, two fractures of the tibia, one of which was caused by the patient being pushed down by a fellow patient, the other by the patient during an epileptic fit striking his leg against a skirting board.

There has been no case of contagious or infectious disease in the Asylum during the period under review, and the general health of the Institution is at the present time very good, most of the 24 men and 10 women whom we found in bed being there for senile debility, while among the rest there was no case of acute disease.

The case books and other medical records are quite up to date and generally well kept, but in the former some particulars are missing which Dr. Johnston promised to see are supplied in the future.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTIVEN ASYLUM.

27 January 1914.

THE Asylum is in very good order, and the wards and dormitories were at our visit to-day, bright and comfortable, whilst there were numbers of plants, and a good supply of books and papers. We saw all the patients; they appeared to be contented with their treatment and diet, and apart from the complaints of two women and two men, no appeals were made to us in regard to any of these matters.

The women both complained they had been roughly used by nurses, one alleging that as a result of this treatment she was bruised all down the leg. We made full inquiry into the matter, and the woman who complained of being bruised was examined. She, it appeared, had been slightly bruised on the buttock, but, as the nurse satisfied us, not by a nurse but by a fellow patient.

In the case of the other woman, there had been a struggle with a nurse in consequence of the patient's turbulent conduct, and her having thrown a cup of hot water over another nurse, and after inquiry we were satisfied no unnecessary force had been used.

We also made due inquiry into the complaints by two men as to diet; the patients were epileptics who are constantly in the habit of making similar complaints, and we thought after careful inquiry that there was no real foundation for their allegations.

The patients were neat in their dress, and there was an absence of excitement in the wards.

We are glad to see that printed bathing regulations have at last been placed in the bath-rooms, but we observed that the pipes in the single rooms are unprotected, and are very attractive to suicidally-inclined patients.

The half-padded room on the male side is badly in need of repair, and we suggest that the airing courts should be divided so as to separate the feeble patients from the more turbulent class.

Since 10 April 1913, 69 patients have been admitted, 34 have been discharged or removed, of whom 19 had recovered, and 32 have died.

There are on the statutory books this morning the names of 469 patients, 218 males and 251 females, of whom 23 are classed as private and 181 are out-county patients chargeable to Peterborough, London, West Ham and North Witchford. They are all in residence and have been seen by us.

There is overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 3 patients and on the female side there is an excess of 36 patients beyond the accommodation. This condition of affairs was particularly noticeable to-day in the hospital dormitories, where there are too many beds, and although the position on the male side will receive some relief, when the East Ward which is at present closed is reopened, there is no prospect on the female side of any relief until the expiry of the West Ham contract in August of this year. When the contract runs out it must not in our opinion be renewed, and the West Ham authorities should be duly notified to that effect.

The weekly charge for home patients is 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 14s. to 21s.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

There is, we notice, no regular Church of England service on Sunday afternoons, and the morning service is only fairly attended, a term which also applies to the attendance at the weekly entertainments. The good percentage of 29 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the estate; but 30 per cent., the proportion of those able to walk but confined to the wards and airing courts, should, we think, be reduced.

The somewhat low proportion of 51 per cent. of the patients are engaged in some employment daily during the year, and we should like to see an increase in the number of those employed on the farm and in the laundry.

A staff of moderate strength is maintained, there being an attendant or more to every 11·2 patients, but the record of service is very good, 61 per cent. of the attendants and 32 per cent. of the nurses having over five years' service.

The patients are well nourished and their general health is good, only 8 males and 13 females, or less than 5 per cent. of the total number, being to-day confined to bed. Since the last visit the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease, and the only serious non-fatal casualty that has occurred was the fracture of a leg caused by the patient slipping in the ward.

There have, however, unfortunately been two deaths from drowning, in both instances the Coroner's juries returned a verdict of "found drowned," but in at least one of them it appears to have been a case of suicide after escape. In the other instance the patient was allowed parole. The ponds where these fatal casualties occurred are situate beyond but not far distant from the Asylum estate.

The rest of the 32 deaths, the cause of which in 25 instances, or 78 per cent., was verified by post-mortem examination, call for no special mention.

The medical records are in a most unsatisfactory state. As regards the case books there are many patients who have been admitted since September in regard to whom no note whatever has as yet been made of their condition, on or subsequent to their admission, and such notes as have been made regarding a few of these patients appear to have been made quite recently, and all at the same time. Bruises and other minor injuries are not entered as they should be in the Medical Journal, and very little trouble seems to be taken to see that the returns of the charge attendants as to injuries and violence to patients have been properly or accurately made.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—I. BANSTEAD.

27 February 1914.

As the result of our visit to this Asylum we can speak in very favourable terms of the general state of the Institution and of the condition in which we found the patients. The wards, beds, and bedding were in good order, and the inmates, all of whom in residence we have seen and with many of whom we entered into conversation, were properly dressed and for the most part free from excitement, indeed, markedly so, bearing in mind the large size of many of the wards and the great difficulties which present themselves in the way of classification. Such evidence of noise and excitement as there was, was confined to the large wards, and we could not but contrast the more homely and comfortable surroundings of the patients in the smaller and more compact wards and in the larger ones which have been partitioned, with those in the wards which have not yet been subdivided.

We had, of course, some appeals made to us for discharge, but of complaints as to treatment, diet or surroundings, there were practically none, certainly none which call for any special mention. It has, we are pleased to report, been found possible to allocate more accommodation for the newly-admitted female patients in A Block, two floors being now set aside for this purpose, which afford provision for 40 instead of, as previously, only 20 patients, and we are also very glad to state that plans are now before our Board in connection with the modernization and alteration of the three-storied chronic blocks where the large wards are situated. It is a considerable scheme, involving the outlay of a large sum of money, and will require careful consideration, but if carried out will undoubtedly greatly add to the usefulness of the Asylum. The verandahs attached to Male Wards 6, 7, and 8 have been enlarged, the shutters in N Block single rooms have with advantage been altered, and a

considerable amount of tasteful redecoration has been carried out and some is still in hand.

We noticed that in some of the nurses' bedrooms scissors and long hatpins were allowed to remain on the dressing-tables instead of being kept under lock and key. Care should be taken in future to ensure that the instructions against such a dangerous and careless practice are strictly enforced.

Since March 26th, 1913, 446 patients have been admitted ; 110 have been allowed out on trial, to as many as 106 of whom, it is satisfactory to report, money allowances have been granted ; 246 have been discharged or removed, of whom 125 had recovered ; and 188 have died. There were when we entered on our inspection yesterday the names of 1,109 males and 1,386 females, a total of 2,495 on the books, but one of the males died during the course of the day. Fifty-three are classed as private patients, and there are out-county patients chargeable to Edmonton, Dartford, and Devouport Unions. There are on trial 13 patients, leaving, exclusive of the patient who died yesterday, 2,481 in residence seen by us. There are according to the returns vacancies for 3 males and 1 female.

The maintenance charge is for home patients 10s. 9½*d.*, for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 10s. 9½*d.* to 15s. 2*d.*

We yesterday saw a good dinner of soup with bread followed by a well made boiled treacle pudding served on the female side, and to-day on the male side a well served dinner of baked fish with potatoes followed by rice pudding.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 20 patients have been secluded on 61 occasions for 30 hours in all.

The number attending the Sunday Church of England services and the weekly entertainments is very low, and although the percentage taken for daily walks within the estate is very good (52 per cent.), the proportion taken for walks outside the boundaries is not by any means so high as we should like to see it, being only 18 per cent.

The fair average of 52 per cent. are engaged daily in some employment.

There is a staff of an attendant or nurse to every 10·9 patients for day duty, and as many as 76 per cent. of the former and 63 per cent. of the latter can show over five years' service, whilst 16 attendants and 19 nurses are in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom an extra pecuniary allowance is made of 1*l.* a year.

All the 188 deaths were due to natural causes, except that of a man who, being on parole in the Villa and about to be discharged recovered, asphyxiated himself with coal-gas from a bracket in the lavatory attached to the dormitory. All the circumstances were inquired into by our Board at the time, and no blame appears to have been attachable to anyone. This was the only case in which an inquest was held. In the highly satisfactory proportion of 93 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made.

General paralysis caused 14 per cent. of the total deaths, phthisis only 7·4 per cent., and senile decay 3·7 per cent. Only 3·7 per cent. of bedsores were present in those who died, and only 1 patient was so suffering among the 86, or 3·4 per cent. of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards and under the very useful verandahs. This fact affords good indication of the care which is bestowed on the nursing of the sick, and the small percentage in bed speaks well of the general sanitary state of the Asylum.

Zymotic disease has been represented by 8 cases only of dysentery among patients and staff.

There have been dislocations or fractures of bones in 13 patients, and all of them were the result of accident.

The foregoing report will make it evident that we consider Dr. Spark is discharging his duties with ability and efficiency. He is assisted by 6 medical colleagues, by whom the medical records are well and carefully kept.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

20 March 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which we have found maintained in excellent order throughout. The wards and dormitories are very well kept in every way, and the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired. Many minor matters improving the general administration have received attention in the period that has elapsed since our Colleagues' visit in January 1913, amongst which we may mention the improvement of the electric lighting in the wards, some alterations at the sewing-room benefiting the ventilation and the sanitary provisions, the alteration of the boundary wall and the construction of a strong fence, the redecoration in good taste of the chapel, and the general renovation and painting of various wards.

The patients were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and seemed generally to be contented with the arrangements made for their care. Although we received the usual number of appeals for discharge, there were no complaints of ill-treatment. The dress and clothing generally were quite satisfactory.

The following changes have occurred among the patients during the period under review :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	250	286	536
Discharges or removals - - - - -	94	154	248
Recoveries - - - - -	50	53	103
Deaths - - - - -	147	124	271

We were glad to notice that of 102 patients allowed out on trial, money allowances were made by the Committee under s. 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in practically all the cases. Ten patients were out on trial to-day, but we found in residence 1,140 men and 1,111 women, making a total of 2,251 patients. The Asylum is practically full.

The maintenance rate per head per week is 10s. 9½d. for home, and 14s. for out-county patients. The patients classed as private, who numbered to-day 57, are received at rates varying from 10s. 9½d. to 15s. 2d. per head per week.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of 87 patients, on 462 occasions, for a total duration of 1,764½ hours.

Early in last year plans were approved by the Secretary of State of a detached building to serve as a hospital for the treatment of 30 male patients suffering from phthisis and dysentery. Good progress is now being made with the erection of this building, the foundation works in connection therewith having been carried out by the Asylum staff and patients' labour. It is hoped to have the Hospital in use by the middle

of the summer. Plans have recently been sent to our Board for the conversion and enlargement of one of the shelters in the airing court of Wards H and G into a building of light construction for the open-air treatment of 12 female phthisical patients. The enlargement of the shelter will take the form of a verandah 6 feet wide having a glazed roof. In the foul laundry apparatus for the electrolysis of brine has been installed, producing a supply of chlorine water which is proving very efficacious in the deodorising and cleansing of foul linen.

The dietary appears to be good and sufficient. The dinner yesterday consisted of bacon, potatoes, and cabbage, with bread, followed by sago pudding, and to-day of fresh herrings in the place of the bacon. The food seemed generally to meet with the approval of the patients.

From the annual returns we notice that 4·7 of the patients are returned as being actively suicidal, while to-day the percentage was as high as 5·1. We are glad to note that as many as 135 male patients have parole of the grounds, a privilege which we were informed is but seldom abused. As much as possible is done to provide employment for the patients, the returns showing that 72 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women do some sort of useful work. The various shops are bright and airy and very well adapted for their various uses.

Of the 190 patients in bed at the time of our visit few were seriously ill; there were some cases of influenza of a mild type, whilst several patients were so confined for mental reasons. No one was the subject of bed sore, nor did this lesion exist in any of those who have died since the last visit, facts which testify to the careful nursing in the Infirmary wards. The epileptics at present under care amount to 8·1 per cent. (males 6·3, females 10·0) of the total in residence.

The causes of death, verified by post-mortem examination in the highly satisfactory proportion of 97 per cent., have included general paralysis 17·7 per cent., phthisis 12·9 per cent., organic brain disease 15·5 per cent.

Four inquests have been held, death being due in 3 of the cases to natural causes. In the other case the patient died from general paralysis of the insane, possibly accelerated by a fall from a ladder before admission.

From May to August last 6 cases of enteric fever occurred on the female side and 2 more in January last. Three of the cases were fatal. The origin of this outbreak was suspected to be due to a patient in the ward who had previously had the disease acting as a carrier. Only one male and 2 female patients have been attacked with dysentery during the period under review—a notable diminution in the incidence of this disease, which was at one time very prevalent here.

The records show that amongst the serious injuries sustained by patients 16 were instances of fracture. In 3 cases the injury was due to being struck or pushed down by fellow patients, and in the remainder to accidental falls.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·5 patients. Their duration of service is satisfactory, 71 per cent. of the men and 24 per cent. of the women having been in the Asylum service for more than five years. We are glad to see that from April 1st next further encouragement will be given to the staff by the institution of money grants on obtaining proficiency certificates from the St. John Ambulance and the Medico-Psychological Associations.

Dr. Stansfield is assisted in his able management of this Asylum by six Medical Colleagues, by whom the clinical and other records are very well kept, and several of whom have during the past year made scientific investigations of considerable interest. By the recent adoption of the

loose-leaf system for the preservation of type-written copies of the clinical notes the number of case books in current use will be greatly diminished.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

6 October 1914.

OUR visit to this Asylum, which has occupied us yesterday and to-day, enables us to report that it is maintained in excellent order throughout. The wards and dormitories are well kept, while the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired, and we are convinced that everything in reason is done to promote the well-being and contentment of the patients. The result was that during the whole of our visit we found the patients orderly and well-behaved, and, except on the subject of the need for further detention, we received nothing in the nature of a complaint.

During the period under review the neighbouring estate of Portnalls, consisting of about 73 acres of land, mainly agricultural in character, with the house and buildings thereon, has been acquired at a cost of 15,000*l.* for the purposes of the Asylum, and should prove a valuable addition to its amenities.

In addition to minor matters that have received attention, we may mention the considerable extension of the nurses' block which is now in progress, and will provide 23 additional bedrooms, and the installation throughout the establishment of a complete telephone system.

We thought that there were some floors in various parts of the buildings which might well be prepared for treatment by dry rubbing; that the stiff gas brackets in some of the lavatories might be done away with, especially in those attached to wards where patients on suicidal parchments are detained; and some of the sanitary Annexes were not quite as fresh and sweet as they might be.

In the 20 months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	344	264	608
Discharges and removals - - - - -	144	128	272
Recoveries - - - - -	83	73	156
Deaths - - - - -	178	132	310

There are now on the books the names of 2,225 patients, in the proportion of 976 men to 1,249 women. Nine patients were absent on trial, and we were glad to notice from the returns that full use is made of the power given by the Lunacy Act to make money allowances to patients while on trial. The number of patients of both sexes who appeared likely to benefit by any special treatment under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, was noticeably small.

The Asylum has more than its proper complement on both sides, there being 52 men and 47 women above the number for whom there is recognised accommodation.

The weekly maintenance charges are 1*l.* 1*d.* for home patients, from 1*l.* 1*d.* to 16*s.* 11*d.* for patients classed as private, of whom there are 44, and from 14*s.* to 15*s.* 2*d.* for the 5 patients chargeable to out-county unions. There is no record of mechanical restraint or of seclusion.

The dinners which we saw served in the wards, both yesterday and to-day, were good and sufficient, and we had no complaint on the subject of the dietary.

The general health is very good. We found only 32 patients, or less than 1·5 per cent. of the total number, confined to bed, and none of them were suffering from illness of an acute nature.

The only disease of a zymotic character which has made its appearance since the last visit has been dysentery, from which, between December and June, 13 patients suffered.

The 310 deaths were all due to natural causes, but inquests were held in two instances—in one because the patient died within a few days of his admission, and in the other because about a month prior to his death the patient had accidentally sustained an extra-capsular fracture of the femur. As many as 63, or 22 per cent. of the deaths were from general paralysis.

The serious casualties which have occurred comprise a dislocated shoulder from a fall in a fit, and 15 fractures, all of which were the result of accidental falls, except in the case of one man who sustained a compound fracture of the bridge of his nose by a blow from another patient.

The annual returns made to our Board are in all respects satisfactory; 41 per cent. of the patients attend the services held on Sundays in the chapel, and we were glad to hear that arrangements are made for some ten of the patients of the Roman Catholic faith to attend the services held in the local Roman Catholic chapel. The returns relating to employment are good, and it is especially noticeable that as many as 349 male patients work on the farm and gardens.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·7 patients; the duration of service also leaves nothing to be desired. Twenty per cent. of the attendants and 7 per cent. of the nurses hold the nursing certificate of the Medico - Psychological Association.

Owing to the outbreak of the war the Asylum has been temporarily deprived of the services of two of the medical staff and 28 of the subordinate staff, a matter which must have caused some anxiety to the Committee and Sir James Moody. So far as we could judge the difficulty is being satisfactorily coped with.

The various medical records are very well kept, and written up to date. The case books have again become numerous and we are glad to know that it is intended shortly to introduce the loose-leaf system.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

27 June 1914.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy in January 1913 the following changes have occurred among the patients, the numbers being taken from the commencement of their visit to the morning of the 25th instant, when we began ours :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	832
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	470
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	284
Died	-	-	-	-	-	333

As the result there were, at the latter date, the names of 2,516 patients on the books, of whom 1,055 were males and 1,461 females. It is a

satisfactory feature in the administration of the Institution that the practice of granting leave on trial as a preliminary to discharge is largely used, and that during the 18 months covered by this report money allowances were granted to no fewer than 265 patients out of a total of 292 who during the period went out on trial. Our visit happened to coincide with that of the Committee, and we thus had the opportunity of seeing and conversing with several patients whose cases had been under consideration with a view to the granting or renewal of their leave or of granting complete discharge. We have pleasure in recording that from what they told us it is evident that the Committee take great pains to ascertain the conditions in which such patients will find themselves on leaving the Asylum.

One hundred and twenty-nine patients are of the private class, 93 being of the male sex, of whom 59 are lodged in the Hall in excellent quarters. All but 4 of the pauper patients are home cases. The maintenance charge for these is 11s. 1d. per week, that for private patients varies from this rate to 40s. per week.

From the figures supplied to us as to accommodation, it would appear that there are 45 patients on the male, and 95 on the female side in excess of the complement; but it did not strike us that there was overcrowding to so great an extent; and for various reasons we think it is less serious than the figures indicate.

Twenty-six patients were absent on trial, leaving 2,490 in residence, all of whom we have seen in the course of our three days' inspection. We found them well-cared for, quiet, and orderly in their conduct and generally contented with the treatment they were receiving; they made but few complaints except on the subject of their detention, and the only one which appeared to deserve mention was that of a female patient from Woolwich who said she had not been visited by the Guardians of her Union for five years. From the Guardians' visiting book we ascertained that the complaint was well-founded, and we would express the hope that there will be more frequent visitation of the patients from this Union in the future.

We saw dinner served in the wards on the two first days of our visit, consisting one day of cold pork with two vegetables, and on the other of fried fish and potatoes. Both meals appeared to be of good quality and to give satisfaction to the diners.

Among the improvements and alterations completed since the last visit we may mention a renewal of the sanitary conveniences at Claybury Hall, the provision of food cupboards in 23 wards, and of a verandah for open-air treatment in R. 1 Ward. The adaptation of a corridor for a bicycle shed was in progress; and plans are now before our Board for sanitary accommodation in the airing court of E Block, and for the introduction of 12 spray baths into the general bathroom on the female side. To make room for these baths 7 slipper baths would be removed, and the arrangements would be similar to what has already been done on the male side. There is, however, this difference, that whereas the male spray baths have facing them on the opposite side of the room only a blank wall, those for females will have in front of them a row of slipper baths, with consequent want of privacy.

We found the wards and dormitories in very good order throughout, bright and comfortable. There was, however, in some of the wards on the female side a great deficiency of magazines and periodicals, which we should like to see as liberally supplied there as in the detached Hospital and in some of the male wards. If it be found possible, we think it desirable that the issue of stock bottles of aperient and bromide mixtures to the wards be discontinued.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; two patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total of an hour and a quarter.

From the statistical returns for 1913 we learn that there was during the year but a poor average attendance, only about 15 per cent., at the Sunday Church of England services, 38·2 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments; the proportions usefully employed, 72 per cent. of the men and 65·5 per cent. of the women, were satisfactory.

With one exception all the 166 male and 167 female deaths were from natural causes. The exception, which was the subject of the only inquest held, was that of a woman who died from peritonitis and shock following a self-inflicted injury, the circumstances of which were fully reported to our Board at the time.

The most frequent causes of death were general paralysis, which accounted for 27 per cent. of the males and 6·5 per cent. of the females; cancer, to which under 3 per cent. of the deaths were due; dysentery, of which there were 11 male and 22 female fatal cases; and tuberculosis. The last-named disease was certified as the primary cause in 11 per cent. of the deaths; but a reference to the registers of death shows that this proportion does not represent its full incidence, and as an aid to its early diagnosis we should like to suggest the desirability of noting the weight of each patient once a quarter.

Post-mortem examinations were held in the excellent proportion of 87 per cent. of the deaths. We paid a visit to the laboratory and were much interested in the account Dr. Mott was good enough to give us of some of the important research work in progress. We hope that when the central laboratory in connection with the Maudsley Hospital is opened, a laboratory, at least sufficiently equipped to enable the resident medical officers to study their cases by modern methods, will be retained here.

In the 18 months under review there have been 125 cases (22 males and 103 females) of dysentery, and 102 cases (34 males and 68 females) of diarrhoea—either infective in type or uncertain in origin, 2 cases of erysipelas, 1 of scarlet fever, and 1 of typhoid fever. The general health of the Institution at present appears to be good. We saw 13 male and 31 female patients in bed, nearly all of whom were there chiefly on account of their bodily condition. No one was the subject of a bedsore, and in only one instance was this complication present among the deaths. This speaks well for the skill of the nursing staff, many other evidences of which we saw. No less than 30 per cent. of the male and 23 per cent. of the female nursing staff are in possession of the certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association, a fact creditable not only to the holders, but to the officers who give their time to the systematic training of the nursing staff.

We were glad to observe good use being made of the existing verandahs, and should like to see verandahs introduced in Male Wards M. 1 and N. 1. With regard to the latter ward and C. 1, which are respectively the male and female admission wards, we had some conversation with Dr. Armstrong-Jones as to the possibility of providing a clinical room on the north side of the dormitory which is used by day. Such a provision, with which Dr. Armstrong-Jones is in entire sympathy, would greatly enhance the facilities for clinical work and for obtaining full records thereof.

Casualties of at all a serious nature have been limited to 16 instances of fracture of a bone; full particulars of each case have been supplied to us, and none of them call for further mention here.

The nursing staff is of adequate strength and their record of service is satisfactory.

We have examined the statutory registers and case books, and have found them all carefully posted to date.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

28 February 1914.

WE have to-day completed our inspection of this Asylum which has occupied us three days.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in May last year are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	137	219	356
Discharges or removals - - - - -	53	77	130
Recoveries - - - - -	13	32	45
Deaths - - - - -	68	137	205

The names on the statutory books comprise 2,572 patients, 1,014 of whom are men and 1,558 women ; 50 patients were out on trial, and we are glad to notice that money allowances are granted almost without exception to all cases on trial, as we are confident that this practice has a most important effect in consummating their recovery.

The Asylum is quite full, there being on the male side 28 patients above the complement.

We were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found the Institution. The wards and dormitories are kept in very good order by the attendants and nurses, while the beds and bedding are good and clean.

Good progress is being made with the remodelling and modernisation of many of the older parts of the Asylum, work which has been on hand for some time, and the completion of which will occupy some years. We had the advantage of visiting with the Asylum's engineer parts of the Asylum which it is intended to deal with at an early date, the plans of the proposed alterations being now under consideration. These include the conversion of No. 3 Hall into a dormitory to accommodate 37 female patients, the gutting of many of the single rooms in Male D. spur so as to convert it into a large dormitory with improved ventilation and exits, the improvement of the adjoining day-room, and the enlargement of the shops. We desire to congratulate the Committee on their continued efforts to improve and modernise the Asylum, efforts which, though entailing at the moment a considerable expenditure, will ultimately redound to the benefit of the patients and the Institution generally. Our Board have informed the Committee that they see no objection to their proposal to rent Brunswick House, Mistley, for the temporary accommodation of male patients as an Annexe to this Asylum.

The patients were tidy in their dress and orderly in their behaviour, and generally seemed contented and spoke exceedingly well of their treatment. The only exception was in Female Ward 25, where most of the patients are of a very degraded and troublesome class. Here we received some complaints of rough usage at the hands of the nurses, into which we made careful inquiry. It is right to say that the three patients who complained were the subjects of marked delusions of a persecutory character, but, nevertheless, the impression left on our minds was that there was some foundation for the complaints. We hope that Dr. Gilfillan

will impress upon the nurses the absolute necessity of refraining from anything in the nature of rough treatment in their efforts to manage patients, however troublesome they may be, and will keep a close eye on this particular ward. We noticed that some of the wards in which troublesome patients are placed, though attractive in general appearance, seem to be rather lacking in objects capable of occupying and amusing the patients.

We also noticed in many of the lavatories and w.c.'s looped pipes and other places offering facilities to suicidally-disposed patients. In several of the bathrooms copies of the bathing rules were absent.

We are glad to hear that more is to be done to improve the airing courts by asphaltting paths and in other ways.

The patients seemed to be satisfied with the dietary—the dinners that we saw served on the two days of our visit seemed good in quality and sufficient in quantity. In the soup that was the dinner to-day, there were large lumps of meat and fat which might possibly have caused paralysed and voracious patients to choke. In connection with the meals, we might add that it would be well to keep the carving knives and forks in the ordinary boxes, and not separate in the drawers of the store-rooms.

The weekly maintenance charges are 10s. 9½*d.* for home patients; 14s. for out-county patients; and from 10s. 9½*d.* to 15s. 2*d.* for patients classed as private, of whom there were to-day 52.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 3 occasions for a total of 1 hour and a half.

It is satisfactory to learn that in 171 of the deaths, or in 83 per cent. of the total number, the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

Five inquests were held; in 3 instances because the deaths, which were respectively due to cerebral softening, fatty degeneration of the heart, and to dysentery, were considered to have been accelerated by fractures occasioned by accidental falls; in a fourth instance, because the death of the patient from fatty degeneration of the heart occurred very unexpectedly; and in the fifth, because death was due to heart failure caused by impaction of a bolus in the œsophagus.

Of the deaths 12 per cent. were the result of general paralysis, and nearly 10 per cent. of dysentery, from which disease, notwithstanding the precautions taken to eradicate it, as many as 39 patients have suffered during the period now under review. At present there is only 1 active case of dysentery under treatment, and among the 204 patients (66 males and 138 females) whom we found confined to bed, and who formed about 8 per cent. of the total number in the Asylum, there are but few other cases of acute illness.

There have been 16 other casualties, all of them fractures of bones, besides those already mentioned. Ten of them resulted from accidental falls, 2 from falls in epileptic fits, 3 from the roughness of fellow patients, and one from the patient's own violence.

In the annual return made to our Board there is but little that calls for special mention. The staff averages one to every 9·6 patients, and is adequate; their duration of service is very good, especially that of the attendants, 72 per cent. of whom can show more than five years' service. Fifteen per cent. of the attendants and nurses possess the Medico-Psychological Association's nursing certificates.

Dr. Gilfillan has the assistance of 6 Medical Colleagues, who with him do everything they can to promote the happiness and comfort of the patients.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

25 July 1914.

THE following changes occurred among the patients between the commencement of the visit paid by two Commissioners in Lunacy on the 20th November last year, and that of our own visit on the 23rd instant:—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147

There were at the latter date on the books the names of 2,534 patients, of whom 1,016 were on the male and 1,518 on the female side. Of these 65 are classed as private, and 6 are paupers chargeable to out-county unions. The charges for private patients vary from 11s. 1d. a week, the the present pauper rate of maintenance, to 55*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 1,017 men and 1,481 women, upon which calculation there is but one vacancy on the male side, while the female side has 37 inmates in excess of its proper complement.

A large amount of painting and redecoration has been carried out since the last visit, and several improvements of a minor character have been completed. The conversion of the nurses' messroom at the temporary buildings into a sanatorium for nurses is in progress, and steps have been begun for improving the lighting and ventilation of the padded rooms referred to in the last report. In accordance with the suggestion there made, rods have been substituted for the chains in some w.c.'s.

A renewed outbreak of swine fever at the farm last February led to experiments being commenced under the direction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the inoculation of the pigs to secure immunity from the disease. The results so far have been highly encouraging.

As the result of our visit to the wards yesterday and the day before (on the earlier of which days we were accompanied in our inspection of the female side by our Colleague, Miss Dendy) we are able to report that we found them generally in good condition, and, as well as the beds, clean and well kept.

The patients were well and neatly dressed and personally tidy. But few complaints were made to us except with regard to deprivation of liberty; and none that were made were worthy of mention here. On the female side there are a number of patients of a troublesome character; but allowance being made for this fact, the behaviour of those in the wards was generally quiet and orderly.

We gave a fire alarm yesterday in a ward on the male side. The ward was in the part of the building furthest from the fire station, and there was consequently some delay before the water was playing upon it. There was a good pressure in the main sufficient to carry the water well over the roof.

Dinner was served in the wards in our presence both days. On Thursday it consisted of cold meat, potatoes and salad, and yesterday of boiled beef and bacon, with potatoes and beans, followed by currant pudding. The fare was good and plentiful, and the patients made no complaints with regard to the diet.

Mechanical restraint has during the period under review been employed for surgical reasons for 7 patients, on 128 occasions, for a total of 2,803 hours; 59 patients have been secluded, on 356 occasions, for 481 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all.

The returns for 1913 show a continued low percentage of attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments. There was an improvement on the previous year in respect to the number of patients confined for exercise to the wards and airing courts, the percentage having fallen from 36 to 28 per cent.

The general health of the patients has been good, and except for 29 cases of dysentery, 26 of which were on the female side, and 1 case of enteric fever, there has been no outbreak of infectious disease. The female patients who are suffering from dysentery are now, as far as possible, nursed in Ward 26, and the only other patients housed in this ward are those who have themselves suffered from the disease.

We saw 80 male and 132 female patients confined to bed. Sixty-eight of these were either new cases or being rested for mental reasons; 18 were suffering from phthisis, 16 of them being women, 17 from dysentery, 72 from senility, and 37, all except 6 of them being men, from general paralysis.

We are glad to hear that in the near future it is intended to convert Ward 25 on the female side into an open-air ward for nursing the phthisical cases.

Of the deaths, all of which were due to natural causes, senile decay accounted for 27 per cent., general paralysis for 17 per cent., nearly 13 per cent. of these being males, and phthisis for 8 per cent.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the very satisfactory proportion of 89 per cent. of the deaths.

Bedsore were present at the time of death in 10 instances, 6 on the male and 4 on the female side; but we were glad to hear that no patient in bed at the time of our visit was suffering from this complication. No inquests have been held.

Twelve patients have sustained fractures of bones since the last visit, but all these injuries were accidentally caused, and call for no comment.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, and their record of service very satisfactory. Eleven of the males and 16 of the women held at the end of last year the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, possession of which carries with it an addition of 2*l.* to the annual salary.

Dr. Baily has at present the assistance of only 3 Medical Colleagues, one of whom, Dr. Petrie, is on the point of leaving for the Epileptic Colony; the remaining three posts are filled by *locum tenentes*. This condition of things is an illustration of the prevailing difficulty of keeping up the medical staff of Asylums.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

4 December 1914.

WE have spent two busy and interesting days in the inspection of this Asylum, and have, we think, omitted no part of it in any way connected with its administration. In the shops, where many useful industries are carried on by patients, we were struck with the use which is made, in the manufacture of some articles, of what would in ordinary circumstances be but waste material, and we were glad to note that patient labour is made available to so considerable an extent in the ordinary reparation and decoration of the building.

The Asylum is exceedingly well maintained throughout; the wards are bright and attractive and very well supplied with objects for the

amusement and occupation of the patients. We saw all the inmates in residence and found them, apart from some appeals for discharge, contented with their surroundings and diet. They were suitably and well clothed, entirely free from excitement, and our visit to the Institution has impressed us most favourably. One of the Lambeth female patients complained she had not been visited by her guardians, and on inquiry we regret to find that those guardians do not appear to have been at the Asylum for over four years.

Although many minor improvements have been carried out since the last visit from members of our Board, the only matters which we think we need mention are the completion of the verandah in W. 2 and the enlargement of the verandah at the female hospital; both were much required and will no doubt prove most useful.

Knowing that, in this Asylum to not a few of the patients is granted the privilege of sitting up in their wards, both on the male and female sides, until 10 p.m. instead of retiring at the ordinary hour to their dormitories, we extended our visit yesterday until late into the evening, so that we might have an opportunity of seeing for ourselves, the class of patients who are thus favoured and the conditions under which this relaxation from ordinary asylum discipline is permitted. Passing through a large observation dormitory where most of the patients were comfortably asleep and all were at rest, we went into a ward where were some 20 of the more intelligent epileptic working patients, thence to another ward in the main building occupied by a number of trusted working patients, and from there we went on to one of the villas, where convalescent patients are warded. We might from all appearances have been in the rooms of a working men's club, where the amusements and recreations of an ordinary social evening were in progress. Some of the men were reading, some playing billiards, cards or dominoes, whilst others were gathered round a piano singing popular songs of the day. It was a phase of asylum life with which we, in our capacity as Commissioners, were not familiar, and it is hardly necessary to say we were more than pleased. This is, we are aware, not the only asylum where under somewhat similar conditions a real endeavour has been made, and successfully, to relieve and alleviate the monotony of institutional life for those whose mental condition is such that they can derive benefit from and appreciate it; but although permissible only in the case of a limited and selected number of the patients, it is, where it exists, a boon and a privilege which is so much sought after that we cannot leave the subject without expressing a hope that the time is not far distant when such a practice is no exception or novelty, but has become of universal application in asylums throughout the country.

Since February 13th, 1913, there have been 728 admissions, 143 have been allowed out on trial, to as many as 135 of whom it is satisfactory to observe money allowances have been granted, 259 have been discharged or removed, of whom 149 had recovered, and 362 have died.

There are on the statutory books the names of 2,179 patients—1,005 males and 1,174 females—of whom 51 are classed as private and 6 are out-county patients chargeable to Bridport, Bromley, Hendon, Southampton, Kingston, and Newcastle. There are on trial 5 males and 2 females, leaving 2,172 in residence and seen by us.

There are but vacancies for 4 males and 1 female.

The maintenance charge is for home patients, 11s. 8d. per week, for out-county, 14s., and for those classed as private from 11s. 8d. to 15s. 2d.

Seclusion has been made use of in the case of 40 patients, on 157 occasions for a total of 263 hours; but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

According to the returns, the attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is low. Weekly and other services are held for Non-conformists and for those of the Roman Catholic faith. The number of patients present at the weekly entertainments is good and, for the neighbourhood, the percentage who go for walks outside the estate is also good, whilst about an average number are daily engaged in some form of occupation, as many as 171 being at work on the farms and gardens.

There is a staff of attendants and nurses in the proportion of 1 to every 10·1 patients, whose record of service is good. But 10 per cent. of the attendants and 7 per cent. of the nurses possess the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association to whom an allowance of 2*l.* a year is made.

As many as 44 of the staff, including one of the Assistant Medical Officers, are engaged on active service or on duties connected with the mobilization of troops, and two of them have, we regret to say, been returned in the casualty lists as killed.

The injuries amongst the patients of at all a serious character, comprise 25 cases of fracture of one or more bones—a not unduly heavy number, having regard to the interval which has elapsed since the last visit of our Colleagues. In two instances the injury was received in altercation with a fellow patient, and five occurred in struggles with a member of the staff. In one of the latter cases the injuries (a fracture of the jaw and of one rib on each side) occurred during an unavoidable struggle between two attendants and the patient, who had violently assaulted one of the former, all of them falling among some articles of furniture. The other cases were the result of accidental falls. All of them have been the subject of thorough investigation which has been fully recorded, and none require further mention here.

All the 186 male and 176 female deaths have been from natural causes, verified in the excellent proportion of 96 per cent. by post-mortem examination. A bed sore was present in only 5 of these cases and in none of the patients at present in bed.

Amongst the causes of death, the only points which perhaps call for remark here are the high percentage of general paralysis in the males, viz., 34 per cent. which may be contrasted with 10 per cent. in the case of the females, and the comparatively low proportion, viz., 10 per cent. of deaths due to tuberculosis. The latter and satisfactory fact is doubtless due to the care that is taken to promptly diagnose and segregate cases of tuberculosis and to treat as many of them as is practicable in the open air, some by night as well as by day.

The general health of the Institution appears to have been very good. There have been 3 cases of typhoid fever, 1 of erysipelas and 2 of scarlet fever (both members of the staff); all these have occurred this year, while during the 21 months under review, there have been 31 cases of dysentery, all but 10 of which were on the male side. We saw 72 male and 114 female patients in bed; these numbers represent 8 per cent. of the total patients in residence. Rather more than a quarter of those in bed were there by reason of their mental state. That all of them were being nursed with skill and care was evident. We were glad to notice that a number of serviceable bed-trays are being made for the use of patients under treatment in bed, and we would suggest that the comfort of some of them would be still further promoted by the provision of bed-tables.

The statutory registers and case books are all in admirable order. The entries in the latter, doubtless largely because they are copies of notes made in clinical records kept in the wards, are both full and of much scientific value; they moreover frequently reflect the advantage

which is taken of the well-equipped pathological laboratory that is maintained here.

Dr. Lord is assisted under normal conditions by 6 medical officers, for all of whom none but bachelor's quarters are provided, and we cannot close this report without expressing a hope that the Committee may see their way to building within the Asylum grounds, at least one detached house of such a size as to be available for a married member of the medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS—8. LONG GROVE.

11 December 1914.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by Commissioners in Lunacy 14 months ago, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	236
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	149
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	83
Died	-	-	-	-	-	227

As the result there are to-day on the books the names of 1,151 males and 1,024 females, making a total of 2,175. We are glad to observe that as many as 103 patients were allowed out on trial as a preliminary to complete discharge, and that in almost every such case a money allowance was made. The private patients number 67, and those chargeable to out-county unions, 4. The Asylum is now practically full on both sides.

Several useful alterations and improvements have lately been carried out of a minor character, among which we might mention an extension of the railway siding, the addition of a spray bath for the boiler-house staff, and the construction in connexion with the recreation hall of an external enclosure and leads for cinematograph entertainments.

In the course of our inspection yesterday and to-day we saw all parts of the Institution and found it everywhere in admirable order, the rooms clean, bright, and well-ventilated, and the bedding good and well-kept.

We saw all the patients with the exception of 11 who were absent on trial. They were neat and tidy in their dress and evidently well cared for. Though we gave to all who desired full opportunity of speaking to us we received no complaints of the treatment except such as were the obvious outcome of delusion. A certain number complained that they were not visited by the guardians of their union, and on inquiry we found that their complaints, which concerned the unions of Lambeth and Islington, were not without foundation.

We saw dinner served in the wards to the male patients yesterday, and to the female patients to-day. Yesterday's dinner consisted of cold beef and pork with pickled onions and potatoes, followed by tapioca pudding, and to-day's of pea-soup (which had been substituted for fish usually served on Fridays, in consequence of the scarcity of that article due to the war) and suet pudding. Both meals appeared to be of good quality, and to give general satisfaction.

After leaving the wards yesterday we returned in the evening to see the sitting-up parties which are an interesting part of the system in this Asylum; the object being to render more natural the lives of convalescent and working patients, and among the latter class those especially who have to spend many years in an asylum, while at the same time providing for patients physically able an inducement to employ them-

selves in useful work. The patients selected are allowed to sit up till 9.45 p.m. in certain wards, and amuse themselves with books, billiards, music and games, and the women, if so disposed, with needlework. It appeared to us that those whom we saw thoroughly appreciated the privilege granted them; and we desire to express our entire sympathy with this method of treatment and also with the practice of giving to the convalescent and other trusted patients at the villas which are a feature at this Asylum a considerable amount of liberty, no less than 14 per cent. of the male patients having full parole of the grounds.

Large additions have been made to the library, and there is a very good supply of books in the day-rooms.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period to which this report extends; 77 patients have been secluded on 3,367 occasions for a total duration of 1,426 hours.

An inquest has been held in the case of a male patient who died from congestion of the lungs following fracture of a rib; the circumstances were fully reported to our Board at the time, and were also the subject of an inquiry by the Visiting Committee; but it was not ascertained how the injury occurred. With the exception of this case all the 155 male and 72 female deaths have been due to natural causes, verified in the excellent proportion of 95 per cent. of these cases. It is satisfactory to note that in less than 2 per cent. was any bedscore present.

Arterio-sclerosis was regarded as the primary cause in 18 per cent. of the deaths; general paralysis was the primary cause in no less than 38 per cent. of the male, in contrast with 8 per cent. of the female deaths; while phthisis was the cause in 9 per cent., its incidence being considerably more marked among the men than among the women.

Seven male and 2 female patients have died from typhoid fever. During the period under review a large number of cases of this disease have occurred, namely, 22 on the male and 7 on the female side among the patients; besides which 2 nurses contracted it from one of the male cases. While the female cases seem to have been very sporadic, the male cases affected specially two wards (R 1 and N 1). Energetic measures were taken to ascertain the origin of the outbreak, as the result of which several "carriers" were discovered; with the treatment of these and the protective inoculation of the unaffected cases in these wards any further spread of the disease was happily stayed.

The only other instances of infective disorder have been 1 case of diphtheria, 1 of erysipelas, and 30 cases of dysentery; the last-named affection seems much less troublesome than it formerly was here.

The casualties of a serious nature have comprised, besides the one already mentioned, 13 cases of fracture of one or more bones and 2 cases of dislocation. The injuries occurred in two instances during an unavoidable struggle with an attendant, in five instances during a quarrel with a fellow patient, while the others were the result of accidental falls. None calls for further mention here.

We saw 24 males and 59 female patients under treatment in bed, numbers which represent 4 per cent. of the total patients in residence. Slightly more than half of those in bed were there by reason of their mental state. We saw many evidences that the nursing they receive is both careful and skilled. We were interested to observe the methods of hydro-therapy and other special forms of treatment which we saw in use at the Admission Hospital; and later on in the evening we inspected the arrangements for nursing patients by night in the open air, 52 of whom were sleeping under verandahs.

The staff of attendants and nurses has been maintained at a good strength, and the record of service is satisfactory on the male side, but

somewhat less so on the female side. At the present time as many as 45 of the men permanently engaged and 8 who had been taken on temporarily have gone on military service either as reserve men or as voluntary recruits, and others have only remained because they could not be spared. The places of those who have gone have been filled temporarily by men ineligible for military duty. The Assistant Matron has also gone to undertake hospital duty for the wounded, and three of the clerical staff have also gone for Army service.

Dr. Ogilvy has also been deprived of the services of Dr. Hills, the fourth Assistant Medical Officer, who went to the front as an officer of the R.A.M.C., and is now a prisoner of war.

We visited the pathological laboratory, where there was evidence of valuable work in progress. The statutory registers and case books were all in first-rate order. The entries in the latter—copies of notes made on clinical records kept in the wards—bear the impress not only of careful medical work, but of effort to contribute to the solution of the difficult problems presented by mental affections.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—9. MANOR ASYLUM.

6 February 1914.

WE have to-day completed the inspection of this Institution which we commenced yesterday, and can report very favourably on the condition in which we found all parts of it, and on the care and attention bestowed on the inmates.

During the nine months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit the following changes have taken place amongst the inmates :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	2	127	129
Left - - - - -	—	76	76
Recovered - - - - -	—	29	29
Died - - - - -	—	51	51

There are now on the books the names of 69 men and 988 women, a total of 1,057. One man and 196 women are classed as private patients, for whom a charge varying from 10s. 9½*d.* to 16s. 11*d.* is made. There are 2 out-county patients, who are chargeable to two Kent unions, and for whom 14s. a week is paid. The maintenance rate for home patients is now 10s. 9½*d.* a week. According to the return of accommodation there is an excess of 5 patients in the male villa, and of 55 in the female wards.

All the patients whose names are on the books were in residence, and were seen by us during our visit. We found them generally very orderly in their behaviour, and we received no complaints which had any substantial foundation; from many of the sick we received expression of their appreciation of the kindness of the medical and nursing staffs.

The patients were tidily dressed, and for the most part suitably clothed, but we thought that the cotton dresses of some of the more unfavourable class of women were too thin for the time of the year.

We saw yesterday in some of the wards a good dinner served consisting of meat pie and haricot beans, followed by cornflour pudding with jam.

During the period under review there has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 3 women have been secluded on 5 occasions for a total of 2 hours and 35 minutes.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, which, in nearly 85 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination.

The general health of the Institution is and has been good, though among the 71 women whom we saw in bed there was a large proportion of aged, helpless, demented cases.

The more or less serious casualties which have occurred comprise 7 fractures and 2 dislocations. Of these injuries 5 were occasioned by accidental falls, 2 by falls during epileptic fits, and 2 by the roughness of other patients.

The dayrooms and dormitories throughout were in a very satisfactory state, and were kept in excellent order. A good temperature is maintained in the wards which are well ventilated.

The temporary buildings are in a very good structural condition. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of their use for a further period of 10 years from the month of June next, subject to his being satisfied every three years that the buildings are maintained at a high standard of efficiency.

The airing courts and grounds are especially well kept and tidy, the shrubs and plants being well cared for.

Some minor alterations and improvements have been carried out since the last visit. Two matters referred to by our Colleagues have been seen to : light gas brackets have been fixed in the place of the heavy stiff ones, and guards have been put on the towel rollers in the sanitary spurs of Wards E, K and M.

Works now in progress are additional cowsheds at the farm buildings, and the enlargement of the Laundrymaids' sitting room.

The staff of attendants is of moderate strength only, and it struck us in Ward J where there are 113 patients, 33 of whom are epileptics, and many who require constant attention on account of their tendency to faulty habits, that a staff of 7 nurses was on the weak side.

We gave an alarm of fire in the nurses' block ; the fire brigade consisting of 9 nurses turned out very smartly ; they and the other nurses who came to the call understood their duties and how to manage the fire appliances.

From the returns made to our office for last year we learned that the attendances at the Church of England services were up to the average, and a good number of patients of the Roman Catholic faith attended the services held for them, while the numbers attending the Nonconformist services were also good. The percentage of patients usually present at the weekly entertainments was only moderate. Of the patients able to walk, we are glad to see that only 12 per cent. were confined to the wards and airing courts.

Having regard to the class of patients, the percentage of those usefully employed, namely, 54 per cent., is satisfactory.

The record of service of the attendants is very fair, 19 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over five years' service, but the number of those in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association is a very small proportion.

The medical records are kept up to date, and, speaking generally, in a satisfactory manner, but in some instances particulars relating to the medical and surgical treatment of the patients are lacking, and there are a few other points to which we have drawn attention.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—10. EPILEPTIC COLONY, EWELL.

29 October 1914.

VISITING this Colony to-day, we can report very favourably upon the condition in which we found it. The beds and bedding are well kept, and the wards and dormitories are all in good order, being well supplied with books, papers, bound magazines, and other objects for the amusement of the inmates.

The patients are neatly and well clothed, they were free from complaint, and were apparently well contented with their treatment and surroundings.

Due consideration is given to their employment, as many as 93 per cent. being engaged in some form of work, 145 men on the farm and gardens, and 46 women occupying themselves in sewing.

The religious Sunday services, Church of England and Nonconformist, are well attended, 349 of the patients being usually present. In view of this large attendance we would endorse the views expressed by our Colleagues at their last visit as to the desirability of providing a chapel for holding the services, instead of as at present, making use of the recreation hall.

As large a proportion as 89 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments; 58 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate; 74 per cent. are taken daily for walks within the estate; and but 3 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and gardens.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is kept, there being 1 to every 9·1 of the patients, and the record of service is satisfactory, 53 per cent. of the former, and 20 per cent. of the latter having over five years' service. Eight attendants have obtained the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom an allowance of 2*l.* is made annually.

Since May 15th, 1913, there have been 85 admissions, 16 patients have been allowed out on trial, to 14 of whom we are glad to note that money allowances were made, 58 have been removed or discharged, of whom 4 had recovered, and 17 have died. There are on the statutory books the names of 431 patients, 332 males and 99 females, 6 of the former being private patients; and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to Barnstaple. One patient is at present on trial, leaving 430 in residence and seen by us. There is an excess of 2 patients on the male side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is, for home patients, 1*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; for out-county patients, 14*s.*; and for private patients, from 18*s.* to 21*s.*

The dinner to-day consisted on the male side of good vegetable and barley broth, followed by currant pudding. We saw it served and thought the diet good and liberal. On the female side boiled pork with potatoes and greens took the place of broth.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 21 patients have been secluded on 40 occasions for a total of 187 hours.

The patients presented a healthy well-nourished appearance. Ten men in bed, but of these 5 men only for conditions resulting from epilepsy. Three inquests have been held; in one instance because a patient died from rupture of the intestine, following upon a struggle with an attendant, who was exonerated from blame; in another because the patient who died from epilepsy, shortly before death sustained a severe scalp wound by falling in an epileptic fit; and in the third instance, because the patient died from peritonitis, the result of a rupture of the

intestine, the cause of which was not ascertained beyond the fact that it was not due to a struggle. The cause of death in each of the 17 deaths was, we are glad to hear, confirmed by post-mortem examination. Seven deaths were due to epilepsy.

The casualties other than those mentioned, include 5 fractures and a compound dislocation of a finger joint. Two of the fractures occurred in fights with fellow patients; the other injuries resulted from falls that were either accidental or were occasioned by epileptic fits.

The case books and medical records are kept in a creditable manner.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. NAPSURY.

23 June 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this large Asylum, which is now practically full with a total of 1,778 patients, 793 being of the male and 985 of the female sex. It was most noticeable how few of the patients were of the type likely to benefit by special treatment in an Institution under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and we are glad therefore to know that the urgent needs of the County of Middlesex for further lunacy accommodation are to be met by the provision of a third Asylum.

The condition of this Institution is very satisfactory, the buildings being very well maintained and the administration careful and progressive. The Wards generally were in excellent order, the dormitories airy and the beds and bedding all that could be desired. The only Ward in which we noticed a dearth of objects to interest and amuse the patients was Female Ward C in the Hospital, where the most troublesome patients are housed, and which has the appearance of being cleared of everything breakable and was consequently bare of all attractiveness. It is scarcely necessary to add that in this ward the patients acted fully up to their reputation. We quite realise that several of these women were of a most difficult class to deal with, but at the same time we cannot help feeling that more might be done to encourage them to behave in a less objectionable manner.

The patients generally were well behaved, tidy in dress and personal appearance and seemed to be receiving proper care and attention. We gave to all the opportunity of talking to us, and apart from appeals for discharge, we received no complaints that were not obviously the outcome of delusions.

Much has been done during the period under review in the way of general work to facilitate the administration, amongst which we may mention the provision of a separate house for the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Plans have been approved by the Secretary of State for the erection of a detached Nurses' Home, an extension to the Upholsterers' shop and of six pairs of cottages for attendants. The Nurses' Home is very nearly completed and will provide very comfortable accommodation for some twenty nurses and a superior officer. Much painting and general redecoration has been carried out, and we are glad to know that it is intended to tar macadam several of the airing courts, which we may state generally are maintained in capital order. Since the last visit separate compartments for poisons have been fitted in most of the medicine cupboards.

The changes among the patients since March 14th, 1913, comprise :—

	Males	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	209	312	521
Discharges or removals - - - - -	111	248	359
Recoveries - - - - -	54	93	147
Deaths - - - - -	61	64	125

Money allowances are very generally granted to patients out on trial, a system to which we attach very great importance.

There are 53 patients classed as private, and 19 chargeable to out-county unions. As regards the private patients, we would suggest to the Committee the advisability of providing some separate accommodation for them. There is a very considerable demand for inexpensive accommodation for patients of both sexes who can afford to pay sums somewhat higher than the pauper maintenance rate, and there should not be much difficulty in obtaining more patients of this class if separate provision could be made for them.

At the present time private patients are received at rates varying from 11s. 1d. to 23s. per head per week, out-county patients at 14s., while the ordinary maintenance charge for home patients is 11s. 1d.

The dietary appears to be satisfactory, the dinner yesterday consisting of cold mutton with potatoes and bread, and to-day of a good meat stew with potatoes and bread, followed by a substantial rhubarb pie. The only suggestion we would make is that instead of cocoa for breakfast, which is not universally popular, it might be possible to have tea sometimes in its place.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and only one patient has been secluded on one occasion for half an hour.

Since the last visit 4 female patients have been attacked by enteric fever, 3 in September of last year and 1 during May, 1914. The cause of the incidence of this disease cannot be discovered. Otherwise, except for a slight epidemic of influenza, the general health of the patients has been good. At the time of our visit 28 males and 54 females were confined to bed, 14 being either new cases or for mental reasons, 50 for illness or general debility, and 5 for general paralysis. Twelve females and 1 male patient were suffering from scabies.

Of the deaths, general paralysis accounted for 20 per cent. of the males and over 6 per cent. of the females, and phthisis for 4 per cent. of the males and 9 per cent. of the females. It is interesting to record that 5 deaths on the female side were due to pellagra. Dr. Blandy, the Senior A.M.O., has been devoting considerable time to the study of this disease, and has had consultation with many authorities as to its cause and treatment. Bedsores were present at the time of death in 4 cases on the male side, but all the patients in bed to-day were quite free from this complication. Post-mortem examinations were held in the very satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. of the deaths.

Four inquests have been held, all in cases which were fully reported to our Board at the time, which call for no further comment.

There have been 10 serious but non-fatal casualties, all except 1 being due to accidents or caused by fellow patients. In the remaining case, that of a fractured clavicle in a general paralytic, the cause could not be ascertained.

The attendance at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays and at the weekly entertainments, as recorded in the annual

returns made to our Board, continue far below the average in asylums generally. Dr. Rolleston informs us that quite recently a Nonconformist service has been started fortnightly in the chapel, which is held by a minister who is paid for his ministrations, and that the attendance at this service is good. We shall hope, therefore, to see a more satisfactory result in the return at the end of this year. The returns relating to the employment of patients are also below the average.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·9 patients. As many as 25 per cent. of the attendants, and 32 per cent. of the nurses, have been in the Asylum service less than a year, and only 32 per cent. of the men and 11 per cent. of the women can show more than five years' service. Thirteen attendants and nurses have either been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct, which in three of the cases involved rough treatment of patients. Improvements have lately been effected, both in the scale of wages and hours of duty of the staff, which will, we hope, have the effect of attracting into the Asylum service the proper class of attendants and nurses.

In February of the present year the death occurred of Dr. Donelan, who had acted as Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Asylum since its opening, and who was very well and favourably known to the members of our Board. Dr. Rolleston has now the assistance of five Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are admirably kept.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. WANDSWORTH.

22 January 1914.

WE have to day made our annual inspection of this Institution, and can report favourably on the condition in which we found its inmates, and on the way in which it is maintained and administered.

Since our Colleagues' visit last year on the 3rd of March the following are the changes that have taken place amongst the patient population :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	107	193	300
Discharges - - - - -	56	164	220
of whom had recovered - - - - -	27	42	69
Deaths - - - - -	40	49	89

There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,216 patients, in the proportion of 557 males to 659 females. Of these, 2 men are classed as criminal, and 3 women as out-county patients. In addition to these, 17 men and 106 women are boarded out, 9 patients being at the East Sussex Asylum, 52 at Bethnall House, 37 at the Surrey County Asylum at Netherne, and 25 at the Surrey County Asylum at Brookwood.

The total accommodation estimated as in the return made to our Office is for 560 males and 690 females ; on this calculation, therefore, there are vacancies for 3 males and 31 females at present.

The weekly maintenance charge is at the rate of 11s. 1d. for the home patients, and 14s. for the out-county ones.

Three patients are now out on trial, and we are glad to learn that in all the cases of patients allowed out on trial last year money allowances were granted while they were out.

The 1,213 patients in residence have all been seen by us, and have been given every opportunity of speaking to us, and making any complaints. We found them particularly quiet and contented; they are evidently well and kindly treated.

We noticed with satisfaction that the children to the number of 63 boys and 70 girls under the age of 20 are segregated in the wards at the Annexe, where several of them are usefully employed in such work as tailoring and basket and brush making.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and tidily dressed, and the beds and bedding were in good order, but in some of the dormitories and single rooms which are not heated we did not think that there were enough blankets on the beds.

The day-rooms and galleries are maintained in good order, and generally they are well supplied with objects of interest, but we think that in Male Ward No. 5 there should be a greater supply of plants and cages of birds.

Several of the galleries were cold and do not appear to be sufficiently heated.

We gave an alarm of fire in one of the wards on the female side; it was not at all promptly responded to by the fire brigade, it being some nine minutes before they turned up in the ward.

We tested several of the fire appliances and hydrants on both sides of the house, and found them unable to be promptly used owing to the stiffness of the fittings, nor did the members of the attendant staff appear to know how to use the appliances. It is evident that much more attention should be paid to the training of the staff in these duties. We saw the dinner, which consisted of boiled pork, with potatoes and greens, followed by sago pudding, served in several wards. It was well served and appeared of good quality.

During the past year the chapel has been redecorated, and several of the wards and dormitories done up. Plans have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the new male attendants' messroom, for the new bakehouse and ovens, and for the cold storage plant, but the works have not as yet been begun.

From the annual returns furnished to our Board we find that there has been no improvement in the attendances at the Church of England services on Sundays, being only 28 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively in the morning and evening. The numbers usually present at the weekly entertainments were very fair, the percentage being 45. Thirty-two per cent. of the patients were daily taken for walks on the Asylum estate outside the airing courts, and but 16 per cent. were altogether confined to the wards and courts. The returns of employment are about the same as in the previous year, 66 per cent. being usefully employed in some way or other; there has been no increase in the numbers employed in the laundry.

In two of the deaths inquests were held, in the one case on a man who died from congestion of the lungs after an accidental fracture of the clavicle, and in the other upon a male patient who, having previously shown no signs of suicidal disposition, strangled himself by means of a pocket-handkerchief while properly in a lavatory. All the other deaths were the result of natural causes, and in 70 per cent. of them post-mortem examinations were made, 28 per cent. being due to general paralysis, 10 per cent. to phthisis, and 21 per cent. to senile decay. In 5.6 per cent. bedsores were present, and in bed in the wards during our visit 1 female

and 2 male patients were suffering from this complication, which increased care in nursing should, we think, be able to prevent to some extent.

The general health appears to have been good, for although we found 99 patients, or 8 per cent. of the whole, in bed during our visit, very few were there for conditions of acute sickness.

We desire to repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues with reference to the provision of verandahs for the open-air treatment of tuberculous and other suitable cases, and we were glad to see that this provision has been made since the last visit in an inexpensive and convenient form for the children in their special wards.

During the period under review there has been no resort to the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants and nurses is numerically a strong one, and their record of service continues to be good, especially that of the men.

The case books and post-mortem records are well and carefully kept by the three medical officers who assist Dr. Worth in the administration of the Asylum, which he conducts with energy and ability.

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

5 May 1914.

WE have to-day made our annual inspection of this Institution, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent condition, and to afford very good and comfortable accommodation for the patients resident therein.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July of last year the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	101	95	196
Left - - - - -	70	69	139
„ on recovery - - - - -	15	16	31
Died - - - - -	31	33	64

There are now on the books the names of 1,139 patients, in the proportion of 578 males to 561 females; of these 28 and 33 respectively are classed as private patients, and 100 women are chargeable to the Lancashire Asylums Board, while 54 men and 84 women are received under contract with the London Asylums Committee; there are also 2 other out-county patients chargeable to the Merthyr Union and Newport Borough.

According to the returns of accommodation there are vacancies at present for 12 men and 19 women.

The weekly maintenance rate is, for the home patients, 8s. 9d.; for the out-county patients, from 8s. 9d. to 14s.; and for the private patients, from 10s. to 21s.

We are glad to notice that all the patients who were allowed out on trial since the last visit were granted by the Committee money allowances.

All the patients whose names are on the books are in residence to-day, and have been seen by us during the course of our visit to the wards and to the outlying houses. We were quite satisfied with the condition in which we found them. They all appeared well cared for, and kindly and

considerately treated, and what complaints we did receive from any of the patients were obviously the outcome of their mental state, and do not require further inquiry or mention. Several patients indeed spoke gratefully of the kindness which had been shown them.

The dress and clothing of both sexes were very good and neat, and their personal condition was quite satisfactory. Their behaviour during our visit to the wards was quiet and orderly.

There are some 12 boys and 18 girls in the Asylum, and, though only 2 or 3 are educable, the mixing of them in the wards with adults does not seem to us to be a good arrangement.

We saw the dinner served in the hall to 240 of the men and 238 of the women: it consisted of a very good suet pudding and stewed rhubarb, and was appreciated by the patients. Very good order prevailed throughout the meal.

The day-rooms and galleries throughout the Institution were in excellent order, being bright with flowers and plants, and well supplied with books, papers, birds, and objects to interest and amuse the patients. They presented a comfortable and homely appearance, and have been made so without any extravagance.

The beds and bedding were extremely clean and well kept, and the dormitories and single rooms in excellent condition.

We would recommend that the medicine cupboards should be provided with an inner locked partition, in which should be kept poisonous drugs and outward applications.

The recommendation of our Colleagues in their last report that the cesspools at Skirrid and Prospect Cottages should be abolished has been adopted, and bucket closets have been substituted.

The alteration to the front of the Asylum, which will provide extra accommodation for an Assistant Medical Officer, and additional quarters for kitchen and house maids, is now in hand, and will be completed in about six months' time.

The grounds and airing courts are very well kept, and bright with wallflowers and flowering shrubs.

From the annual returns for last year furnished to our Board we find that the attendances at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments continued to be very good, as also was the proportion of patients of both sexes who were taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate. The daily average number of patients usefully employed was satisfactory.

The staff of attendants and nurses average 1 to every 10·3 patients for day duty and 1 to every 75·3 patients by night. The record of service of the men is very fair, but that of the nurses leaves something to be desired, as only 10·9 per cent. of them can reckon over five years' service, and as many as 34·3 per cent. of them had less than one year's service at the commencement of this year.

All the deaths were from natural causes, and there has been no inquest. Post-mortem examinations were made in 76 per cent. of the deaths, which were due, in 7 per cent. to general paralysis, in 10·9 per cent. to phthisis, and in as many as 36 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis. No death was attributed to senile decay.

In only one instance was a bed sore present, representing but 1·5 per cent. of all the deaths, nor was there any bed sore among the 53 patients, or 4·5 per cent. of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards. We record this with pleasure as indicating careful attention to their cases on the part of the nursing staff. Of those in bed 3 were suffering from enteric fever, which is supposed to have been started by a "carrier" from another asylum, no other source of infection having been able to be

discovered. Two of these patients were isolated in single rooms, and the third, together with a nurse who also has been attacked, was in Maindiff Lodge. There is no Isolation Hospital at this Asylum, and it is thought that it might be possible to adapt this cottage to the purpose by a considerable but not very expensive alteration. We forbear, however, to express our opinion until we have seen the plans, but, as pointed out by our Colleagues, it is obvious that an Isolation Hospital is much needed, as are also verandahs for the treatment of suitable cases.

There have been 5 cases of dysentery since the last visit, but, save as above, no other cases of zymotic disease.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been 7, all of them resulting in fractures of bones, and all but 2 due to accidental falls. In the exceptions the injuries were sustained in struggles with attendants, whom subsequent inquiry exonerated from blame.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in July last the resignation of Dr. Gléndinning has taken effect, and Dr. Phillips has entered upon his duties. The present state of the Asylum and his experience give assurance that he will maintain its high position and prove a worthy successor to Dr. Gléndinning.

The case books are well and carefully kept, but we consider the present staff to be insufficient in number for the medical requirements of this large Asylum, and for the adequate prosecution of pathological and clinical research.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

11 June 1914.

WE were much pleased with our visit to this Asylum to-day, and consider that the efficiency of its administration reflects great credit on Dr. Thomson and the medical and nursing staff.

The wards on both sides are very well kept, being bright with flowers and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants; the dormitories are clean and airy, the beds and bedding throughout in proper condition, while the airing courts and grounds generally are in capital order.

The patients of both sexes seemed generally contented and presented a well cared for and properly nourished appearance.

There was a complete absence of complaints, though, of course, some patients appealed for their discharge. The condition of the clothing was also creditable.

Many minor matters to improve the administration have received attention during the period under review; four pairs of cottages for the use of married attendants have now been completed and brought into occupation.

Plans have been approved of additional kitchen accommodation in the female division so as to enable the use of the dark and inconvenient basement where some of the cooking is now done to be entirely dispensed with. A new mess room, with additional bedrooms and sanitary conveniences for nurses, is about to be provided at the main building. Extensive repairs also are being carried out to the roads on the estate.

The following are the changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in May 1913 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	117	111	228
Discharges or removals - - - - -	49	54	103
Recoveries - - - - -	33	43	76
Deaths - - - - -	45	71	116

There are now on the statutory books 1,050 patients, of whom 471 are of the male and 579 of the female sex. With the exception of 8 women now out on trial, all were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. The Asylum has vacancies for 29 women, but the male side has 11 patients above the proper complement.

Of the 108 out-county patients, 103 are chargeable to Great Yarmouth.

There are 9 girls and 13 boys in the ordinary wards with the adults, 2 of the boys being on the female side. The majority of these cases appeared to us trainable, and we hope that as soon as steps have been taken by the local authority to make provision for its mental defectives under the Mental Deficiency Act, strong efforts will be made to remove all these juvenile cases out of the Asylum.

We are glad to hear that it is intended, if possible, to acquire some further 70 acres of adjacent land for Asylum purposes; some of this land is at present leased by the Asylum and it is very desirable that the freehold should be acquired.

Most of the matters to which our Colleagues referred have received attention and the floors of some of the wards which are worn are about to be renewed.

The dinner to-day was a substantial one, consisting of meat, dumpling, and potatoes; it appeared to be well appreciated by the patients of several of the wards in which we saw it served.

The maintenance charges are 11s. 8d. per head per week for home patients, and from 15s. to 31s. 6d. for the 13 patients who are classed as private. The out-county patients are received at rates varying from 14s. to 16s.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Thirty-one patients were confined to bed on the two sides (21 females and 10 males). Of these, 16 were either new cases or being kept in bed for mental reasons; the remaining 15 were bodily ill.

Of the 116 deaths, all except one were due to natural causes, phthisis accounting for 21 per cent., general paralysis for nearly 9·5 per cent., and heart disease for 13 per cent. The remaining case was that of a man who hanged himself under circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time. At the inquest in this case the jury in their verdict held that no blame attached to anyone.

Post-mortem examinations were made in nearly 82 per cent. of the deaths.

The fact that bedsores existed at the time of death in the case of 10 males and 5 females, making a total of 15, or nearly 13 per cent. of the total deaths, appears to us to indicate that more attention should be paid to this detail of the nursing in the infirmary wards.

There have been 4 serious but non-fatal casualties involving fractures of bones, but in all instances, except one in which the cause was not known, they were accidentally sustained.

The general health throughout the Institution has been good, and, except for two cases of colitis and one of enteric fever during last year, no cases of zymotic disease have occurred.

The annual returns made to our Board continue to be of a satisfactory character. We are glad to notice the large numbers of patients who are employed on the farms and gardens and in the laundry.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8 patients. The duration of service is satisfactory on the male but rather below the average upon the female side. During the last year substantial increases have been made both in the wages and in the leave off duty of the nursing staff.

The case books and other medical records are well and carefully noted up to date.

NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

11 February 1914.

THE general bathroom on the female side and an adjoining Turkish bath have been completed since the last visit by Members of our Board, the hot water arrangements throughout the building have been reorganised and a section of the drainage in connection with the male side has been reconstructed, and the new male sick-room with an open-air balcony has been finished and is now in occupation. Some of the sanitary annexes of the male wards have been improved by the addition of entirely new fittings, and work of the same character is in progress in the other male wards. Improvements of a like nature are, we are glad to hear, to be carried out on the female side, and Male Wards 1, 3, and 4 are, we understand, to be partitioned and divided so as to form smaller wards. This will, in our opinion, be a considerable improvement, and is a change which has already been adopted in Male Ward 2. We were well pleased with the work which has been carried out during the period under review, and it is satisfactory to see that the Committee's scheme for the general improvement and modernisation of this somewhat old Asylum is being systematically proceeded with.

The Asylum is, generally speaking, in very good order, the wards, especially the women's, are really comfortable and furnished in quite a homely style, whilst the beds and bedding are clean and well made. The patients, who were admirably dressed, were, with but few exceptions, free from excitement and appeared to us to be treated with tact and kindness. We saw all in residence and, except on the question of discharge, received no complaints of any kind.

The diet, so far as we could judge, gives satisfaction, and the dinner of meat and vegetables, soup with unlimited bread, followed by rice or bread pudding, all served on well-heated plates, was, in our opinion, a good dinner, and the portions were ample.

Since April 23rd, 1913, 134 patients have been admitted; 4 have been allowed out on trial, to 3 of whom money allowances were made; 54 have been discharged or removed, 32 on recovery; and 65 have died. There are on the statutory books the names of 985 patients, 468 males and 517 women, of whom 36 are classed as private, and in addition 321 patients received under contract from the Borough of Northampton; there are 5 other out-county patients, chargeable as to 3 to Market Harborough, and 1 each to Epsom and Burton-on-Trent; 1 patient is on trial, leaving 984 in residence. Idiot boys to the number of 18 are warded on the female side, and there are according to the returns vacancies for 13 males and 20 females.

The maintenance charge is for home patients 9s. 0½d. per head per week, for out-county patients from 14s. to 15s., and for private patients the charge varies from 10s. to 20s.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 9 patients have been secluded on 13 occasions for a total of 45 hours.

The Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services are attended respectively by the satisfactory proportion of 36·3 per cent. and 39 per cent. of the patients; there is an average attendance at the weekly entertainments; as many as 46·8 per cent. walk weekly beyond the estate, but 5·8 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined

to the wards and courts ; and the very good proportion of 68 per cent. are usually employed throughout the year, 35 men being engaged on the farms and in general outdoor work, and 64 women in the laundry.

There is an adequate staff of 1 attendant or nurse to every 10·1 patients for day duty ; 57·4 per cent. of the former and 27·1 per cent. of the latter, or 41·6 per cent. of the staff, can show over five years' service, and 24·7 per cent.—37 per cent. of the attendants and 13·5 per cent. of the nurses—hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association or of Berry Wood Asylum.

The patients generally look healthy and well nourished. During the last 10 weeks there has been an epidemic of scarlet fever ; in all 11 patients and 5 nurses have been attacked. The cases have been of a mild character and only one of them is at present confined to bed. During the last fortnight there has been no fresh case. Most of the patients attacked were children located in the children's block, which on account of its size has been utilised for treating the cases instead of the small Isolation Hospital. There has been 1 inquest ; it was held on a woman who was accidentally suffocated by food, regurgitated during an epileptic fit, being drawn into the air passages. The rest of the deaths were all natural and ordinary. In the low proportion of 45 per cent. the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. We note with satisfaction there has been no serious casualty beyond the one just mentioned. The sick and infirm appear to be well attended to. We are glad to be in a position to report that the Committee have appointed a third assistant Medical Officer.

The various medical records continue to be generally well kept, but we should like to have somewhat fuller particulars of the medical and surgical treatment given in the case books.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

4 May 1914.

WE desire at the commencement of the report of our visit to this Asylum to-day to call the attention of the Committee once again to the urgent necessity of their making immediate provision for the growing requirements of the county in respect of lunacy accommodation.

The Asylum has to-day 52 patients on the male and 23 on the female side in excess of its proper complement ; in addition to which 39 patients (24 men and 15 women) are boarded out in the Storthes Hall Asylum of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

We were much struck to-day by the congested condition of the infirmary wards on both sides, and by the fact that it has been found necessary to keep in bed in the reception ward cases which are not new admissions, and which really require hospital treatment.

We know that it is proposed in the near future to build in the vicinity of the Asylum an institution for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Act, but from what we have seen of the patients here to-day it is clear that only a comparative few of them will be proper cases to transfer to such an institution, and consequently the relief to the Asylum when such an institution is built will be quite inconsiderable. We think strongly, therefore, that the time has arrived for the Committee to acquire permanently further land with the object of erecting thereon a properly equipped hospital for acute and recent cases of both sexes.

The Asylum is kept in very good order throughout, all the wards having a plentiful supply of various objects to make them bright and

attractive, and to interest and amuse their occupants ; the dormitories are fresh and tidy, while the condition of the beds and bedding was most satisfactory.

Plans will shortly be sent to our Office of proposed reconstruction to improve the w.c. accommodation of No. 2 Ward on both sides, which in their present state have frequently been the subject of adverse criticism. The only new work carried out has been the erection of a new verandah in connection with the male infirmary.

The patients presented a tidy and well cared for appearance, and apart from appeals for discharge which were by no means numerous, we received no complaints.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit last year comprise the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	140	112	252
Discharges or removals - - - - -	73	51	124
Recoveries - - - - -	51	32	83
Deaths - - - - -	53	45	98

There are now on the statutory books the names of 813 patients, in the proportion of 473 men to 340 women. Two women were out on trial, but the remainder were in residence and were seen by and given the opportunity of speaking to us in the course of our visit.

Although no money allowances have been made to patients on trial during the period under review, Dr. McDowall assured us that if any patient is so discharged in necessitous circumstances pecuniary assistance would always be given.

We concur with our Colleagues who, on previous occasions, have suggested the advisability of providing a washing machine in the laundry for the foul linen, where also a calender would be a great boon. We would also suggest the provision of a separate home for the nurses, such as is now very generally to be met with at asylums.

The dinner to-day consisted of bacon with cabbage, potatoes, and bread, with sago pudding and cheese for the workers. The meal which we saw served to some 360 patients in the dining hall was ample in quantity, and we received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home patients, the out-county and private patients, of each of whom there are 7, are charged for at the rate of 14s. and 15s. respectively.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has only been employed in the cases of 3 patients on three occasions for a total of 8 hours.

We found 75 patients in bed—or 9·2 per cent. of the total in residence—a fair proportion being subjects of senile debility.

Several of the tubercular cases and a few of the recent admissions were in beds placed under shelter outside the reception and infirmary wards, where they remain during the daytime.

The epileptics amount to 11·2 per cent. (male 10·9, female 11·4), and those regarded as actively suicidal to 1·3 per cent. ; we notice that at the end of last year the percentage of general paralytics in the Asylum was 5·5 (males 8·0, females 1·8).

The causes of death which, owing to the refusal of friends, were only verified by post-mortem examination in 36·7 per cent., have included general paralysis, 16·3 per cent. (males 24·5, females 6·6) ; phthisis.

24·5 per cent. ; senile decay, 15·2 per cent. In none of those who died was a bedsore present.

A male patient whilst out on trial was killed by an explosion of a cartridge ; and an inquest was held on a female patient who died from the effects of a fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained.

There have been 18 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery since the last visit, 3 deaths being due to the latter.

No other zymotic disease is recorded.

Besides the fatal accident just mentioned 2 female patients have sustained accidental fractures, whilst a third has suffered from spontaneous fracture of the humerus, followed within 3 weeks by a like fracture of the femur.

The annual returns made to our Board are generally satisfactory and require no special comment here.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, averaging 1 to every 10·4 patients for day duty. The duration of service is good, as many as 67 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the women being able to show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

Dr. McDowall, who is on excellent terms with his patients, has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, one of whom is a lady, by whom the case books and other medical records are well kept. A reduction in the number of case books in current use would be effected by the adoption of the loose leaf system.

NOTTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

7 July 1914.

THE newly erected blocks for the accommodation of 30 patients of each sex, the upper floors of which were in use at the date of the last visit by members of our Board are now in complete occupation, the ground floors being set apart for the treatment of chronic feeble patients. The wards are exceedingly bright and well ventilated and form an admirable addition to the Asylum. This extension raises the accommodation of the Institution to 300 patients of each sex and there is according to the returns which have been made to our Board room for 32 more patients on the male side, but an excess of 18 patients on the female side. To meet this overcrowding amongst the women, plans have lately been before our Board for the construction of a new female block affording provision for 50 patients, the dormitories being on the first and the day-rooms on the ground floor. The site for this block was never looked upon with great favour by our Board, nor did they consider it in any way to be an ideal one, but unless a larger scheme were put forward, with a view to provide for the accommodation which will almost inevitably be demanded in years to come, it was difficult to see where else under the present restricted conditions prevailing in the surroundings of the female side this block could have been placed.

Wards M. 8 and F. 2 have since the last visit been greatly improved, both as to light and facility for supervision, by the erection of glazed screens, and the padded rooms in F. 3 and M. 9 have been removed to a much more convenient position in the ward.

We have seen all the patients in residence and found them well dressed, in receipt of due attention and care, and free from anything in the nature of complaints as to treatment or surroundings. The wards, dormitories and beds were in capital order, but we should be glad to see some cheaply-bound illustrated papers scattered throughout the day-rooms,

especially for the use of the more demented and troublesome patients, for whom ordinary literature has but little if any attraction. We suggest also that it would be well to provide covered tins for the floor polish, and to keep the turpentine and disinfectants in the press of the medicine cupboards provided in the wards.

Since November 27th, 1913, there have been 141 admissions, 45 patients have been allowed on trial, to 12 of whom money allowances were granted, 48 have been discharged or removed, of whom 39 had recovered, and 50 have died. There are on the statutory books the names of 594 patients—291 males and 323 females. There are no private patients and there is but one out-county patient chargeable to Brentford. There are on trial 8 patients, leaving 586 in residence and seen by us.

The maintenance rate is for home patients, 10s. 6d. a week and for the out-county patient, 14s. We to-day saw good dinner of roast beef with potatoes and bread, followed by steam currant pudding served in the wards. There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Whilst in the laundry we gave a fire alarm for the purpose of testing the new steam fire-pumps, and we are satisfied, in the result, that their action is very effective. With a view however to the more speedy assembling of the fire brigade we think the provision of a steam buzzer to be absolutely essential.

The proportion of patients attending the Sunday morning and afternoon services is good, viz., 41 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively, there is an average percentage present at the weekly entertainments and a similar percentage is employed daily throughout the year, 24 women being engaged in the laundry, a number which we think might with advantage be increased.

There is a staff of attendants and nurses in the proportion of 1 to every 9·4 patients, and 6·3 per cent. of the former and 2·8 per cent. of the latter hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association to whom a grant of 2*l.* is made.

The general health of the Institution is good, only 14 patients being to-day confined to bed. The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent.

Three inquests have been held; in one case, because death from organic heart disease was sudden, and in the other two cases because the patients, whose death was primarily in one instance caused by epilepsy, and in the other by heart disease, had each sustained an intra capsular fracture of the neck of the femur, for which the Asylum staff was in no way to blame.

The other serious injuries besides the above, that have occurred during the period under review comprise a Colles' fracture and a fracture of the neck of the femur, both accidentally occasioned, and a severe burn to the hand sustained by a woman while working the calender in the laundry.

During the same interval 12 female patients have suffered, several fatally, from dysentery, and there has been one case of measles amongst the male staff.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

OXFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

4 August 1914.

SINCE the last visit to this Asylum from members of our Board a considerable amount of general painting has been carried out, the structural alterations which were then in progress in M. 12 Ward have been completed, the old-fashioned windows in some of the wards have been replaced by new ones, to the advantage of the ventilation, and F. 7 Ward is now in course of being redecorated. We hope that before this ward is handed over for occupation, small apertures will be opened out in the walls over the doors of the single rooms so as to provide for their more complete ventilation. A new gas-holder has been provided, electric tell-tale and time clocks are now being installed throughout the Institution, and we are glad to hear that it is in contemplation to provide padded rooms, the want of which is at present greatly felt in the administration of the Asylum.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and although the newer parts of the Institution contrast very favourably with the older wards, we found the patients, generally speaking, well cared for and free from excitement. In F. 11 Ward, however, where the patients are of a very troublesome and difficult class, there was a considerable amount of unrest, accounted for, we think, to a great extent by the fact that the ward was overburdened with a larger number of this class of patient than is justified from the size of the ward and the number of nurses who were there on duty. There were, we thought, too many patients, both from the nurses' and the patients' point of view, to enable their being properly and satisfactorily dealt with, and although from the returns made to us there would appear to be vacancies on the female side for 8 patients, it should be remembered that, in providing for the accommodation of patients so difficult and turbulent in character, a more liberal allowance of space should be made than for the quiet or chronic patients.

The court for the patients in F. Wards 1, 3, 7, and 11 is badly asphalted, the tar was to-day exuding all over the surface, necessitating the free use of a liberal quantity of sand, and it was clear that the somewhat untidy and poorly-dressed appearance of some patients in these wards was due to their sitting and kneeling on the paths of this court. In making these comments, we are by no means unmindful of what has been done in late years to improve the condition of the patients, and how energetic and interested Dr. Good has shown himself to be in the administration of the Asylum and in the amelioration of the condition of those under his care. He is but now recovering from a severe illness, and was unfortunately unable to accompany us during our inspection, but we saw him and hope that ere long he will be able to attend to his duties. The patients were free from any complaint at all worthy of notice, the dinner which we saw served was good and ample, and the wards and dormitories, including the beds, were generally in very good order.

Since April 25th, 1913, there have been 210 admissions, 20 patients have been allowed out on trial, to more than half of whom we are glad to see money allowances have been made, 110 have been discharged or removed, 49 on recovery, and 93 have died.

There are on the statutory books the names of 714 patients, 1 of whom is classed as criminal, and 44 are out-county patients chargeable to Northampton and Reigate, 20 are received under contract from Rubery Hill, and a like number from the London Asylums Committee. Two patients are on trial, leaving 712, viz., 313 males and 399 females in residence and seen by us.

The maintenance charge is, for home patients, 9s. 7½d. a week, and for out-county patients, 14s.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 2 patients have been secluded on 2 occasions for 1 hour and 20 minutes in all.

The percentage of patients who attend the Sunday Church of England services is good, a fair proportion are present at the weekly entertainments, and an average number are usually engaged in some form of employment, but the percentage of those able to walk, but confined to the wards and courts, is, we think, capable of considerable reduction.

There is an adequate staff of attendants, there being an attendant or nurse to every 10·1 patients for day duty. The record of service amongst the attendants is very good, there being but 14 per cent. with less than a year's service and 54 per cent. with over five years'; but amongst the nurses much is left to be desired, only 2 per cent. have served more than five years and 60 per cent. have been in the service under a year. The usual percentages in regard to this in other asylums are 32 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively. We fully realise the difficulties which have to be contended with, and will only say that we hope nothing will be left undone which it is in the power of Committee to do, to induce the female staff to continue in their service. Constant changes must be detrimental to the interests of the patients and must increase the difficulties of administration. Ten attendants and two nurses have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom an allowance of 2l. a year is made.

In the female division there are many aged people and a larger proportion than usual of troublesome degraded cases, but in that division and on the male side the patients were generally well nourished and in good bodily health.

We saw one boy who we thought might with advantage be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The 93 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in only 52 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. An inquest was held in one case, the patient having died from heart disease just as she was admitted into the Asylum. In over 30 per cent. the cause of death was senile decay.

The casualties of at all a serious nature have been 5 fractures, in most instances due to accidental falls.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a very creditable manner.

Dr. Read has afforded us all possible assistance in our inspection.

SALOP ASYLUM.

8 July 1914.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two Commissioners in Lunacy in February 1913 the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	296
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	154
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	109
Died	-	-	-	-	-	111

These changes have left on the books the names of 349 males and 415 females, a total of 764. Twenty-five of the men are boarded out in Forden Workhouse, and 1 is absent on trial, leaving 323 in residence.

Thirty are of the private class, for whom a weekly charge of 17s. 6d. is made, and 26 are Montgomeryshire patients, for whom, if received before the dissolution of the union of the counties, 14s. a week is paid, and, if received after, 21s. The weekly rate for paupers from home unions is 11s. The accommodation is calculated to be sufficient for 313 males and 388 females, so that there appear to be 10 on the male and 27 on the female side in excess of the proper numbers. The overcrowding on the female side is at present aggravated by the fact that one ward is unoccupied in consequence of being in workmen's hands for renovation. The numbers are, however, from time to time, reduced by removals of Montgomeryshire patients to Cardiff Asylum.

The work of renovating and redecorating the wards has been continued. Male 1 day-room and Female 1 dormitory have been completed; a new recreation room for male attendants is approaching completion, and the renovation of Female Ward 6 is in hand. Some surface drains have been relaid. The parts of the building which have not yet been dealt with offer a striking contrast to those which have, being in a very shabby and dilapidated condition. This is particularly the case with Male Ward 6, upon which a beginning had been made, but the work was abandoned in order that the workmen might be employed on the female side. The work there is, we understand, likely to take from 18 months to two years before it is finished. We think that the needs of the male side are so pressing that the renovations should be taken in hand at once and carried out *pari passu* with those of the female wards. In any case the job is sure to be a lengthy one, as with wards so full of patients it can only be done piecemeal. Any delay in commencing it is therefore strongly to be deprecated.

The condition of the airing courts leaves much to be desired. This is no doubt partly due to the relaying of the drains; but we hope that steps will soon be taken to improve their appearance. Preparations have been made in one court for asphaltting the paths as recommended by the Commissioners who visited last year.

Covers have been supplied for the boiling tanks in the laundry and fastenings for the wooden tops of the wringers, as recommended by our Colleagues.

We saw all the patients in residence and found them generally contented, but few complaints being made to us except with regard to detention. Their conduct was for the most part quiet and orderly. Among the complaints was one by a patient from Wellington Union who said that the Guardians never visited. On examining the Visitors' Book we came to the conclusion that the complaint was well founded, and think that the attention of the Guardians should be called to the matter.

Among the patients were 4 young boys and 3 girls who are out of place mixed with adults in an institution of this kind, and it would be desirable that they should, as early as may be found possible, be removed to an institution for defectives. Two of the girls appeared capable of being trained.

We noticed that stock bottles of aperient mixture are still kept in medicine cupboards in the wards. This practice was mentioned with disapproval in the report of the last visit and should be discontinued.

The stores for the wards, instead of being requisitioned for in the quantities required are issued weekly in fixed quantities, and as a consequence we found in one ward a large amount beyond what was required. This practice must lead to considerable waste. We saw dinner served in the hall to a large number of patients of both sexes. It consisted of brawn with potatoes, followed by bread and cheese, and seemed to be popular.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review ; 10 patients have been secluded on 15 occasions for $46\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

The returns for 1913 show that there was, as in the previous year, a good attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments ; the proportions taken for walks outside and on the estate were satisfactory, and only 9 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts ; as many as 78 per cent. of the men, and 69 per cent. of the women, were usefully employed.

The general health of the patients has been good, except that at all periods of the year colitis has been present on the male side ; there have also been a few cases on the female side. In referring to this complaint we think it necessary to point out how inadequate the means are of isolating these and other infectious cases on the male side. All cases both of colitis and of phthisis are nursed in the male infirmary, and not kept apart from other cases or given any outdoor treatment. On the female side, on the contrary, all infectious diseases are treated in the Isolation Hospital. A temporary verandah has been erected in the airing court of No. 7 Ward on the female side, but no provision of this kind has as yet been made for the male side as recommended by our Colleagues at the last visit.

We are glad to hear that all patients are now weighed quarterly.

To-day 19 males and 15 females were confined to bed, 12 being there either as new cases or for mental reasons, and the remaining 22 for bodily illness ; of these 5 were suffering from colitis, and 2 from phthisis. Of the deaths pneumonia accounted for 24 per cent., phthisis for 15 per cent., and colitis for 10 per cent.

Four inquests have been held, all of which have been reported to our Board.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 56 per cent. of the deaths.

There have been 6 serious casualties not resulting in death.

None of these call for comment except the case of a male patient who sustained a fractured clavicle and rib during a struggle with an attendant. The Committee held an inquiry into the matter, with the result that the attendant was reduced from the first to the second class.

Twenty-four per cent. of the attendants of each sex held at the end of last year the nursing certificate of the Medical-Psychological Association. The passing of the preliminary examination carries with it an addition of 1*l.*, and the obtaining of the final certificate an addition of 3*l.* to the annual pay.

At the present time there is only one Assistant Medical Officer who is a qualified practitioner. The male side is in charge of a clinical assistant who is not qualified to practice. We were informed that he admits patients and examines them on admission, that he does not prescribe for the patients, but reports their cases to Dr. Hughes or Dr. Smith, one or other of whom goes round the male wards daily. The arrangement, which has arisen from the difficulty which now prevails of obtaining Assistant Medical Officers for asylums, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and we would press upon the Committee that they should take steps either by increase of salary or by otherwise rendering the post more attractive to secure the services of a duly qualified practitioner.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS—1. COTFORD.

16 October 1914.

SINCE the last visit of Commissioners in Lunacy to this Asylum in June 1913, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	216
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	134
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	70
Died	-	-	-	-	-	89

We find on the books to-day the names of 370 males and 419 females, in all 789 ; 25 are classed as private, and 40 are chargeable to out-county unions, 37 of these (all of the male sex) have been received under contract from the county of Montgomery. We notice that, though the practice of sending patients out on trial preliminary to complete discharge is in use here, advantage is not apparently taken of the power to grant to such patients while on trial pecuniary allowances, which, by removing a source of anxiety during a critical period, have a valuable influence in preventing relapse.

According to the estimate furnished to us of the accommodation which the Asylum provides there is room for about 353 male and 404 female patients ; so that there is overcrowding on both sides, and this notwithstanding that 30 women are boarded out in Brighton Asylum. Sketch plans for additional wards to accommodate 100 females were submitted to our office in October 1913, but were withdrawn in consequence of the refusal of the county council to sanction the scheme ; and the county has now made application for the approval of the Secretary of State to the dissolution of the existing agreement with the city of Bath for the joint use of Cotford and Wells Asylums, whereby the county reserving the Asylums for its own patients would be provided with sufficient accommodation for some years to come.

The weekly charges are for private patients 10s. 6*d.* and 15s. 2*d.*, and for paupers and home unions 9s. 4*d.*

The additions to the buildings since the last visit have been another pair of cottages, and a recreation room for male attendants above their mess-room ; those in progress are a verandah for the female infirmary, and a piggery at the farm.

The wards and dormitories were in good order and condition ; and the same may be said of the bedding.

We saw all the patients except 8 who were absent on trial, and one man who had escaped, and were generally satisfied with their dress and personal tidiness. They were for the most part contented, and no complaints were made to us calling for mention here. Their conduct was quiet and orderly except in the acute ward on the female side where there was a good deal of noisy excitement ; but this was attributable to overcrowding, aggravated by a mistake on the part of the nurse who brought all the patients into one of the day rooms to be seen by us.

Dinner was served in the hall to 385 patients of both sexes, whose conduct was most orderly. The fare for the men consisted of boiled mackerel and potatoes, and that for the women of boiled beef with potatoes and cabbage. The food evidently gave satisfaction to those who partook of it, and the fish in particular, which was of very good quality, was thoroughly appreciated.

The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out with the exception of the provision of a cold-water supply and waste pipe

to the lavatory basin in the painter's shop. We think this requirement should be complied with and received an assurance that the work should at once be put in hand.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded ; one patient has been secluded on a single occasion for an hour.

The returns for 1913 show that the attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments during the year was satisfactory, and that the proportions taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and for daily walks on the estate, were up to the average.

In the very satisfactory proportion of 95 per cent. the causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination.

Two inquests have been held. One was on a man who hanged himself in the laundry, where he was considered sufficiently trustworthy to work ; the other was on a woman who died from perforation of the intestines after swallowing some hairpins. Both these patients had been a considerable number of years in the Asylum.

Since the last visit 2 male attendants, a nurse, and 2 male patients have been attacked with enteric fever. As regards one of the patients the illness terminated fatally. All these persons were attacked in the latter half of last year, except the nurse, who is at present under treatment. The efforts which have been made to discover the origin of the cases of enteric fever which from time to time for years past have cropped up in this Asylum have not hitherto met with definite success. Eleven patients, all of them women, have also since the last visit suffered from dysentery ; and 10 patients have sustained fractures, of which 6 were due to accidental falls, 3 to rough or mischievous behaviour of other patients, and one to the patient's own violence.

We found in bed to-day only 8 men and 22 women. Some of them were seriously ill, but among all the rest of the patients who were up there were but few who were not in good bodily health.

The staff on the female side is adequate, but that on the male side, especially for night duty, is numerically hardly up to the average. The record of service of the women is satisfactory, that of the men is low. As is the case in other Asylums, a considerable number of the attendants have been called out or have volunteered for military duty. The places of all such who have been not less than a year in the Institution have been kept open for them.

The above report shows that we are satisfied with the condition of the Asylum, which reflects credit on Dr. Aveline. He was prevented by a special engagement from accompanying us during part of our visit, his place being then taken by Dr. Graham, the senior Assistant Medical Officer, who exhibited a good knowledge of the patients and of the affairs of the Asylum generally. The case books and other medical records are well kept and written up to date.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

15 October 1914.

SINCE the visit of Commissioners in Lunacy 10 months ago the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	137
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	53
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	34
Died	-	-	-	-	71

As the result there are on the books to-day the names of 861 patients, of whom 369 are on the male and 492 on the female side. Thirty-three are of the private class, for whom charges are made varying from 10s. to 32s. 6d. per week ; and 3 are chargeable to out-county unions. The weekly charge for home paupers is 9s. 4d.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 364 males and 504 females, upon which calculation while there are 12 vacancies on the female side, the male side has 5 in excess of its number. As a like condition of things is found at Cotford Asylum, where it has been found necessary to board out 30 of the women patients, it has become necessary for the county and city to consider how their future requirements can best be met. At a meeting of the Visiting Committee held in March a resolution was passed in favour of giving notice to the city to terminate the agreement in force for the joint use of the two Asylums. Subsequent negotiations entered into between the local authorities with the view of finding whether some modification of the agreement would be practicable led to no result, and the resolution above-mentioned now awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State, notice of application for which has been received by our Board. Our visit to-day coincided with the meeting of the Committee, with whom we took the opportunity of conferring on this matter.

The improvements on a large scale which have for some time past been in progress have been carried further during the period under review, and the Committee and Dr. Pope are to be congratulated on the valuable results attained, which will be of great advantage in promoting the well-being of the patients. The work is by no means completed as yet, and there are many improvements now in progress.

We found the wards and dormitories throughout in excellent order, and, as well as the bedding, clean and well kept. In some of the wards on the female side patients complained, we thought not without cause, of being cold, there being no fires or heating in use at the time when these complaints were made. We understand that heating is not generally applied to the wards until November, but it appears to us that a too rigid adherence to this rule is undesirable.

The personal condition and dress of the patients, all of whom we saw, were satisfactory, and they were for the most part contented with their treatment, though we had, as usual, many requests for discharge.

Dinner was served in the wards during our visit, consisting of corned beef and potatoes, followed by apple pie or pudding, and accompanied by tea.

The registers show no records of the use since the last visit of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The returns for 1913 show a fair attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel ; but the numbers present at the weekly entertainments were again low. We are glad to observe that not more than 10 per cent. of the patients, exclusive of those unable to walk, were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. The numbers usefully employed were about equal to the average proportion in similar institutions ; we think more women might be employed in the laundry with advantage to themselves. There are still, more especially on the female side, a large number of helpless aged people, many of whom we found in bed ; but apart from these the great majority of the patients looked robust and healthy, and the only instances of disease of a zymotic character that have occurred during the period under review have been 12 cases of dysentery, one of which is still in an acute stage. All the patients that have suffered from the complaint have been women. After allowance is made for the fact that the Asylum contains about 140 more

women than men, it is remarkable that of the 71 who died 55 were of the female, and only 16 of the male sex. All the deaths were the result of natural causes, and no inquest has been held. It is satisfactory to know that in 94 per cent. of the deaths the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. Senile decay accounted for 27 per cent. of the deaths and general paralysis for less than 3 per cent.

It is pleasing to be able again to record the fact that there have been no serious casualties.

The staff on the female side is numerically rather weak, only one nurse to 11·6 patients for day duty ; and their record of service is low, that of the men being up to the average ; 12 per cent. of the men, but none of the women, hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association which earns them 2*l.* a year addition to their salaries.

The various medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

10 July 1914.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by Commissioners in Lunacy in February 1913 the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	403
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	234
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	102
Died	-	-	-	-	-	155

As the result there are to-day on the statutory books the names of 453 male and 500 female patients—a total of 953. One man is a criminal lunatic ; and one woman is classed as private, for whom 2*l.* a week is charged. The weekly rate of maintenance of paupers from home unions is 10*s.* 2½*d.* The returns show accommodation estimated to be sufficient for but 420 males and 477 females by night, and for no more than 359 and 427 respectively by day—the figures indicating extensive overcrowding at night and much more in the day time, when, allowance being made for the warding of 5 boys in the girls' ward, there are 89 males and 78 females in excess of the complement. Efforts have been made to reduce the numbers, 14 men and 10 women having recently been removed to Cheddleton, and 10 men to Stafford Asylum, which will also receive 10 women when the Nurses' Home is opened there. Space for from 25 to 30 women will further be available on the opening of the Nurses' Home of this Institution next week. Notice has also been given to Birmingham to terminate about two months hence a reception contract under which there are 15 males and 14 females now here from that city. It will be seen that there is very little alleviation of the overcrowding on the male side in prospect, while that to be looked for on the female side, though greater, is still inadequate. It will be a matter for the Committee to consider whether a sufficient number can be brought under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act and removed to Institutions to be provided for defectives, so as to relieve the pressure on the Asylums, or whether further Asylum accommodation will have to be provided.

No patients are to-day out on trial, and we notice that none have been sent on trial during the period to which this report applies. We think that the practice of granting trial as a preliminary to complete discharge is of great advantage in saving the patients from anxiety during a trying period, and reducing the probability of another breakdown.

We have seen all the patients and found them well and neatly dressed and personally tidy, especially the women, whose summer dresses were particularly bright and attractive ; but the men's clothes, too, were of excellent quality and very tidy. Their conduct was exceptionally quiet and orderly, and we nowhere found any noise or excitement. Contentment generally prevailed, and no complaints worthy of notice were made to us.

A good dinner of brawn and potatoes, with excellent salad, was served in our presence in the hall to patients of both sexes. It was preceded by a choral grace in which the patients took part, and accompanied by music on the organ.

Several improvements and alterations of a useful character, though of minor importance, have been completed since the last visit ; and an underground water tank, with a capacity of 35,000 gallons, has been constructed by patients to increase the supply available for the laundry and for use in case of an outbreak of fire. A considerable amount of redecoration has also been carried out in various parts. The work now in progress includes the new Nurses' Home, which is now practically complete, and will be opened for use next week, the furniture being ready to be put in. This will be a valuable addition to the resources of the Asylum, providing as it does excellent accommodation for 41 nurses ; and as above stated it will set free some rooms for the use of patients. The building of some attendants' cottages in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of State is also in hand.

The wards, dormitories, and all parts of the Asylum were in excellent order ; and, as well as the beds, thoroughly clean and well kept. The condition in which we found them reflects high credit on the efficiency with which the institution is managed. We notice as a feature in the administration that except in the Infirmary no medicine or antiseptics are kept in the wards.

No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

The returns for 1913 show high percentages of attendances at the Sunday services in the chapel, and at the weekly entertainments. Services provided for the Roman Catholic patients by a priest, who we are glad to observe was paid for the performance of his duties, were attended by nearly 80 per cent. of his flock. The proportions taken for walks outside and on the estate were also very satisfactory ; and only 7 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. As many as 87 per cent. of the men and 72 per cent. of the women were usefully employed ; and 236 of the former worked on the farms and gardens, and 70 of the latter in the laundry and kitchens.

The general health of the patients has been very good, and we are glad to be able to report that there has been only one case of colitis during the 17 months now under review as against 69 cases mentioned in the last report. The one case, which proved fatal, occurred in July 1913.

At the time of our visit 15 males and 23 females were confined to bed, while a few other patients were resting in bed for a part of the day. Ten of those in bed were recent cases, and only one patient was seriously ill. Only two patients, both females, were suffering from phthisis. The arrangement for the general nursing and care of the sick appeared to us to be admirably carried out.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, and of them general paralysis accounted for 28, or 18 per cent.

No inquests have been held.

Post-mortem examinations were held in the very high proportion of 96 per cent. of the deaths.

Five cases of fracture of bones have been recorded, all of which were accidentally caused.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and their record of service is satisfactory. Nineteen of the men and 2 of the women, or 10 per cent. of the whole staff, were at the end of last year in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, the obtaining of which entitles to an allowance of 2*l*.

The case books and other medical records are all well kept, and noted up to date.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

13 March 1914.

In the 13 months which have passed since the last visit of Commissioners to this Asylum the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	308
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	122
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	90
Died	-	-	-	-	-	138

The names of 1,071 patients are on the books to-day, of whom 554 are males and 517 females. One of the men was to-day out on trial ; and we are glad to observe that the practice prevails here of granting to patients leave on trial with a money allowance as a transition stage towards complete discharge.

Twenty-four patients are of the private class, for whom a charge of a guinea a week is made ; and 40 are out-county paupers, 36 of these being here under contract from Swansea. The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 526 patients on each side, showing an excess of 28 patients beyond the complement on the male side. To meet this deficiency one ward of 25 beds on the female side has been appropriated to the use of aged and infirm men, under the charge of female nurses. This arrangement, however, leaves insufficient accommodation for the women, who are now 19 above their proper number. The new Nurses' Home, now building, will in time set free between 40 and 50 single rooms for the use of patients ; but its completion is still far off and can hardly be expected before the end of the year. Meanwhile the Swansea contract for 36 males will expire very shortly, and an opportunity will thus arise for relieving the pressure which should in our opinion be taken, though we understand that the borough is desirous of renewing the contract.

Several improvements of a minor character have been carried out since the last visit, and others are in progress, in addition to the erection of the Nurses' Home. We found the whole Asylum to-day in excellent order, and the wards well kept and supplied with plenty of objects to interest the patients. The beds and bed clothes were good and sufficient, and generally clean, but we noticed a few on the female side which needed more attention. In some of the attendants' rooms we found safety razors in unlocked drawers, and in one of the nurses' rooms a hatpin out in the open. These should always be kept in locked receptacles to preclude their use by suicidal or homicidal patients who may chance to have an opportunity of access to the rooms. Poisonous drugs should for the same reason be kept in inner locked compartments of the medicine cupboards.

We saw all the patients except one man who was in the Isolation Hospital suffering from measles, and found them well and neatly dressed, and otherwise properly cared for and contented; we think, however, that brighter colours might with advantage be introduced into the women's dress.

A dinner of fish and potatoes was served in the hall during our visit to a large number of patients from both sides. It appeared to be good in quality and was well spoken of by the diners, and served on hot plates.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

We learn from the statistical returns furnished to our Board for 1913 that there was a good average attendance of 45 per cent. of the patients at the Sunday Church of England services in the chapel, and of 44 per cent. at the associated entertainments. The proportion taken out for weekly walks beyond the estate was 23 per cent., and as many as 54 per cent. took daily walks on the estates, while not more than 13 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The number usefully employed, 84 per cent. of the men and 85 per cent. of the women, were highly satisfactory.

In the large and creditable proportion of 90 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in no instance was a bed sore present. This fact, taken in association with the entire absence of bedsores from the persons of those seen by us in the wards, affords good evidence of the care which is bestowed upon the nursing of the sick in this Asylum. The causes of death were in 16 per cent. general paralysis, in 5·8 per cent. dysentery, in 6 per cent. senile decay, in 20 per cent. phthisis, and in 12 per cent. bronchitis and pneumonia. Some of these percentages accentuate the great importance of the early provision of verandahs for the full open-air treatment of cases of tuberculosis and other forms of disease in which it has been found so valuable elsewhere. The tuberculous and dysenteric cases are now segregated in special wards; but this, although excellent in its way, is not an efficient substitute for the more complete treatment of all suitable cases in the open air.

Inquests were held in 3 instances in which the deaths were sudden, and in one of which an intra-capsular fracture of the femur had been accidentally sustained.

Zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum in the forms of many cases of influenza, 41 of dysentery, and 1 of measles. In other respects the general health appears to have been good; and to-day we found only 46 patients, or 4·3 per cent. of the whole, in bed, several being there for mental reasons only after recent admission.

Non-fatal injuries have been limited to accidental fractures of bones in 3 instances.

The staff is of satisfactory strength on the male side, but low—only 1 nurse to 12·3 patients—on the female side; their record of service leaves something to be desired.

The above report shows that Dr. Menzies continues to display much energy and ability in the discharge of his duties. He has two Medical Colleagues by whom the case books are properly kept. A room for research with the requisite appliances has recently been provided, and we hope that this important work will now take its proper place in the administration of the Asylum.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

11 March 1914.

IN the 13 months which have passed since this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues last year the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	278
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	124
Of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	64
Died	-	-	-	-	-	127

There are now on the statutory books the names of 481 males and 423 females, a total of 904. Two men and one woman are of the private class, and one woman is chargeable to Ashton-under-Lyme Union ; the rest of the patients are chargeable to home Unions. None were do-day absent on trial, and we regret to observe that the practice of allowing them to go on trial with a money allowance, which we regard as a valuable transition stage to complete discharge, does not prevail here.

The return furnished to us shows that the accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for but 471 on the male side and 400 on the female side ; so that it would appear that there is overcrowding to the extent of 7 male and 23 female patients beyond the proper numbers. On the female side the overcrowding will be relieved and a small margin of surplus accommodation provided when the new Nurses' Home is opened.

The most important of the improvements now in progress are the supplying of the wards with water from the town waterworks, and the erection, now nearly completed, of the Nurses' Home above referred to. The Home will accommodate 36 nurses now lodged in single rooms off the wards, which will thus be set free for the use of patients. We inspected it to-day and found it suitable for its purpose, and a useful addition to the resources of the Institution. The recommendations as to minor improvements, such as the supply of doors to w.c's. and slop sink recesses, the casing of machinery belts and other matters, have been carried out or are in progress ; but we noticed in the lavatories pipes with spaces behind them, which afford facilities for suicide, and should be protected.

We found the buildings throughout in very good order, and the rooms, beds and bedding clean and well kept. There was a good supply of books in open bookcases in the day rooms, which were bright and furnished with ornaments and objects of various kinds to interest the patients.

The patients were clean and tidy in dress and person, and appeared to be generally contented. We gave to each the opportunity of speech with us, but except on the score of detention received no complaints worthy of mention.

A dinner of meat and potatoe pie with two vegetables was during our visit neatly served in the wards on hot plates. It seemed to be of good quality and the patients spoke well of it. We understand that there are still no means by which the plates can be warmed in the summer when there are no fires in the wards.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period covered by this report ; 4 patients have been secluded on 5 occasions for 24 hours in all.

The statistical returns of the Asylum for 1913 show that the usual attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel was 33 per cent., and that a like percentage were usually present at the weekly entertainments, the proportion being somewhat below the average. The numbers taken

for weekly walks beyond the estate were satisfactory, the more so that the situation of the Asylum is not favourable to this form of exercise. The proportion of patients usefully employed was also good, especially on the female side, where it was 76 per cent. of the total number.

Of the deaths recorded since the last visit 12·6 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and the large proportion of 26 per cent. to phthisis. In 51 per cent. only were post-mortem examinations made. After one death an inquest was held, namely upon a man who died from pneumonia consequent on the accidental fracture of his right clavicle. It is satisfactory to report that among all those who died no one was suffering from a bed sore. One patient of each sex was, however, the subject of this complication among the 62 patients, or 6·8 per cent. of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards.

Of those whom we found in bed as many as 20 were suffering from phthisis in its active stages. Those who, whether in or out of bed, were unmistakably tuberculous were no fewer than 39 in number; while 10 others showed suspicious symptoms. These figures indicate the pressing importance of the early provision of verandahs, or other suitable arrangements for the open air treatment of such cases; and we hope that no time will be lost in submitting plans for this most desirable, and even necessary, improvement. In other respects the health of the Asylum has been good.

There have been four instances in which fractures of bones were sustained, three of them by accidental falls, and the fourth during a severe struggle with attendants, after which three of the patient's ribs were found to be fractured. This incident was inquired into very fully by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, who were able to report that in their opinion no force had been used by the attendants which was avoidable in the circumstances.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good numerical strength, an addition having been made to their number to allow of an increase of time off duty. The proportion of those who had served upwards of five years (55 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the women) at the beginning of the year is not unsatisfactory; but on the other hand the proportion with less than a year's service is somewhat high.

Dr. Christie continues to devote his best energies to the good administration of this Asylum, the state of which is very creditable to his superintendence. He is assisted by two medical colleagues who are well acquainted with their cases and keep the records of them carefully.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

5 June 1914.

We have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout. The wards and dormitories are very bright and well kept, the abundant supply of flowers and plants in the former being a special feature. The condition of the beds and bedding left nothing to be desired. We were also very favourably impressed with the manner in which the airing courts are maintained.

The Asylum to-day has more than its proper complement of patients on both sides, and looking to the annual increase of patients, which averages 20·2 for the last ten and 17·2 for the last five years, the position in the near future requires serious consideration. Our Colleagues at their visit last year in commenting on the matter, referred to the two

possible alternatives of providing further accommodation, either by the extension of the existing Asylum or by the dissolution of the union between East and West Suffolk, the latter authority being paid out and left to build a new asylum for itself elsewhere. We cannot but think that the dissolution of the union would be a very serious matter for West Suffolk, as in addition to the heavy expense of erecting a new Asylum, it would only be for a comparatively small number of patients, and we know from experience that the best Asylums of so restricted a character are necessarily expensive to administer; we hope therefore that the determination will be arrived at to extend the present Asylum. Any such extensions would have to be carried out on part of the land now used for agricultural purposes and only held on lease. No time should, therefore, in our opinion, be lost in purchasing the freehold of this property, which is really vital to the existence of the Asylum, and it will also be inevitable that further agricultural land should be acquired to provide occupation for the increased number of male patients by working in the open air, which is universally admitted to be the most beneficial and satisfactory method of employing patients, especially those who are, as here, chiefly recruited from an agricultural district. It may also be stated that at the present time the administrative department is much too small for convenience, the Medical Officers' office being absurdly insufficient, the Committee Room inadequate, and there being no rooms which can be used as waiting rooms or as a Chaplain's room or library—in which connection we may add that the supply of books in the wards, though numerous, does not appear to be changed at anything like reasonable intervals.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in November 1913 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	64	78	142
Discharges or removals - - - - -	29	50	79
Recoveries - - - - -	10	3	13
Deaths - - - - -	36	48	84

There are now on the books the names of 910 patients, 430 of whom are men and 480 women. All of them were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. We found them tidy and neat in appearance, and except on the subject of discharge, quite free from complaints; they presented every indication of kindly and judicious treatment at the hands of the medical and nursing staff.

The dinner to-day, which we saw served in several of the wards, consisted of boiled beef, peas, potatoes and bread, and was neatly served and evidently appreciated.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home patients; the private patients, of whom there are 14, paying 20s., and the out-county patients, of whom there are two, paying 21s. and 14s. respectively.

Four juvenile patients are boarded out in the Netherne Asylum.

The general health of the patients has been good, with the exception that during the months of March, April and May, 21 female patients suffered from a severe form of influenza, and as a result six of them died.

At the time of our visit 27 males and 39 females were confined to bed, in most cases for mental reasons; 7 men and 4 women were in bed

suffering from phthisis, while 12 men and 16 women were either ailing or too feeble to be got up.

Of the deaths, besides those already mentioned as having occurred from influenza, 4 males and 1 female died from general paralysis, 3 males and 9 females from phthisis, while kidney disease accounted for the death of as many as 18 patients.

In connection with the number of patients who have died from phthisis and of those suffering from this disease, whom we saw to-day in bed in the infirmary dormitories, we are glad to learn that there is some prospect of our Colleagues' suggestion as to the provision of verandahs being adopted.

No bed sore existed at the time of death.

No inquests were held. Post-mortem examinations were made in the very satisfactory proportion of over 95 per cent. of the deaths.

There have been only two instances of fractured bones, both in the cases of male patients and both accidentally caused.

The annual returns made to our Board continue to be satisfactory, and we are glad to hear that the provision of the new chapel has effected a considerable improvement in the numbers attending the church services on Sundays.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to 9·2 for day duty. The record of service is also satisfactory. We should be glad if it could be found possible to provide a Nurses' Home, and if in their own interests the nurses could be induced to have all their meals out of the wards.

Dr. Whitwell has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues in his efficient administration of this institution, by whom the case books and other medical records are properly kept.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. BROOKWOOD.

5 May 1914.

BETWEEN the 5th December 1913, when the last visit was paid by Commissioners in Lunacy to this Asylum, and the commencement of our inspection yesterday, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	149
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	49
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	28
Died	-	-	-	-	-	60

the result being that there remained on the books the names of 1302, of whom 538 are males and 764 females. Two women were absent on trial, and one was in the Isolation Hospital suffering from scarlet fever; with these exceptions we saw all the patients. Eight are criminal lunatics; the rest are of the pauper class, of whom 104 (all females) are received under contract, namely 30 from West Ham, 24 from Hants, and 50 from Middlesex, and 3 other women and one man are chargeable to out-county Unions. The estimated accommodation shows vacancies for 7 men and 58 women. The weekly maintenance charge for home cases is 10s. 6d.

The most important of the improvements effected during the period under review has been the practical completion of the new central generating station for electric light, which it is hoped will effect a considerable economy in working. One feature is that the exhaust steam hitherto

wasted will be utilized to heat the water required for all purposes, and is expected to be fully sufficient to meet the demands of the Asylum. Other minor improvements have been made or are in progress. The fencing is defective at some parts of the boundary of the estate, giving opportunity for trespassing; the Committee contemplate putting it in repair where necessary, and also restricting the means of access to one main entrance gate where there will be a lodge with someone in charge to prevent unauthorized intrusion. This we regard as highly desirable.

Our Board having been consulted with reference to a proposal for the appropriation of the Dairy Farm, consisting of about 82 acres, to form the site of a Phthisical Sanatorium to be provided by the County Council, we made an inspection of the land with Dr. Lowry and the farm bailiff, with the result that we cannot report in favour of the proposal, which we think would be disadvantageous to the Asylum both from the point of view of economy and in the interests of the patients. It would seriously reduce the estate, and would cut off land of the best quality.

We found the patients in satisfactory condition as regards their dress and personal tidiness; and they were generally contented and made but few complaints. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, except in one ward on the female side for the more turbulent cases, where there was a good deal of noise; but this was attributable to the fact that the nurse had, in spite of orders to the contrary, collected the patients into one room with a view to our inspection.

The wards and buildings generally were in excellent order throughout, and it was creditable to the staff that this was particularly noticeable in outlying parts and not confined to those chiefly in evidence. The beds and bedding were also very good and well kept.

The following are matters which we think deserving of attention. The ventilation of the single rooms would be improved by the fitting of wire gauze panels in the upper part of the shutters, and that of the infirmaries if the upper sashes were made to open to the full extent and the apertures protected by light guards, as we explained to Dr. Lowry. The library has received attention and arrangements have been made for additions to it; but we would suggest that more should be done in binding illustrated papers, which provide interest for many patients who would not occupy themselves with reading books.

Dinner of salt beef with two vegetables was served in our presence yesterday; the fare appeared to give satisfaction and the plates were well warmed. We are glad to hear that apparatus for frying fish is to be introduced, and that the Committee are considering the dietary with a view to making it more varied.

The airing courts are very well kept and laid out; some of the paths, however, are very rough, and we are glad to see that a commencement has been made in rendering them smoother and more pleasant to walk upon.

We gave a fire alarm in female ward 10c. The nurse whom we directed to raise it acted promptly, and though the buzzer through some defect was not as audible as it ought to be, a good jet of water was playing on the roof within six minutes.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period with which we are concerned.

From the statistical returns for 1913, we learn that there was during the year a good average attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel, but a poor attendance at the weekly entertainments. No patients were taken for walks beyond the estate; and the percentage of those taken for daily walks on the estate was still low, and that of those wholly confined to wards and airing courts high. The proportion of men usefully

employed was nearly up to the average, that of the women much below. We think that many more of the latter might be given work in the laundry.

Three inquests have been held. One was on a man who before admission had cut his throat ; another on a woman who had swallowed a corrosive poison, also before admission, and the third on a woman who was found by post-mortem to have a needle embedded in the muscular tissue of the heart, which it was known she had herself thrust into that organ at another Institution a long time before her death. The needle had no relation to the cause of death, which was from gastro enteritis.

The rest of the deaths were all the result of natural causes, verified in the satisfactory proportion of 85 per cent. by autopsy. Over 18 per cent. of the deaths were due to senile decay, and 16·6 to general paralysis.

The patients generally presented a healthy, well-nourished appearance. Only 4 per cent. of them were confined to bed. They included the woman in the infectious hospital with scarlet fever, a man who is convalescing from enteric fever, and a woman who a few weeks ago sustained in an accidental fall the only serious injury, namely an intra-capsular fracture of the femur, which has occurred during the period under review. Three members of the female staff and a male patient have suffered from mild scarlet fever, in addition to the woman above referred to ; but there has been no other case of enteric fever besides the one mentioned.

The staff of nurses and attendants is of adequate strength except perhaps as regards those on night duty on the female side ; and their record of service is good. Twenty-five per cent. of the men and 5 per cent. of the women at the end of the year held the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association ; an allowance of 1*l.* per year is made to those holding the certificate.

The case books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. NETHERNE.

27 April 1914.

SINCE our colleagues' visit to this Asylum on the 6th March last year, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	146	234	380
Discharges or removals - - - - -	142	165	307
Discharges on recovery - - - - -	33	52	85
Deaths - - - - -	44	44	88

There were on the books when we commenced our inspection the names of 916 patients in the proportion of 359 males to 557 females ; of these 31 and 52 respectively are of the private class, and accommodated in the separate private hospital. The out-county patients number 169, the principal contracts being for 15 of each sex with the County of London, for 20 males with the Borough of Croydon, for 25 males with the County of Southampton, and for 74 females with the County of Middlesex.

One man and three women are at present out on trial, and one private patient was out for the day, but the remainder, 911 in number, have been

seen by us, and have been given every opportunity of speaking with us, and stating any grievances they may have.

We are glad to see that it is the practice of the Visiting Committee to grant money allowances to patients whilst out on trial, and that of the 74 patients who have been granted trial since the last visit, some 22 of them had money allowances.

There are vacancies at present for 23 on the male side and 13 on the female.

The maintenance charge for the home patients is 10s. 6d. per week, for the out-county ones 14s., and for those classed as private from 21s. to 42s. a week.

We found the patients neat and clean in their personal appearance, their dress being good and tidy; we thought, however, that more brightness in colour was wanting in the dress of the women.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and were free from any complaints of roughness on the part of the staff. Some, however, complained that they did not often get an opportunity of speaking to members of the Visiting Committee, and we would again draw the attention of the members of the Committee to the statutory duty that each ward should be visited and every patient should have an opportunity of speaking with some of the Committee every two months.

The dinner, which was served during the course of our visit, consisted of boiled mutton, potatoes, and greens, and seemed to be enjoyed by the patients partaking of it.

The fabric of the Institution is maintained in good order, and the dayrooms and dormitories were clean, tidy, and in good order, but we thought that there was a great deficiency of books and bound periodicals, and it especially struck us that Male Wards 7 and 8, and the private patients' hospital day rooms were devoid of books and objects of interest.

In the North Villa, where 25 boys and 23 girls of the idiot and imbecile class, with 17 women, are accommodated, we thought that there should be a large addition to the pictures, plants, cage birds, toys, dolls, and books: such things as toys, dolls, and books as are supplied do not appear to be renewed when destroyed, and the stock of them at the present time is very low. In this Villa two new verandahs are approaching completion, and should form valuable additions thereto.

The beds and bedding throughout were very clean and in good order.

The airing courts on the female side contrast very unfavourably with those on the male side, which were very well kept and bright with a variety of flowers. There should be no reason why the former should not be equally well provided with flowers and kept as neat.

Among the principal improvements that have been completed since the last visit are the provision of a verandah to Female Ward No. 1, and the provision of an organ in the Chapel.

From the annual returns for last year we find that the attendances at the morning and afternoon services in the Chapel on Sundays were satisfactory, and the number usually present at the weekly entertainments was about the average of Asylums generally.

The number of patients walking out weekly beyond the estate was very low, and we regret to see that so large a proportion as 51 per cent. of those able to walk were not usually taken beyond the wards and the airing courts.

Fifty-two per cent. of the patients were usefully employed during the year, but still more might be employed in the laundry.

A numerically adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 1 to every 8.61 patients for day duty and 1 for every 56 patients for night work.

Two males were mechanically restrained on 13 occasions for a total duration of 159 hours since the last visit. There has been no seclusion.

In 3 of the deaths inquests were held, and the particulars were inquired into by our Board at the time of their occurrence: one was that of a woman who committed suicide by jumping from a radiator and dislocating her spine, another who fell out of bed and fractured her skull, and a man who died suddenly in the airing court from heart disease. All the other deaths were from natural causes, 15 per cent. being due to general paralysis, 13 per cent. to phthisis, and 16 per cent. to senile decay. In only 2·3 per cent. of all the deaths were bedsores present, and there were none among the patients undergoing treatment in bed during our visit, indications of the careful nursing of the sick, much of which is beneficially conducted in the open air under the verandahs. Those in bed numbered only 29, or a little over 3 per cent. of the whole, so that the sanitary state of the Asylum may be described as quite satisfactory. There have been no cases of zymotic disease since the last visit, and but 6 serious non-fatal injuries, all of which consisted of accidentally sustained fractures or dislocations of bones.

The medical books generally are adequately kept.

We understand that Dr. Gayton has resigned his appointment as Medical Superintendent as from September next, and that Dr. Crowther, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been appointed to succeed him, and we feel sure that he will do all in his power to conduct and develop the Asylum upon modern lines. For this purpose we think he will need the services of an additional Assistant Medical Officer, who will be able to carry on organised pathological research in the laboratory, for the enlargement of which plans are, we understand, under the consideration of the Committee. We have learnt with much satisfaction that the regular weekly attendance of a dentist has been secured at a fixed salary, and that a room is about to be provided for his official use.

EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

24 March 1914.

WE were generally so well content with and favourably impressed by our inspection of this Asylum which we commenced yesterday and finished to-day, both in respect to the condition of the buildings and the surroundings of the patients, that we have but few comments to make or suggestions to put forward.

The wards were bright and comfortably warm, and, bearing in mind their necessarily institutional character, they were attractive and homely, especially so on the female side, and the beds were throughout well made and in good order.

All the patients in residence have been seen by us, there was freedom from excitement and they were suitably clothed. Other than complaints in reference to detention, we had none which were in our opinion not based on an insane and delusional state of mind, and so far as we could judge from the patients' appearance, the tone prevailing in the wards and the conversations which we had with many of them, we cannot but conclude that they are kindly and tactfully dealt with.

Our comments and suggestions are as follows. We should like to see:—

- (a) Residence in Villa E. and the Farm Villa more associated with the open-door system, and the privilege of later retiring hours held out as an inducement to good behaviour on the part of

patients; removal to either of these villas being considered as a reward to trustworthy working inmates.

- (b) A supply of a gramophone and simple playthings for the low-grade imbecile children, and more toys for the other children suitable to their intelligence and capacity.
- (c) A larger supply of bound picture papers scattered throughout the two male Acute Wards in the main building.
- (d) A general brightening and improvement of the male admission hospital wards and the corridors on both sides by hanging well-chosen but cheap coloured prints. These wards do not compare favourably with the rest of the institution, and struck us as being bare and unattractive.
- (e) Better washing conveniences for those employed at the byres in connection with the farm.
- (f) The removal of the stops to the upper sashes of the windows in the Imbecile Villas and the protection of those pipes to which we drew attention and to the pipes in the w.c. off the male general bathroom.

We would suggest also that the Committee took into consideration, with a view to placing the institution in a line with other up-to-date Asylums, the advisability at an early date of erecting verandahs in connection with the four infirmary wards in the main building for the treatment of suitable cases. The provision of similar facilities for treatment has proved so beneficial in other institutions that we feel satisfied the Committee would be well advised were they to take this in hand.

Since November 24, 1913, 66 patients have been admitted, 19 allowed on trial, to 7 of whom money allowances have, we are pleased to note, been granted, a form of assistance which we trust will be given in all suitable and deserving cases. There have been 53 patients discharged or removed, of whom 23 had recovered, and 19 have died. There are on the statutory books 508 males and 619 females, a total of 1,127, of whom 48 are classed as private, and there are 303 out-county patients, of whom 217 are received under contract from the Borough of Hastings, 55 from the London Asylums Committee, 13 from the Borough of Brighton, 9 from the Middlesex Asylums Committee, 6 from Eastbourne and 1 each from St. Pancras, Wandsworth, and Godstone Unions. Five patients are on trial, leaving 1,122, 508 males and 614 females seen by us.

There appear to be vacancies for 9 men and 10 women.

The maintenance charge is for home patients 11s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 19s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and for private patients from 21s. to 24s. 6d.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but two patients have been secluded on two occasions for one hour and fifty-five minutes in all.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is very good, as also is that at the weekly entertainments, the good proportion of 37 per cent. of the patients usually walk beyond the estate and as many as 62 per cent. are usually occupied, but we think more than 58 men might be employed on the farm and gardens, and that a greater use might well be made of patient labour in the shops and with the artizans. There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being one to every 9.1 patients for day duty, whose record of service is fair. We cannot but observe under this topic that, whilst there are over 30 married attendants there are but seven cottages provided in connection with the Asylum. We note with pleasure that 30 per cent. of the attendants and

27 per cent. of the nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association and that a payment of 1*l.* a year is made to all who obtain this mark of efficiency.

In the case of two of the patients who died during the period under review inquests were held. One of these cases was that of a man who was in the habit of eating rubbish and who died from acute peritonitis following perforation of the bowel by an ulcer caused by a piece of leather which he had swallowed. The other was that of a woman, the subject of heart disease and peritonitis, who died while under an anaesthetic properly administered for a necessary operation. With the exception of these two cases, the 11 male and 8 female deaths were due to natural causes, verified in the good proportion of 74 per cent. by post-mortem examination. It is noteworthy that in one instance chicken pox was the cause of death. During the past month and the present one there have been 8 cases of this affection.

We saw 94 patients in bed, that is a proportion of 8·3 per cent. of the total in residence. About one-third of these were under treatment in bed by reason of their mental state. We were glad to notice that care is taken to segregate cases of tuberculosis, but observed with regret that, in the absence of verandahs already alluded to, the treatment of some of these cases in the dormitories seems unavoidable. We would suggest that a larger supply of bed tables would materially add to the comfort of patients confined to bed.

We visited the laboratory and are glad to record the encouragement that is given here to research work.

The statutory registers and case books are carefully posted to date.

The value of the entries in the latter is much enhanced by the fact that they are in the first instance made on loose clinical records which are kept in the wards. Dr. Taylor has the assistance of three Medical Colleagues, none too many for the number of patients, for the senior of whom we suggest the desirability of the provision of a separate house of moderate size.

WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

3 April 1914.

DURING the comparatively short interval that has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by members of our Board, no constructive work of any importance has been completed, but the extension of the engine house and the installation of a Diesel oil engine has been commenced, and the recommendation of the Factory Inspector, in reference to certain matters in connection with the electric generating house and the laundry, have been carried into effect.

The Institution is throughout in excellent order, the wards are cheerful and comfortable, and the dormitories, beds and bedding left nothing to be desired. There are some pipes in the w.c.'s. which require some little attention, for greater safety against suicidally inclined patients, and we suggest that something in the nature of a shed or verandah be constructed in connection with the upholsterer's shop where the hair picking could be carried on in the open air, but under cover. We have seen all the patients, and so far as we could judge they were, except for the not unnatural desire on the part of many for discharge, contented and satisfied with the treatment and surroundings. We were glad to notice that every male patient has a night shirt served out to him, a practice which is by no means universal in similar Institutions, though it is one which we should like to be more generally adopted.

Since 2 December 1913 there have been 41 admissions, 39 patients have been discharged, of whom 8 had recovered, and 25 have died. There are on the statutory books the names of 787 patients, 350 males and 437 females, of whom 42, 8 males and 34 females, are private patients, and 99 out-county, 60 of whom are received under contract from Southampton, 25 from West Ham, and the remainder are chargeable to Woolwich, Grantham, and Lambeth.

According to the returns furnished to us there are vacancies for 11 women, but there is an excess of 15 patients on the male side.

The maintenance charge for home patients is 12s. 3d. per week, for out-county patients 14s.—15s. 2d., and for private patients from 1 to 2½ guineas.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 6 patients have been secluded on 11 occasions for 44¾ hours in all.

A good fish dinner with potatoes and bread was served in the wards, the portions appeared to be sufficient and the plates were warmed, but we noticed in the dietary table that the allowance of bread and butter is below what is usual.

There has been an average attendance at the Sunday Church of England services, and a weekly service is held for those of the Roman Catholic Faith. A good percentage of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 21 per cent. are taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, but the proportion of those able to walk but confined to the wards and courts is still high. As many as 68 per cent. of the patients are daily employed throughout the year, 89 men being engaged on the farm and garden and 47 women in the laundry.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being one to every 8·1 of the inmates, but the record of service is not good. The certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association has been obtained by 30 per cent. of the attendants, but only 6 per cent. of the nurses have secured this qualification. A pecuniary allowance of 2l. a year is granted to those who obtain the certificate.

One inquest has been held, namely, in the case of a female patient, the subject of senile melancholia, who committed suicide by swallowing liniment, which she succeeded in obtaining by breaking the glass door of a medicine cupboard. The cupboard was in a store room off a dormitory, the door of which room had been left unlocked. The circumstances were fully reported to our Board at the time and the glass doors have since been replaced by wooden ones.

With this exception, all the deaths, 11 male and 14 female, were due to natural causes, which in every instance but one were verified by post-mortem examination, and in no case did a bed sore exist at death. We saw 15 males and 67 females in bed, which numbers represent approximately 4 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the total male and female patients in residence. The latter proportion is remarkably high, but it is right to add that many were said to get up during part of the day.

We were glad to notice that full advantage is being taken of the verandahs, which, we were informed, are in use by night as well as by day. We saw many evidences that the nursing is both skillful and kind; we think, however, for those patients who are in bed for more than very temporary periods a liberal supply of full-sized bed tables would much conduce to their comfort.

There have been during February and last month a large number of severe cases of influenza, particularly on the female side; it has been accompanied in many instances by acute otitis.

We were pleased to hear that the medical staff is likely to be shortly increased by the addition of another Medical Officer, as it is clear to us

that a considerable strain has recently been placed on these officers in the keeping up of the case books. When this increase is made in the number of Medical Officers we trust the Committee will see their way to build a house of moderate size for the Senior Assistant.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

16 February 1914.

THE water tower and pumping machinery in course of erection at the time of the last visit by members of our Board have now been completed and are in actual use. There is storage accommodation for over 30,000 gallons of water, and it is intended in the near future to fit hydrants at suitable places round the Asylum, and in connection with this supply, for further protection against fire. New lavatory and w.c. accommodation for No. 1 M. Ward are now nearing completion and will no doubt prove very useful additions. The Asylum is in good order and the wards, beds, and bedding were in all respects well kept. The one part of the Institution which appeared to us to be very much out of keeping with the rest, is the recreation hall. It will soon require renovation, but we think the Committee would be well advised were they to take into consideration the question of providing a more suitable hall; the present one is dull and the accommodation is inadequate, which in a measure accounts for the poor attendance at the weekly entertainments, there being but 29 per cent. of the patients who are usually present.

We have seen all the patients in residence, they were well and neatly dressed and with but few exceptions quiet and orderly, and, although we spent a considerable time in the wards, and spoke to all who showed themselves in the least inclined to be communicative, we received no complaint which is worthy of comment.

They appeared to be satisfied with their diet and the arrangements made for their care, although, as was but natural, not a few questioned us as to their chance of being discharged.

The diet appears to find favour, and the dinner which we saw to-day was good. In the main building and at Highfield they varied between pea soup with bread and cheese and roast mutton with potatoes and cabbage. The dinner for the private patients consisted of roast mutton and potatoes, followed by milk or suet pudding with jam.

Since October 13th, 1913, 78 patients have been admitted, 35 have been allowed out on trial, but we note that no money allowances have been granted. We venture to hope that the Committee may see their way to aid patients, when on trial, to whom assistance at such a time would be really helpful. Eighty-three patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 23 had recovered, and 52 have died.

There are on the statutory books the names of 1,076 patients—465 males and 611 females, of whom 74 are private and 103 are out-county patients, 100 being received under contract from Birmingham, 51 less than at the date of the last visit. The out-county patients, other than Birmingham, are chargeable to St. Giles, Camberwell, Greenwich, and Hammersmith. Twenty-one patients are on trial, leaving 1,055—454 males and 601 females in residence. According to the returns, there is vacant accommodation for 10 males, but an excess on the female side of 4 patients.

The weekly maintenance charge is for home patients 9s. 7½d., for out-county 13s. 5d. to 14s., and for private patients from 21s. to 42s.

One patient has been placed in dry pack on four occasions for 4½ hours in all, and but 2 patients have been secluded on two occasions for 1 hour and 50 minutes.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is poor, 28 per cent. in the morning and 24·1 per cent. in the afternoon, but 59·2 per cent. are usually taken for daily walks within the boundaries of the estate, and but 15 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and courts. The good proportion of 64 per cent. are usually employed, but 62, the number of men engaged on the land, might, we think, be increased.

The staff is maintained at a good strength, there being an attendant or nurse to every 8·7 patients for day duty, and as many as 26 per cent. of the nurses can show over five years' service, but the attendants are in this respect below the average.

The nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association has been granted to 20 attendants and 27 nurses, and we are glad to note that the staff is encouraged in regard to obtaining these certificates, a bonus of 1*l.* being awarded to an attendant on passing the preliminary examination and a rise of 1*l.* in salary on passing the final, whilst to nurses is given a 2*l.* rise of salary on passing the preliminary and a further rise of 3*l.* on passing the final.

There has been no inquest, all the deaths having been due to natural and ordinary causes, which in the good proportion of nearly 83 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination.

The health of the Institution has been good, but there is at present a mild epidemic of influenza, a large proportion of the 25 male and 48 female patients whom we saw in bed being down with this complaint, from which several of the staff are also suffering.

Four fractures comprise the casualties. Two of them were occasioned by accidental falls, 1 was due to a fall in an epileptic fit, and 1 to the woman being pushed down by another patient.

We were very pleased with the way in which the sick are nursed, Subject to some omissions in the case books, which we have pointed out, the various medical records continue to be well kept.

ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

21 April 1914.

WE have found this Asylum in very good order, the wards looked bright and comfortable, and the beds and bedding were well kept. The patients, all of whom in residence have been seen by us, were quiet and free from excitement, nor, apart from a desire on the part of some for their discharge, had we any complaints, other than some suggestions that the diet was not quite what it might be. We saw to-day a dinner of thick meat and vegetable soup served in the hall and in some of the wards. It was tasty and properly served, but the peas and vegetables were not sufficiently cooked and it was evidently not a popular meal. The dietary scale appears to be considerably less liberal than in most Asylums; the bread allowance at breakfast and tea is below the prevailing standard, and we think the monotony of the diet might with good effect be relieved, by substituting a piece of cake or a bun for the bread allowance at tea, a course which has been adopted in many Institutions. Again, the allowance of 2 ozs. of uncooked meat with the bone in the soup and pies, is only about half what is usually given. We would ask the Committee to

carefully revise the dietary table, and would urge the propriety of instituting the growing practice of giving each day a pudding or other second course.

The patients were for the most part well dressed, but some of the men had no ties, and their appearance contrasted unfavourably with that of those who were supplied with this article of dress.

Since June 17th, 1913, there have been 51 admissions, 34 have been discharged or removed, of whom 25 had recovered, and 16 have died. We were glad to note that 18 patients had been allowed out on trial, but regret to observe that in no instance was a money allowance made. We do hope the Committee will take advantage of the powers they have in this respect under s. 55, Lunacy Act, and will in every suitable and deserving case afford timely help and assistance at such an important period of the patients' convalescence.

There are on the statutory books the names of 113 males and 189 females, 302 in all, of whom 43 are private patients, one is an out-county patient chargeable to Camberwell, and there is one woman boarded out at Netherne Asylum. There are to-day 4 patients absent on trial, leaving 298 in residence, 112 males and 186 females. There appear to be vacancies for 1 male and 18 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 9d., for out-county patients 14s., for the private patients from 17s. 6d. to 42s.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 1 patient has been secluded on 3 occasions for a total of 6½ hours.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is very good, as also is that at the weekly entertainments. The excellent proportion of 37 per cent. of the inmates walk weekly beyond the estate, but the number who, though able to walk, are confined to the grounds and gardens, is still much higher than we should like to see, it being 35 per cent. As many as 68 per cent. of the patients are daily engaged in some employment, but is it not possible to employ more than 12 men in the farm and gardens?

Generally speaking, the staff is quite adequate, but we think from our observations and inquiries to-day that there should be another night attendant and night nurse.

We cannot but think that it would be greatly to the advantage of the service, and would be much appreciated by the staff, could the Committee see their way to make provision for the married attendants, by erecting cottages available for their occupation in near proximity to the Asylum.

The nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association has been obtained by 23 per cent. of the attendants, but only 3·8 per cent. of the nurses, to whom a pecuniary allowance is made of 17. a year.

An inquest has been held in the case of a female private patient who was admitted on the 16th February of this year, having pronounced suicidal tendencies, and who in consequence had been ordered to be kept under continuous observation. On the 12th of this month, having eluded the observation of the nurse in charge, she succeeded in hanging herself in a cupboard-room, the door of which should have been locked, but it was subsequently ascertained that the lock was faulty. The circumstances were reported to our Board at the time, and will shortly come under the consideration of the Committee. With this exception all the 6 male and 10 female deaths were from natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination in only 57 per cent. of the cases, a proportion we should like to see considerably augmented. In none of them was a bed-sore present at time of death.

The general health of the Institution appears to have been good; apart from a few cases of tuberculosis there have been no cases of infectious

disease. The only casualty of at all a serious nature has been the case of a fracture of the leg in a male patient accidentally sustained.

We saw 9 male and 7 female patients in bed, nearly all being so confined by reason of their bodily state. We were glad to observe the full advantage that is taken of the verandah in connection with the male infirmary, and should much like to see a similar provision on the female side. In some respects we think the arrangements for nursing the sick could be improved, it would appear that with the present small number of night staff to which we have already referred, a patient in the Infirmary found needing continuous observation at night has to be moved at bed-time to another ward, and we saw to-day a patient in the male Infirmary too ill to be so moved and who thus has at night only the services of an attendant who has duty outside the ward.

The case books and registers are in good order and posted to date.

WILTS ASYLUM.

13 October 1914.

Since this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy in June 1913 the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	257
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	85
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	67
Died	-	-	-	-	-	118

We are glad to observe that the practice of sending patients out on trial preliminary to complete discharge, and of granting them money allowance during the probationary period prevails to a considerable extent.

There are on the statutory books to-day the names of 479 male and 582 female patients, a total of 1,061 ; of whom 37 are classed as private, and 6 are chargeable to out-county unions. In addition there are 25 men boarded out in Dorset Asylum. Nine patients are absent on trial, and one has escaped and not been retaken. With the exception of these and of a man who died while we were in the building we have seen all the patients.

The revised estimate of accommodation shows upon the present number in residence overcrowding to the extent of 62 in excess of the complement on the male, and only 7 vacancies on the female side. These figures indicate how urgent was the need of the new Annexe for 100 patients of each sex, on the building of which good progress has been made, but its completion will, we fear, be seriously delayed by the conditions brought about by the war. The erection of a house for the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, plans for which were approved with those for the Annexe in October 1913, is also in hand.

The wards and dormitories were bright and well kept, and the bedding was in capital order ; but we thought that the floors and sinks of some of the ward sculleries and slop closets required repair.

The patients were clean and tidily dressed and generally orderly, but it was obvious that among them are some dangerous and turbulent cases, more especially on the female side, who must be a tax on the staff.

The maintenance charges for private patients are 15s. and 20s. per week, and for home paupers, 9s. 7½d., the rise in the latter charge, which is 10½d. higher than at the date of the last visit, is mainly due to the incidence of pensions, and to increases of salary and wages granted in the interval.

We saw a good and plentiful dinner of meat pie with coffee for beverage served in one of the wards, which gave evident satisfaction to the patients.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit : two patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total duration of five hours.

The returns for 1913 show as in previous years a very low percentage of attendance at the Sunday services ; the inadequate size of the Chapel, to which attention has been directed in previous reports, unfortunately precludes a full proportion being present. We are glad to see that only 6 per cent. of the patients, exclusive of those unable to walk, were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The numbers of those usefully employed were satisfactory.

The patients generally presented a well-nourished, healthy appearance, and most of the 19 of each sex whom we found confined to bed were there merely on account of feebleness arising from old age. There was, however, in the autumn of last year a sharp attack of influenza among the patients, to which one of them succumbed ; and at intervals during the period under review cases of dysentery, totalling 14, have occurred. A few weeks ago a male patient and a nurse were suspected to be suffering from scarlet fever. They were promptly isolated, and no further cases have cropped up.

The 118 deaths were, with one exception, the result of natural causes. verified in 75 per cent. by autopsy. The excepted case, which formed the subject of the only inquest, was that of a man who died from phosphorus poisoning, brought about by his taking, with suicidal intent, rat poison before admission. Nearly 24 per cent. of the deaths were due to phthisis.

The only casualties of at all a serious nature have been the fracture of a rib sustained in an accidental fall, that of an ulna occasioned by the roughness of another patient, and the dislocation of a shoulder, which resulted from a fight between two patients.

The proportion of day staff to patients on the male side at the end of 1913 was somewhat low, but the record of service on both sides was very good. We note that 20 per cent. of the men and 5 per cent. of the nurses held the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which carries with it an annual allowance of 2*l*.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the male attendants have temporarily left on military service. It has, of course, been difficult to replace them, but everything possible in the circumstances has been done to meet the emergency.

We have to record the retirement, on the 15th of last January, of Dr. Bowes, late Medical Superintendent, who had held the post for over 32 years to our entire satisfaction and to the great advantage of the Institution and its patients. The Committee appointed as his successor Dr. Sydney John Cole, who had been senior assistant Medical Officer since 1902. He accompanied us round the wards to-day, and from what we saw of him we augur well for the future administration of the Asylum.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a creditable manner.

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM, POWICK.

1 May 1914.

During the 10 months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	62	53	115
Left - - - - -	31	25	56
on recovery - - - - -	14	17	31
Died - - - - -	35	31	66

There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,063 patients, in the proportion of 480 males to 583 females. With the exception of one man who is out on trial all are in residence to-day and have been seen by us during the course of our visit, and given every opportunity of stating any grievances they may have. There was a conspicuous absence of any semblance of complaints, and we have every reason to believe that the patients are kindly and considerately treated by the medical and nursing staff. Ten males and 13 females are of the private class, 3 men are criminal lunatics, and there are 91 men and 81 women received as out-county patients under contracts with the Hereford Asylum, the Birmingham Asylums, and the County of Montgomery. According to the return made to our office there is vacant accommodation at present for 48 patients on the male side and for 40 on the female side. The actual number of beds in position on the female side is 43 in excess of the numbers for whom night accommodation is calculated, and it struck us that some of the smaller dormitories were overcrowded with beds.

The maintenance charge weekly is for the home patients 9s. 4d., for the Hereford and Birmingham patients 14s., and for those from Montgomery 13s. 5d., and for those classed as private from 10s. to 15s. per head.

The conduct of the patients throughout the Institution was quiet and orderly during our visit, and we thought that the dress and clothing were very good, although we would suggest that there should be an intermixture of brighter colours in the dresses of the women.

We saw a good dinner well served in a large ward on the male side, it consisted of boiled bacon, leeks and potatoes and was appreciated by those who partook of it.

The general state of the Asylum buildings is good, though there are some parts which require painting and doing up. The airing courts and grounds are generally very well kept, but there is one airing court on the female side where the more acute patients exercise which is much in need of being brightened up with plants and flowers. The condition of this court has been commented upon in previous reports by members of our Board, and we trust that the Committee will take the matter in hand at once. Another matter which we would draw their attention to is the bad water-closet accommodation in the older parts of the main building, especially on the female side. We should like to see the floors in those wards which are at present washed treated with boiled linseed oil, and thereby made more sanitary, and this applies more particularly to those wards used as infirmaries.

The day rooms and galleries were clean and tidy, and on the female side there was an ample supply of plants and flowers, but on the male side, both in the annexe and in the main building, there was a lack of them

and in some of them, for instance, Wards 9 and 10, the day rooms were very bare. We thought that generally there was a poor supply of handy small books and open book cases in the day rooms.

The condition of the beds and bedding in the dormitories and single rooms was quite satisfactory, being clean and neatly arranged.

We noticed that in the drawers where the patients' knives and forks are kept there were no lists of their contents, and they were not in every case locked up. It seems to us that knife boxes with spring locks would be better receptacles for these articles. We would also advise that in the medicine cupboards a separate door with lock should be provided for that part where the poisonous drugs and outward applications are kept. Several of the bath thermometers were found to be faulty; care should be taken to have these seen to from time to time.

During the period under review there has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 8 patients have been secluded on 9 occasions for a total of nearly 3 hours.

From the returns for last year furnished to our office we learn that the attendance of the patients at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays and at the weekly entertainments continued to be very good. A good percentage also walked out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 11 per cent. were altogether confined to the wards and airing courts. The daily average number of patients who were usefully employed during the year was again very satisfactory.

A numerically adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained and their record of service is very satisfactory, 58 per cent. of the men and 41 per cent. of the nurses being able to reckon over five years' service, 58 per cent. of the former and 38 per cent. of the latter are in possession of a nursing certificate, which entitles the holder to a pecuniary allowance according to the length of service.

In all except two, the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in the good proportion of 87 per cent. of them. The exceptions were those of a man who fractured his thigh in an accidental fall and died from subsequent heart failure, and another who died from general paralysis and was found on post-mortem examination to have sustained fractures of two ribs, it was believed as the result of his own restlessness. In these two cases the only Coroner's inquests were held and the deaths were made the subjects of inquiry by our Board at the time of their occurrence. In 13 per cent. of all the deaths the cause was general paralysis, in 16 per cent. phthisis, and in 10 per cent. senile decay. Bedsores were present in 3 cases representing 4·5 per cent. of all the deaths, but there were none among the 34 patients or 3·2 per cent. of the whole whom we saw in bed in the wards, and whose nursing appeared to us to be careful and efficient.

The non-fatal casualties since the last visit have consisted of a scald and 5 fractures of bones, all of them the result of accident. The general health appears to have been good, and with the exception of a single case of erysipelas there has been no zymotic disease.

We were glad to see the new verandah which has just been added to the female infirmary in active use, and we hope it may be found possible to devise a scheme for the provision of open-air treatment on the male side also. We saw many cases of phthisis in the open wards in urgent need of such treatment.

Dr. Braine Hartnell, who is evidently zealous in the discharge of his duties, and on good terms with his patients, has the assistance of three Colleagues by whom the medical records are properly kept, and who are well acquainted with all their cases.

WORCESTERSHIRE ASYLUM, BARNSLEY HALL.

2 May 1914.

WE have to-day made the annual inspection of this Institution on behalf of our Board and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout.

During the 10 months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	36	50	86
Left - - - - -	16	23	39
„ on recovery - - - - -	1	6	7
Died - - - - -	11	27	38

There are now on the statutory books the names of 290 males and 337 females, of whom 16 and 37 respectively are classed as private patients, and 111 and 115 respectively as out-county patients. Twenty-four men are received under contract with the Borough of Swansea at the weekly rate of 14s. 6d., and the remainder of the out-county patients are from Birmingham and maintained at the weekly charge of 15s. The maintenance rate of the home patients is 10s. 6d. a week.

The Asylum is practically full, there being an excess of 5 patients on the male side, and vacancies for only 3 on the female.

Four of each sex are at present on trial; the remainder of the patients, 619 in number, have been seen by us and given every opportunity of stating any grievances or complaints. We found them very contented, and quiet and orderly in their conduct. Their dress and personal appearance were very satisfactory, the dresses of the women being very good and well varied and bright in colour.

We saw the dinner served in some of the wards on the male side; it consisted of stew and bread, but seemed to us to be hardly sufficient, and should have been followed by bread and cheese, or a pudding.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, clean and well kept. The day rooms and galleries were generally well supplied with plants and flowers, but in some the supply might with advantage be increased. The beds and bedding were good, clean and neatly made up.

Nothing has yet been done to make safe the points of suspension in the sanitary annexes, which have been alluded to in previous reports of members of our Board, and we would also desire to draw attention to the rain-water pipes in the airing courts which stand away from the walls, and afford opportunities of patients scaling them; these should be protected up to a certain height.

The principal improvement that has been carried out since the last visit is the installation of underfeed stokers to the boilers; these we were informed were working satisfactorily and economically. The redecoration of the wards is being begun on the male side.

From the annual returns furnished to our Board for last year we find that the attendances at the services on Sundays in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments continued to be very good. The number of patients who were able to walk, but who were not usually taken beyond the wards and airing courts, has been further reduced, only being 3 per cent.

The percentage of patients usefully employed is 56 on the male side, and 37 on the female. These figures have gone down since the previous

year, and we should be glad to see more men engaged on the land, and more women in the laundry.

A numerically strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9 patients for day duty and one to every 44·4 patients by night. Twenty-nine per cent. of the men, and 9 per cent. of the nurses were at the end of last year in possession of a nursing certificate, and we were glad to learn that the Committee have awarded to the holders of such certificates an allowance of 3*l.* per year.

During the 10 months under review there has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 29 patients have been secluded on 84 occasions for a total period of 196 hours.

In two of the deaths Coroner's inquests were held, because, although the patients died from natural causes, old fractures of ribs were found at the post-mortem examinations. Such examinations were made in the very good proportion of 90 per cent. of all the deaths, and no bedsores were present either in the cases of any of those who died or of any of the patients who were in bed during our visit to the wards, a very satisfactory indication of the careful nursing of the sick. In 8 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis, and in 5 per cent. phthisis; no death was attributed to senile decay.

Since the last visit there have been 3 fatal cases of dysentery, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

The non-fatal casualties, all of them consisting of accidentally sustained fractures or dislocations of bones, have been limited to 7. We saw in bed to-day 36 patients or 5·8 per cent. of the whole, but good general health appears to have prevailed in the Asylum. The several patients, however, who were suffering from phthisis, and were being treated in the dormitories, showed the need for verandahs, which would enable their treatment to be conducted under much more favourable conditions in the open air.

Dr. Hughes continues to show marked ability and energy in the discharge of his duties; he is assisted by two Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully kept, and who are also able to devote some time to pathological and clinical research.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM, BEVERLEY.

13 October 1914.

At our visit to this Asylum to-day we found that Dr. Archdale, the Medical Superintendent, has left temporarily to take up military duties, the establishment being in the meantime in the charge of Dr. Simpson, who appears to have a good knowledge of the administration and of the patients, and gave us whatever information we required.

The Asylum is maintained in proper order. New residences for the steward and farm bailiff are in process of construction, as well as three pairs of cottages for married attendants. The proposed extension of the south wing of Wards 2 and 4 on both sides in order to provide proper day accommodation has not yet been commenced, but we understand that builders' tenders are being obtained for the work. Various minor matters to facilitate the internal administration have also been taken in hand.

The wards and dormitories are properly kept, and speaking generally the condition of the beds and bedding was satisfactory, but we noticed in some of the male dormitories many sheets with small holes in them that should have received attention, while many of the bedsteads were thickly coated with dust.

The patients were tidy in their dress, especially on the female side, and seemed for the most part to be happy and contented ; apart from appeals for discharge we received no complaints. A larger stock of hair brushes should we think be issued to the wards ; in one ward on the female side we found only one brush and comb provided for the use of over thirty patients, and in several of the other wards there was a distinct shortage.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in May 1913 comprise the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	64	79	143
Discharges or Removals - - - - -	88	75	163
Recoveries - - - - -	25	29	54
Deaths - - - - -	40	29	69

There were to-day in residence 526 patients, 263 of each sex ; 2 women being out on trial. We were told that money allowances are granted to patients on trial in all cases recommended by the Medical Superintendent. Fifteen patients are classed as private, while there are 72 out-county patients, 50 being received under contract from Grantham, while 19 are chargeable to Rochdale Union and 3 to South Shields. In this connection we may mention that 2 male Rochdale patients who had for some years been inmates of this Asylum were recently discharged "relieved" to Rochdale Workhouse under section 25 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as being "proper persons to be received in a Workhouse as lunatics." Both these men were bad epileptics of violent and quarrelsome dispositions, and as such were described to the Commissioner who has recently visited Rochdale Workhouse, in fact, before his visit it had been found necessary to send them to another Asylum. We have looked at the case book entries referring to these cases, which entirely bear out the description given of these patients. Under these circumstances we cannot think that they should have been discharged to the Workhouse under section 25.

The Asylum now contains 12 male and 3 female patients more than there is proper accommodation for.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie and vegetables neatly served to some 150 of both sexes in the dining hall.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is returned to us as 10s. 6d. Out-county patients pay from 14s. to 16s., and the private patients from 14s. to 21s.

While there is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, 12 patients have been secluded on 264 occasions for a total of 2,088 hours. We noticed a female shut off by herself in a small outside yard from which she is unable to obtain egress, and where we were told she has been kept for many weeks during the greater part of the day. This treatment has not, improperly in our opinion, been recorded as seclusion, and though perhaps for a short time beneficial we cannot think that for long periods it can be anything but detrimental.

We strongly hope that the dangerous practice of mixing and heating the beeswax and turpentine in the wards will be at once discontinued.

Twenty-nine female and 11 male patients were in bed to-day, practically all of them being nursed either in the Admission or Infirmary Wards ; 5 of them were suffering from phthisis and 5 from general paralysis. In the two Admission Wards the windows on one side of the dormitories have been removed, thus providing as far as possible open air

treatment for the patients, and in the near future it is intended to provide verandahs in which beds can be placed outside the Infirmary Wards.

Except for a slight epidemic of influenza and 6 cases of dysentery the general health of the patients has been good.

There have been 7 deaths on the male side from general paralysis. The remaining deaths were all from natural causes, except that of a female patient who died from a fractured skull inflicted at night in a non-observation dormitory by a fellow patient, in circumstances which have been reported to our Board. Concerning this death an inquest was held but the evidence was not thought sufficient to implicate any particular patient.

Post-mortem examinations were held in the very satisfactory percentage of over 91 per cent. of the deaths.

We regret to hear that the means provided for chemical research by the medical staff are practically non-existent, and we would urge on the Committee the necessity for equipping a small laboratory at an early date. If a small beginning were made now, we have no doubt that in the future much valuable work would be done.

We noticed in one of the wards a large bottle of bromide in the medicine cupboard on which was pasted the names of several patients who were being given this drug three times daily. We considered this method of dispensing to be wrong and hope that in future each patient will be given a separate bottle.

We were informed that aperient medicine is given to every patient weekly, but that no record is kept, either in the prescription book or in the ward of the names of the patients being thus treated. In every case of a patient being given medicine a prescription in writing should be made by the Medical Officer.

Owing to the smallness of the chapel the attendance at the Sunday services is necessarily below the average in Asylums. The other returns are generally satisfactory, but we think more women might easily be provided with some work in the laundry.

The staff averages 1 to every 11.4 patients and the duration of service is satisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are well kept, now, we are glad to say, on the loose-leaf system.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM, CLIFTON, YORK.

14 October 1914.

WE have to-day made our annual inspection of this Asylum, and are able to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout. The wards and dormitories on both sides are well kept, the condition of the beds and bedding was satisfactory, while the patients, who were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, showed from their general demeanour and an entire absence of complaints that they are treated with every kindness and consideration.

During the long interval that has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, much useful work has been carried out. At the Chronic blocks verandahs have been provided on each side; a sanatorium for male phthisical cases is now in occupation; the much needed additions to the stores have been carried out; 6 new cottages for married attendants have been completed; the water supply at Rawcliffe Farm has been put in proper order, and an agreement has

been entered into with the York Waterworks Company for a supply of water to the Asylum and Farm, which should prove invaluable in the case of an outbreak of fire. Good progress has been made with the new blocks to provide better accommodation for the attendants and nurses, both of which it is hoped will be completed in the early part of next year.

The changes among the patients during the period under review have been the following :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	195	163	358
Discharges or removals - - - - -	135	104	239
Recoveries - - - - -	28	38	66
Deaths - - - - -	80	56	136

There are now 880 patients on the statutory books, 411 being of the male and 469 of the female sex, all of them being in residence with the exception of 5 away on trial.

There are now vacancies for 16 patients on the male side, the female side being full.

The patients classed as private number 44, and there are 92 out-county patients, 70 of whom are received under contract from Birmingham, and 19, all females, from the Lancashire Asylums Board.

We saw excellent dinners served to-day in various parts of the Asylum. In the dining hall, where it was partaken of by some 120 men and 150 women, it consisted of well-made meat pie, while in the Chronic blocks cold beef and potatoes, with pickled cabbage and bread, was provided.

The maintenance charges are 9s. 11d. per week for home patients, the private patients paying from 12s. 6d. to 31s. 6d., and the out-county patients 14s.

No use of mechanical restraint is recorded, but 27 patients have been secluded on 48 occasions for a total duration of 291 hours.

The general health of the patients has been good, and except for a few isolated cases there has been no infectious disease throughout the Institution. We were told that at the present time there are no cases of general paralysis and only 6 of phthisis in the Asylum.

We saw in bed to-day 24 female and 16 male patients; of these, 16 were being rested for mental reasons, some of them being new admissions, and the remainder were being treated for sickness or general enfeeblement, among them being 9 female patients suffering from scabies and 4 from phthisis.

Of the deaths, general paralysis was the cause in 17 per cent. and phthisis in 16 per cent., none of the remainder calling for special mention.

No bedsores were present at the time of death, nor was anyone in bed to-day suffering from this complication.

Post-mortem examinations have been held in only 57 per cent. of the deaths.

Although 5 inquests have been held, it is unnecessary to refer to any of the cases in detail.

The annual returns made to our Board are generally satisfactory, but we should like to see more of the patients than one per cent. taken out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and the percentage of patients able to

walk but confined to the wards and airing courts (31 per cent.) is unduly large.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, averaging one to every 8·7 patients. The duration of service is fair. We are glad to notice that the Committee have decided to make considerable increases in the scale of wages, and some reduction in the number of working hours per week.

The case books, which are now kept on the loose-leaf system, and other medical records, are well kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

14 May 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited this Asylum which we can report continues to be maintained in good order.

The wards and dormitories are well kept and the bedding generally was in proper condition—in some of the female dormitories, however, we came across some beds that had been carelessly made up, some of the sheets not being scrupulously clean and with holes that ought to have been attended to, while there were several bedsteads that had not been properly dusted for days; it would be well that in order to prolong the lives of the mackintosh sheets nurses should be instructed never to fold them.

The Admission Wards on both sides were overcrowded and the ventilation left something to be desired. We hope that the Committee will see their way to extend the verandahs to these wards, as has so often been urged, so as to render them available for the open-air treatment of patients, which is often so beneficial.

We much dislike the use as Isolation Hospitals of the houses originally designed to be occupied by the Assistant Medical Officers; their utilisation for this purpose was only approved as a temporary measure and not permanently to oust into less suitable quarters the Medical Officers who had previously occupied them.

There is urgent need in so large an Institution of a properly designed Isolation Hospital with three beds on each side, which could be erected at small cost.

Out of the 69 patients who have been allowed out on trial during the period under review only 2 have received money allowances. We hope that the Committee will make full use of their powers under s. 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as such expenditure is money well spent if it relieves the financial anxieties of patients on their release which do so much to retard complete recovery.

We would also suggest that the time has come to abandon the practice of allowing attendants and nurses to have their meals in the wards; it is highly desirable that the nursing staff should have intervals during the day when they are not in direct contact with patients, and if suitable arrangements are made for the serving of the meals in the mess-rooms we feel sure that after a short experience no one would desire to return to the present system, which has been abandoned almost everywhere.

Only one cupboard in a ward should be set apart for medicines, which should be provided with an internal closed compartment for medicaments containing poisonous ingredients. We think that the practice of keeping in the wards stock bottles containing castor oil, black draught, &c, which may be given to patients without proper authority, is open to abuse.

Among minor points to which we would call attention are the following :—Lists of their contents should be inserted and renewed from time to time as required, on the lids of all the knife boxes in use ; a more frequent revision of the lists of patients on suicidal parchments would be desirable ; the decency of the w.c.'s would be much increased if they were provided with dwarf doors ; and a fish frying apparatus would be a great boon in the kitchen and would undoubtedly serve to popularise a dinner which, if the fish is boiled, is never very popular.

Work in connection with the new boiler house and plant has now been commenced.

The changes among the patients since October 22nd, 1913, are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	134	88	222
Discharges or removals - - - - -	61	41	102
Recoveries - - - - -	51	37	88
Deaths - - - - -	60	38	98

There are now on the books 1,753 patients in the proportion of 869 men to 884 women ; everyone being in residence with the exception of 4 men out on trial. The Asylum to-day has 16 men and 51 women above its complement.

The patients were remarkably quiet and orderly in their behaviour and the women were neat and tidy in their personal appearance. We were not very favourably impressed with the clothing of the men, though we quite recognise that the majority are of the demented class whom it is difficult to keep presentable. We received but few complaints and none that call for special mention here. Seventy-eight patients are classed as private, but have few privileges above the others.

The dinner yesterday consisted of meat and potatoe pie followed by rice pudding ; the meal was substantial in amount but the paste appeared to us to be somewhat insufficiently cooked.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home patients, 14s. 6d. for out-county patients, of whom there are 3, and for private patients from 11s. to 21s.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on three occasions for 24½ hours, but no use of seclusion is recorded.

The general health of the establishment is good, the number of patients confined to bed being only 4 per cent. of the total in residence, and the proportion of grave cases of illness is small. No one was the subject of a bed sore. The epileptics under care amount to 14·2 per cent. (males 15·9, females 12·5) and the patients considered actively suicidal to 3 per cent. (males 1·4, females 4·5).

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in nearly 84 per cent., include general paralysis 23 per cent. (males 31·6, females 10·5), phthisis 5 per cent., and senile decay 6 per cent. There have been 3 deaths from dysentery, of which there have been 12 cases since the last visit, and 8 of these occurred in the month of December. Of the patients who have died there were 2 of each sex who were the subjects of bed sore.

Two inquests have been held ; one on a male patient who died from cerebral hæmorrhage : and the other, also a male patient, who died from general paralysis of the insane. In this latter case the post-mortem examination revealed a fracture of the sternum, and in their verdict the

jury exonerated the Asylum authorities from all blame in connection with this injury.

In addition to the cases of dysentery above mentioned, the only case of zymotic disease which has occurred has been one of scarlet fever in a male patient whom we saw in the temporary isolation building. Four patients have sustained fractures of bones, in 2 cases from accidental falls and in 2 in struggles with fellow patients.

Whatever religious services are held continue to be given in the recreation hall and to be indifferently attended, nor is the attendance at the weekly entertainments nearly up to the average in Asylums generally; although the percentage of men employed, 73 per cent., is above the average, that of the women, 53 per cent., is considerably below the mean.

The staff of attendants and nurses continues to be maintained at adequate strength and the record of duration of service is quite satisfactory.

Dr. Edgerley is assisted in the administration of this large Institution by three Medical Colleagues by whom the case books and other records continue to be well kept. For some weeks past there has been a vacancy for an Assistant Medical Officer, and at the present time there appears to be considerable difficulty in filling the post, or even in obtaining the services of a locum tenens.

This unfortunate reduction of the medical staff must greatly add to the duties of the existing members. We have frequently expressed the opinion that the medical staff should be increased and its present involuntary diminution is the more to be deplored.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. SCALEBOR PARK, BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE.

14 May 1914.

We were well satisfied with the condition in which we found all parts of this Institution at our visit to-day. Since our Colleagues' visit a year ago plans have been approved of a new dining-room block to be erected on the north side of the Male Sick and Infirm Ward at an estimated cost of 3,700*l*. The block will provide four separate dining rooms (to permit of adequate classification) on the ground floor, and on the upper floor a recreation room, billiard room, and two bed-sitting rooms for special cases. The work in connection with this scheme has just been commenced.

Since May 6th, 1913, the following are the changes among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	38	76	114
Discharges or removals - - - - -	26	43	69
Recoveries - - - - -	16	28	44
Deaths - - - - -	12	20	32

There are now on the books the names of 238 patients, 96 of whom are gentlemen and 142 ladies. Seven gentlemen and 8 ladies were away on trial, but with these exceptions we saw and conversed with all

the patients, giving a private interview to one gentleman in regard to whom we have made some observations in the Patients' Book.

The day rooms and dormitories are well kept, though the carpets in some of the rooms require renewal, and the beds and bedding are in proper condition.

The patients, many of whom are of a troublesome and difficult class, were generally quiet and orderly in their behaviour and are evidently properly cared for. More attention might, we think, be given to the clothing of some of the gentlemen.

The general health was good, and though 6 gentlemen and 14 ladies were in bed, very few of them were suffering from dangerous illness. At the beginning of the year 5·8 per cent. of the patients were epileptics, 9·9 (20·0 men and 2·3 women) per cent. were general paralytics, and 8·1 per cent. were considered to be actively suicidal. All the 32 deaths were due to natural causes with the exception of one, in which an inquest was held, the patient having died from heart failure caused by difficulty of breathing and in result of a self-inflicted injury to the throat before admission. In 7 of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made.

There have been two serious non-fatal casualties, one of which was a scalp wound sustained by a male patient who escaped through a window and precipitated himself into an area.

There are vacancies for 50 patients upon the male and for 6 upon the female side.

The weekly maintenance charges range from 25s. to 5l.

There is no recorded use of seclusion, but 1 patient has been mechanically restrained on 18 occasions for a total duration of 413 hours.

The Sunday services in the Recreation Hall are usually well attended, as are also the weekly entertainments; 59 per cent. of the patients are employed in some sort of useful work.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained averaging 1 to every 4·7 patients. The duration of service is very satisfactory. As many as 59 per cent. of the attendants and 22 per cent. of the nurses possess the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate.

The medical records are very well kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. STORTHERS HALL.

19 May 1914.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit last year the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	237	252	489
Discharges or removals - - - - -	94	114	208
Recoveries - - - - -	42	74	116
Deaths - - - - -	92	117	209

There are now on the books the names of 1,447 patients, 709 being of the male and 738 of the female sex. Three women were away on trial but the remainder were in residence and seen by us during our visit yesterday and to-day. There are at present vacancies for 103 men and

87 women. There are a large number of out-county patients who are received under contract from such various authorities as the Lancashire Asylums Board, Nottingham City Asylum, South Shields, Bolton, Leicester and Rutland Asylum, Derby County Asylum, Northumberland Asylum and Bracebridge Asylum. There are only 7 classed as private.

During the period under review considerable progress has been made with two of the four detached blocks that are to be erected to provide accommodation for 440 additional patients of the chronic class (220 of each sex), and with the new cottages, eight in number, for married attendants which will probably be ready for occupation in the next six months.

A disinfecter has been provided at the laundry and a new hair-teazing room with machine has been completed near the shops. Progress is being made in asphaltting the airing courts, the laying out of the cricket field and the protection of the railings throughout the Institution.

Structurally the Asylum appeared to be in very good order, the wards and dormitories being very tidy and well kept, nor was there any fault to be found with the cleanliness of the beds and bedding.

The patients, the large majority of whom are of the chronic and demented class, were tidy in their personal appearance and orderly in their behaviour. Though we received no serious complaints and none of rough usage, we cannot say that a general feeling of contentment prevailed, and the impression left in our minds was that they are not as comfortable as they might be. In the first place we were not very favourably impressed with the dinner which we saw served yesterday and to-day in the wards; yesterday it was a very thin soup followed by a somewhat watery rice pudding, and to-day the roast beef served with bacon and potatoes did not look very well cooked or particularly appetising. The rice pudding is given daily on the female side without any variation and three days a week on the male side. The supply of bread actually in the wards was meagre though we were told that any patient could have more than the one piece set out for him if he wanted it.

As has often been pointed out before, not very much attention appears to be given to the religious requirements of the patients. In the absence of a proper chapel, services are held in the recreation hall, our views on which are well known, without a regular choir, and it is not to be wondered at that they are poorly attended; the patient of the Roman Catholic faith who complained to one of us four years ago repeated his complaint to us yesterday that little is done for the Roman Catholics in the Asylum; and we doubt if the visits of the Chaplain and Minister, which we were informed take place two afternoons in the week and last for an hour or so, enable them to get into close touch with many of the patients.

As many as 65 per cent. of patients able to walk are returned as confined to the wards and airing courts, the ordinary percentage in asylums being under 20 per cent. We quite recognise that a considerable number of the patients are feeble, and that the building operations which have been so long in progress may make it advisable to reduce the amount of liberty given to patients, but even so we think that this percentage is excessive. It may also be remarked that though the Asylum has been open 10 years, steps are only now being taken to make a cricket ground. We notice also that the returns relative to employment are low on both sides, especially so as regards the women. We know that there is nothing that conduces more to contentment than regular work of a congenial character, and we cannot think that full use is made of the material available among the patients in the Asylum. Among minor matters we may mention the absence of any sort of screens or curtains

to afford some suggestion of privacy to female patients using the general bathroom, the almost universal absence of dwarf doors to, and the lack of the usual toilet requisites in, the w.c.s, which are to be found in the other Asylums under the West Riding Asylums Board. Lastly, although during the period under review 119 patients have been allowed out on trial, in no case have the Committee availed themselves of the power which they possess under section 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to grant money allowances to such patients, grants which by removing financial stress on the patient's first return to ordinary life do so much to consolidate recovery.

We would once again call attention to the looped pipes in all the w.c.s, which may become dangerous at any moment, although there are not at present in the Asylum any patients who are regarded as actively suicidal. We also think that the Factory Inspector's recommendation as to protecting the horizontal shafting and pulleys driving the mechanical stokers above the boilers should be carried out. Doors should also be provided to the slop sink rooms in the sanitary spurs where we notice that none of the hot water taps are keyed.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home and 14s. 6d. for out-county patients, while the private patients are charged for at rates varying from 15s. to 20s.

There is no recorded use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The general health of the inmates is good. At the time of our visit there were no patients in bed in the Acute Hospital, where, however, we saw a few of the male cases who are got up for part of the day but who are obviously very weak. We were struck by the fact that there are no facilities at the Acute Hospital for the open-air treatment of the insane, which has been found so beneficial elsewhere. Of the 7 male and 13 female patients in bed in the Main Building two of the former were lying out on the verandah of Ward 11 where the tubercular cases are chiefly lodged. Plans for a similar verandah for Female Ward 13 are now before our Board. There are also at present in single rooms 3 cases of enteric fever, the most recent being a male patient, the others females. There has not been a case on the male side since last October, but from January to April inclusive 6 female patients and a nurse have been attacked. It is difficult to give a satisfactory explanation of the persistence of this disease, the patients attacked being inmates of various wards. Two cases occurred in the Acute Hospital, one being a laundry worker who, however, had nothing to do with foul linen. It is probable that the nurse who suffered contracted the disease from the patient she was attending. The occurrence of these cases shows the need of a small isolation hospital, and in its absence, every precaution should be taken to prevent personal contagion on the part of nurses and to ensure as far as possible the segregation of the sick.

The proportion of epileptics now under care is 15 per cent.—males 17·9, females 12·2.

We desire to express our opinion that in an Asylum of this size a qualified dispenser should be employed; this would obviate the undesirable practice of keeping stock bottles of aperient medicines in the wards. Separate locked compartments should be fitted in the ward medicine cupboards for medicaments containing poisonous ingredients.

As regards the deaths we found that 11 patients of each sex have died from general paralysis; giving a total percentage of 10·5, or for males 12·0, females 4·9. The proportion of deaths from phthisis has been 9·1 per cent., and from senile decay 16·2 per cent. Two female patients have died from enteric fever, and one patient of each sex from dysentery, of which there have been 11 cases in all, 10 on the male side and all but one

in the months of November and December. Inquests were held in 4 cases, death being due to natural causes with the exception of that of a man who died of stricture of the gullet caused by his swallowing ammonia.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportions of 89 per cent. of the total deaths.

Bedsore existed at death in 5 cases or 2·4 per cent., and one of the patients in bed to-day is suffering from this complication.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease other than those of enteric fever and dysentery already referred to.

Nine patients have sustained fractures of bones, due to accidental falls in 5 cases and to struggles in 2; whilst in 2 out of the 5 instances of fractured rib inquiry failed to elicit the cause of the injury.

The staff is of adequate strength.

We regretted to miss Dr. Adair who was away on his holiday, but we received what assistance we required in his absence from Dr. Cross. There are only 3 Assistant Medical Officers, by whom the medical records are properly kept. In view of the large number of patients we think that the time has arrived when a fourth Medical Officer should be appointed.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—4. WADSLEY, near SHEFFIELD.

22 May 1914.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum which, though considerably overcrowded, we can report as being maintained throughout in very good order.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in the early part of last year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	307	342	649
Discharges or removals - - - - -	129	151	280
Recovered - - - - -	75	96	171
Deaths - - - - -	147	169	316

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,725 patients, 809 being of the male and 916 of the female sex. Twenty-seven patients were absent on trial, leaving in residence 800 males and 898 females.

The Asylum has more patients than its proper complement on both sides. Plans have recently been submitted to our Board for the erection of a new block on each side with the object of making further provision for the epileptics of both sexes, the proportion of whom is very much higher here than is usually found in Asylums, even in those serving similar industrial districts, and who are now scattered about in all the wards. We quite realise the necessity for making further and better provision for patients of this class, but at the same time we could not fail to be struck by the very inadequate facilities afforded for the treatment of acute and recent cases of insanity as well as for the nursing of the sick.

At present recent admissions have to be placed in the Infirmary Wards on each side without any facilities for nursing in the open air which is now found so generally beneficial; in addition to which these wards appeared to us to be inconveniently overcrowded. While, therefore, we are quite in favour of more satisfactory arrangements being made for the epileptics,

we consider that the problem might be dealt with in connection with the more favourable treatment of recoverable cases, preferably in a hospital of modern type. We have had the advantage of considering the plans on the spot with our architect, and propose to make some suggestions on both these matters to our Board. Plans have also been submitted for some new shops.

During the period under review we are glad to say that several suggestions made by our Colleagues have been receiving attention. Better w.c. accommodation is being provided in several wards where it was much needed, additional means of exit in case of fire have been given by a connecting bridge in the laundry residence, locked compartments for poisons have been fixed in all the medicine cupboards, and each nurse has now a locked drawer in her room for the custody of dangerous articles. Excellent new shelters have been set up in the airing courts to Wards 14 and 20 on the female side, and it is proposed to erect a small glasshouse or conservatory in connection with Male Ward 12.

The wards and dormitories are very well kept, and the beds and bedding were in good order.

The patients were orderly in their behaviour, presented a well cared for appearance, and were generally contented. From what we saw, it was evident that they are considerately treated, and are on good terms with the medical and nursing staff. Although there were many appeals for discharge we received no complaints that were not manifestly the outcome of delusions.

There are only 3 out-county patients, and 24 who are classed as private.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 14s. to 1l. for private patients. The dinner yesterday consisted of a substantial meat and potatoe pie followed on the female side by rice pudding, and to-day of fish and vegetables and bread, followed by milk pudding for the women, and of beef or pork with vegetables and bread for the men. We think, in an Asylum of this size, that fish fryers would be a very useful addition to the culinary resources.

Mechanical restraint for surgical purposes has been used in 2 cases on 5 occasions for 46½ hours, and seclusion in 15 cases on 50 occasions for a total of 64 hours.

We saw 93 patients (or 5·5 per cent.) confined to bed. Of this number all but 7 were in the Infirmary Wards, in which most of the beds were occupied, 4 cases on the male side being kept in the open air during the day time. There were not many cases of serious illness; 5 patients were the subject of bedsores, which in 2 cases were present on admission.

The proportion of epileptics under care at present amounts to 21 per cent. of the total in residence, males 21·5, females 20·7.

The causes of death, verified by post-mortem examination in rather more than 90 per cent. of all the deaths, included general paralysis 18·7 per cent. (males 32·6, females 6·5), phthisis 14·2 per cent., arterio-sclerosis 10·7 per cent. Bedsores existed at death in 2·5 per cent.

Three inquests have been held, all on male patients, the deaths being due respectively to (1) drowning (suicide) while out on trial; (2) fracture of scull from accidental fall before admission; (3) septic peritonitis and ulceration of the bowel caused by swallowing a piece of tin.

Dysentery continues to be endemic in the Asylum. During the whole period under review 61 patients and a nurse have been attacked, the cases being more numerous in the female wards than in the male wards. Of the total number 22 have arisen during the present year. There have also been 19 cases of erysipelas, mostly sporadic, of which 8 occurred

this year ; there are also under treatment a few cases of scabies, which it is found difficult to eradicate owing probably to the lack of efficient isolation.

As regards serious casualties, it appears that 3 male and 5 female patients have sustained fractures of bones from accidental falls. Two male patients received a fractured rib in struggling, and another man had both bones of the leg broken by being knocked down by a fellow-patient. A male patient dislocated a shoulder by a fall in the padded room.

From the annual returns made to our Board, we are glad to see that the services in the chapel, both Church of England and Nonconformist, are well attended ; several patients spoke to us in appreciation of them ; on the other hand, the attendance at the weekly entertainments is rather poor ; more than we like to see of those patients able to walk are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts, viz., as many as 41·4 per cent., a result which may to some extent be attributed to the position of the Asylum.

The staff averages one to every 9·7 patients for day duty ; as regards night duty, we observe that the average on the female side is low, and wonder whether the shortage of night staff is accountable for the large proportion of female patients who soil their beds at night. The hours of duty of the staff have recently been to some extent relaxed, and extra attendants and nurses have consequently had to be engaged. Arrangements have been made to allow nurses to a number not exceeding 25 to live out with their parents or close relations in the near neighbourhood of the Asylum.

The duration of service appears to be satisfactory and above the average both of attendants and nurses.

We visited the well arranged pathological laboratory, and in this connection consider it very desirable that an Institution of this importance should be enabled to afford as full opportunity as possible for scientific research by placing the department under the control of a skilled pathologist. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that this question is now under consideration, particularly in regard to the possibility of bringing the Institution in this respect into closer working touch with the University of Sheffield.

Dr. Vincent is assisted in the medical administration by four Medical Colleagues by whom the case books and registers are carefully kept. We are glad to learn that a grant of 20*l.* has been made by the Committee towards the formation of a medical library ; and that the Committee has offered the University facilities for the appointment of a clinical clerk for a period of three months, without salary, but with board and lodging in the Institution. Such an appointment should prove of much value from an educational standpoint and there ought to be no difficulty in filling the post.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—5. WAKEFIELD.

16 May 1914.

WE have spent two most interesting days in our inspection of this Asylum, which is being administered in a most progressive spirit and maintained in excellent order throughout.

During the 16 months that have elapsed since the last visit of members of our Board much good work has been taken in hand to improve and facilitate the administration. Field Head Farm and other property, comprising about 11 acres of land, has been purchased, the dwelling

house on the estate being now utilised as a residence for the Medical Superintendent, in which when all the necessary renovations have been carried out, he should we think be very comfortable. A commencement has been made with the erection of the new detached block to provide accommodation for 120 female chronic patients, the attendants' messroom has been enlarged with satisfactory results, a new bacteriological room is being erected at the pathological laboratory, a high wall dividing the airing court of Male Ward 18 is being removed by patients' labour and eventually the airing court itself will include a large portion of what used to be the kitchen garden attached to the old residence of the Medical Superintendent, and it is proposed to make very considerable alteration in the residence itself so as to afford additional accommodation for patients, a portion of it being converted into a hospital for tubercular patients and the rest added to the accommodation of the adjacent dormitories; the plans of these latter alterations have only recently been submitted to our Board and we have discussed them with Dr. Bolton and shall report to our Board on the matter. Now that the Asylum has so largely extended, the present position of the farm in the centre of the grounds is very unfavourable for the stock and cannot be very satisfactory for the patients; we hope that the Committee will carefully consider the possibility of removing it to a more suitable position.

While we are entirely in agreement with the Committee in their decision to allow the Senior Assistant Medical Officer to be married, we cannot think that the quarters allotted to him are adequate for a married man, and hope that there will be no delay in providing him with a separate house.

The wards and dormitories are very well kept and the condition of the beds and bedding was very satisfactory.

The patients presented a well cared for appearance; the weather being fine and warm, nearly all of them spend most of the day in the open air, many of them having their meals out of doors; they were quiet and well-behaved, there being but few cases of noisy excitement, and apart from the subject of detention we received no complaints and were struck with the good terms evidently existing between them and the medical and nursing staff.

We were very pleased with the treatment of the idiot and imbecile boys at Stanley Hall; many of them are of a very helpless and degraded class, but for such of them as are capable of improvement, suitable instruction and training is given by properly qualified instructors.

A similar branch on the female side would be a great boon, as we saw a considerable number of girls warded with the adults in the female wards, many of whom require more individual attention than they can receive in such surroundings. We may say that there were but few of these juvenile patients who appeared to us suitable for treatment under the Mental Deficiency Act.

The changes among the patients since the last visit are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	317	308	625
Discharges or removals - - - - -	83	131	214
Recoveries - - - - -	59	104	163
Deaths - - - - -	166	152	318

There are now on the books the names of 2,139 patients in the proportion of 1,231 men to 908 women. No one was to-day out on trial, and during the period under review, though 163 patients have been discharged recovered, no one has in the first instance been allowed out on trial with money allowances. We would urge the Committee to make more use of the powers in this direction they possess under section 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as we are confident that a discharge on trial without financial anxieties is often a most valuable test of the patient's real recovery and may be the means of preventing a further mental breakdown.

The Asylum is practically full on the male side and considerably beyond its proper complement on the female side.

The dinner on both days of our visit were good in quality and amount, and the fact that we had no complaints from any patient on the subject of the food is satisfactory evidence of the character of the dietary.

The maintenance charge per head per week has for the last year been 10s. 6d., but an increase is inevitable owing to the absolutely necessary additions to the staff and the diminution of the hours of duty which have recently been made.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion is limited to 3 cases on 4 occasions for a total of $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

At the time of our visit there were 154 patients in bed, or about 7 per cent of the total in residence. There was not a large proportion of serious cases, and several at the Acute Hospital were so confined for mental reasons. No one was the subject of bed sore. They spend the day in the open air in beds placed in open marquees, to and from which they are conveyed every morning and evening. The proportion of epileptics under treatment is 16·2 per cent. (males 18·3, females 13·4), and of those under special supervision on account of suicidal tendencies is 1·4 per cent.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examinations in the satisfactory proportion of 84·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths. They have comprised general paralysis 21 per cent. (males 28·3, females 14·5), phthisis 10 per cent., senile decay 17·6 per cent, dysentery 7·5 per cent. and cancer 5 per cent.; bedsores occurred at death in 3·1 per cent. There have been 5 inquests, death being due to natural causes in all but one, where death from senile decay was apparently accelerated by injury sustained in an accidental fall.

During the period under review there have been 110 cases of dysentery and 21 of diarrhoea—fresh cases of the former arising in every month, especially in January, July and November of last year; two-thirds of the attacks were in the female wards. There have been 5 cases of enteric fever on the female side, and one of the nurses also suffered from this disease; one patient has suffered from erysipelas.

In the months of January and February of the present year as many as 150 female and 5 male patients were attacked by scabies; a few still remain under treatment.

Fifteen male and 5 female patients have sustained fractures due in all cases to accidents, including 9 falls in fits.

We are glad to hear that three services are held in the chapel on Sunday, two for members of the Church of England and one for Nonconformists, and that at all these services the chapel is packed. The religious requirements of patients of the Roman Catholic faith are also well looked after, a special Saturday morning service being provided, in addition to which male and female patients of suitable type attend the Roman Catholic Church in Wakefield every Sunday.

As many as 37 per cent. of patients able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; it would be well therefore if the asphaltting of the paths in the airing courts were much extended.

The returns as to the employment of the patients are very satisfactory, but we agree with our Colleagues in thinking that some patients might be employed in the artisans' shops connected with the Clerk of Works Department.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, averaging 1 to every 9·1 patients ; the duration of service also is creditable. One attendant and two nurses after investigation by the Committee had to leave for assaulting a patient ; the circumstances of the case were fully reported to our Board at the time.

We visited the pathological laboratory where so much valuable scientific work has always been carried on. This department is now in the charge of Dr. Gettings who is at present engaged in investigating the bacteriology of dysentery, a disease from which, as he has shown, the Asylum has never been free since its foundation.

We were impressed throughout our visit by the evident zeal and devotion with which the Medical Officers perform their respective duties, and the excellent manner in which the cases are observed and recorded.

Dr. Bolton and his Colleagues are to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency which prevails in all departments.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—I. RUBERY HILL AND HOLLYMOOR.

6 March 1914.

IN the period which has elapsed since this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues on the 18th of February 1913 the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	227
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	133
of whom had recovered			-	-	-	1
Died	-	-	-	-	-	103

As the result, there are on the books to-day the names of 682 male and 657 female patients, a total of 1,339. One male is classed as private, for whom a charge of 15s. a week is made ; all the rest of the patients are chargeable to the city or unions therein. The weekly maintenance rate is 11s. 1d.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for but 627 males and 634 females, and it will therefore be seen that, allowance being made for the fact that 5 boys of tender years are warded with the girls, there is overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 52, and on the female side to the extent of 28, in excess of the proper complements.

No additions or improvements deserving of mention have been made during the period under review ; but both Asylums are maintained in excellent order. The question of erecting an Acute Hospital has been under consideration and two of our Colleagues with our Architect have recently visited to inquire into the matter on the spot.

In the course of our visit to-day we saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and found them well cared for and generally contented. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us and received, together with several appeals for discharge, a few complaints of ill treatment, which on investigation appeared to us to be without substantial foundation.

The dress of the patients and their personal condition were satisfactory ; but we think that brighter coloured dresses for the women would give a more cheerful appearance to their wards.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well kept and the beds and bedclothes sufficient and clean. We were pleased to see the children segregated in small wards and liberally provided with toys and picture books. The following are matters which in our opinion call for attention. In the medicine cupboards there should be separate locked compartments for poisons. We found in several of the attendants' and nurses' rooms razors in unlocked drawers, and hatpins lying about or stuck in pin-cushions exposed to view, a very dangerous practice in each case. We think that the hand towels which are supplied in some of the lavatories might with advantage be multiplied ; some of the hair brushes are much worn, and the combs needed more attention. The dressing rooms of the general bathrooms are inconveniently small.

We saw dinner served in the hall at Rubery Hill to a large number of patients of both sexes. It consisted of boiled beef and potatoes, was well served on hot plates, and appeared to be satisfactory to the patients, whose conduct was quiet and orderly.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

From the returns furnished to us for 1913 we learn that there was during the year a fair average attendance at the Church of England services in the chapel, and at the weekly entertainments, and the numbers usefully employed were satisfactory.

In only the very small proportion of 46 per cent. of the deaths were post-mortem examinations made ; but most of them were due to natural and ordinary causes, namely, 6 per cent. to general paralysis, 15 per cent. to senile decay, 4 per cent. to dysentery, and as many as 24 per cent. to phthisis. This last large percentage points clearly to the importance of the speedy provision of verandahs for the open-air treatment of tuberculous and other diseases, in which such treatment has been elsewhere found so beneficial. There are no verandahs at Rubery Hill, and the two at Hollymoor are practically useless by reason of their insufficient width. One death was the result of enteric fever, of which that was the only case, its source unknown. Twenty-one cases of dysentery, the only other form of zymotic disease, resulted in the deaths of 4 women. Inquests were held in 3 instances ; in 2 of them accidental falls, causing a fracture and a dislocation respectively, had accelerated death from other than natural causes ; and in the third the man had had a fractured rib from a blow by another patient. All these injuries were duly reported to and inquired into by our Board at the time of their occurrence.

The general health of the community appears to have been upon the whole good since the last visit, and to-day we saw only 24 patients, or 1·8 per cent. of the whole, in bed during our visit ; and it is very creditable to the nursing of the sick that not only was there but 1 of these suffering from slight bed sore, but that no one was so suffering among those patients whose deaths we have recorded.

There have been 7 fractures of bones since the last visit, but all of them were clearly the result of accidental falls.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength and their record of service is fairly satisfactory.

Dr. Suffern continues to discharge his duties efficiently. He has the assistance of 4 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are properly kept. We regret to learn that the Senior Assistant Medical Officer at Rubery Hill had on his marriage to obtain house accommodation outside the Asylum estates. We hope that the

Committee will consider favourably the provision within the grounds and easily accessible from the wards of suitable detached residences for the Senior Assistant Medical Officers of the two Asylums.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

13 July 1914.

THE following changes have occurred among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited in February 1913 by two Commissioners in Lunacy :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	787
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	614
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	271
Died	-	-	-	-	-	182

There are now on the books the names of 698 patients, 357 being males and 341 females. The figures included one criminal lunatic who escaped in 1904 and has not been retaken. As many as 295 were during the period referred to allowed out on trial, and we are glad to learn that to 29 of these allowances were made out of a charitable fund applicable to the purpose, though we think that the extent to which such allowances are given might with advantage be increased by making use of the statutory power of the Committee to provide them out of the rates. Eighteen are at present absent on trial, leaving the number in residence 679, all of whom we have seen. Twenty-eight male and 37 female patients are of the private class, a large proportion of whom are lodged in the private wards at the Asylum or in Stechford Hall and Glenthorne. The weekly maintenance rate for pauper patients from the City and the weekly charge for private patients are the same as at the last visit, namely 11s. 1d. for the former and from 11s. 8d. to 42s. for the latter.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit include the new verandahs in connexion with the Infirmary Wards on both sides, the relaying of the floors in the bottom corridors and the installing of a new hot water service, and of new machinery for the laundry. A large amount of redecoration has also been carried out, that of Male Ward 2 being only just finished and not yet re-occupied by patients; the redecoration of the dining hall is now in progress.

We found the wards and dormitories at the main building and at Stechford Hall and Glenthorne in very good order. Some of the beds in one of the male wards at the Asylum needed more attention, but we had no fault to find elsewhere in this respect. There was a good supply of books, papers, plants and other objects to interest the patients. The beds in the day-rooms of the receiving wards have been removed into the dormitories, so that the newly-admitted patients who are placed in bed are no longer disturbed by the doings of those around. Other matters commented on at the last visit have received attention; curtains have been provided for the dormitory windows, the roller towels have been protected, and there were small towels for the use of the patients in the lavatories. Hot water pipes are laid in some of the W.C.'s on the floor, and in a position where it is practically impossible to keep them clean; we strongly advise their removal to a more suitable position.

We found the patients generally neat and tidy as regards their dress and persons, and the dresses on the female side were pleasantly varied. They were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and there was but one

ward, namely, Female 6, occupied by refractory patients, where there was any noisy excitement. Contentment prevailed and no complaints worthy of mention were made to us, though opportunity of complaining was given to all.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie and potatoes served on the female side.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period covered by this report.

The returns for 1913 show a high average attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments. No patients were taken for walks beyond the estate, the surroundings being unsuitable ; but as many as 45 per cent. went for daily walks on the estate, and only 9 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts.

The general health has been good, except that during 1913 colitis attacked 9 male patients and 1 female, 3 of whom died ; but we are glad to say that no patient has suffered from the complaint during the present year.

To-day we found 28 males and 25 females confined to bed ; but of this number 21 were recently admitted cases. The remainder were either too feeble to be up or were kept in bed by illness, 7 of them on the male side being general paralytics.

Most of the sick were being nursed in the new verandahs, which should prove to be most valuable for the treatment of patients suffering from tubercular diseases and others requiring open air treatment.

Of the deaths general paralysis accounted for 24 per cent., 18 per cent. being males ; senile decay for 18 per cent., and phthisis for nearly 11 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were held in the good proportion of 84 per cent. of the deaths.

Bedsore existed at the time of death in four cases, two on each side ; but no patient was suffering from this complication at the time of our visit.

Four inquests have been held.

Four casualties involving fractures of bones were recorded, all of them accidentally caused.

The staff of attendants and nurses is numerically strong ; but their record of service is somewhat low. We are glad to observe that 35 per cent. of the male and 18 per cent. of the female staff were at the end of last year in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which carries with it an annual allowance of 2*l*.

The case books and other medical records are well kept and entered up to date.

Glenthorne, 13 July 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the 33 female patients lodged there, of whom 16 are of the private class. They appeared to be comfortable and well cared for, and the rooms were in excellent order.

Stechford Hall, 13 July 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House and found it in very good order, and the patients, who number 52, comfortable and contented.

BRIGHTON ASYLUM, HAYWARDS HEATH.

27 March 1914.

SINCE the last visit from members of our Board in June 1913 the new Nurses' Home for the accommodation of 28 nurses has practically been completed and will soon be ready for furnishing and subsequent occupation. We went over it to-day and were much pleased with the addition to the staff accommodation, and hope that this consideration of the Committee for the welfare and comfort of the nurses will have a beneficial effect on the length of service, which in that branch of the staff is by no means what we should like to see it, as many as 41 per cent. of the nurses having under a year's service and but 13 per cent. having over five years. Another matter on which we desire to comment most favourably is the very considerable improvements which have been effected in the airing courts. They have been enlarged, flower beds have been laid out, some of which have already been planted, and when the paths have been properly gravelled and thoroughly repaired they will be not only a valuable but an attractive aid to the administration of the Asylum. Some painting and re-decoration has been carried out in some of the wards and corridors and still further renovation is at present in hand.

The wards were clean and properly kept and the beds and bedding throughout the building were in very good order. We saw all the patients in residence, and apart from the question of discharge received no complaint of any kind except from a woman in Ward 6. She was in bed suffering from a severe black eye, and alleged that whilst medicine was being administered to her by the charge nurse of the ward with the assistance of two other nurses, the charge nurse had struck her on the buttocks and slapped her face. On making a similar complaint to one of the Assistant Medical Officers he had gone thoroughly into the question and formed the opinion that the injury was accidental and was caused by the nurse's keys swinging and striking the patient in the eye, thereby producing a small cut in the skin, during a severe struggle, the patient after taking her medicine having suddenly and without provocation attacked and fixed her fingers in one of the nurse's hair. The patient has periodic attacks of excitement and is an epileptic. We went very thoroughly into the matter and we arrived at a conclusion similar to that before mentioned, as the result of the Medical Officer's inquiry.

The day being fine many of the acute patients were out of doors, and there was to-day, we were pleased to note, a very general freedom from excitement even in those wards where the most troublesome patients are located. We are glad to hear that the Committee have had under their consideration the question of making better provision for the treatment and nursing of tuberculosis patients by the construction of verandahs as an adjunct to the male and female Infirmarys. We discussed this question very fully with Dr. Planck, and although there are no doubt difficulties owing to the levels of the wards, we think they could easily be overcome, and we trust that ere long the erection of suitable verandahs will be taken in hand. Until this has been carried out the proper treatment of patients in an acute or tuberculosis condition cannot be properly or efficiently dealt with.

We make the following further suggestions, on minor, but not unimportant points. The windows in No. 6 F. should be made capable of being opened wider for better ventilation, and for similar reasons the windows in the dormitory section of F. 5 should be altered to conform with those in the other part of the ward.

The iron window fasteners in some of the single rooms should be removed as a further protection against the attempts of suicidally inclined

patients, and the window opener in F. 6 lavatory should be altered for like reasons. Book shelves, open at all times to the patients, should be provided in M. 1 and 2, and cheaply bound picture papers should be supplied for the use of all the wards, but especially for the use of those patients whose mental state is such that they cannot avail themselves of the supply of general literature now in use.

Since June 13, 1913, there have been 138 admissions, 73 have been discharged or removed, of whom 45 had recovered, and 93 have died. We were glad to know that money allowances were made to 6 out of the 7 patients who were allowed out on trial, but we should like to see greater use made of the trial of patients before final discharge.

There are on the statutory books the names of 786 patients, 345 males and 441 females, of whom 32 are private and 153 are out-county patients, 125 of whom are received under contract from the Borough of Eastbourne and 20 from the 'London Asylums' Committee; 8 other patients are chargeable to unions outside the borough. Seven children are in addition boarded out at the East Sussex Asylum. Two patients are on trial, leaving 784, 344 males and 440 females, in residence. There are, according to the returns vacancies for 16 men and 63 women.

The maintenance charge is for home patients, 12s. 6d. per head per week, for out-county 14s. and for private patients 16s. and 42s.

We saw a dinner of rabbit pie and vegetables served in the male dining hall and of soup with bread and cheese in the women's hall. The latter is not a popular dinner, but the soup was good and the portions were ample. The form of saying grace was gone through on the male side, but we think more attention should be paid to this matter; that grace should be reverently said or sang when the patients are all in their places and that the dinners should then be quietly served.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services and at the associated entertainments is low, as also is the number walking beyond the Asylum estates, being only 19 per cent., but the proportion of those able to walk and confined to the wards and courts is good, being as low as 9 per cent. The percentage of those employed is fair.

An adequate staff is employed, there being an attendant and nurse to every 9·1 patients, and 62 per cent. of the former have over five years' service and but 15 per cent. have under a year's service.

The nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association has been obtained by 34 per cent. of the attendants and 6 per cent. of the nurses, to these a payment of 2l. per annum is made by the Committee.

All the 38 male and 55 female deaths were due to natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination in barely 57 per cent. of the cases, a proportion which, bearing in mind not only the scientific but also the protective value of these examinations, we should like to see increased.

Inquests were held in 3 cases.

General paralysis was the cause of death in 21 per cent. of the males, which may be contrasted with 5·4 per cent. in the case of the females; on the other hand as respects the latter sex, while as many as 9 per cent. of the deaths were certified as due to malignant disease, none of the deaths among the males were so ascribed. Tuberculosis was one of the certified causes of death in 14 per cent. of the total deaths, but a reference to the post-mortem records shows that this proportion does not represent all the cases in which this affection in active form was present at death. Among the patients we saw in bed were several suffering from this communicable disease, the majority of whom were in the general dormitories, one of them, for instance, occupying a bed in close proximity to a young woman,

recently admitted, and regarded as suffering from a recoverable form of mental disorder. These circumstances emphasise the urgent need, to which allusion has been already made, that the medical staff should be provided with means for adequately segregating such cases.

The patients in bed numbered 15 men and 61 women, which numbers are equivalent to slightly more than 9 per cent. of the total in residence. One-third of those in bed were there by reason of their mental state. We were glad to notice that this form of treatment was systematically practised in the case of all new admissions. We recommend the supply of a liberal number of bed tables as a material adjunct to the comfort of those in bed. We would also suggest that, to assist the medical work in the Infirmaries, one of the staff rooms adjoining each side be well equipped as a clinical room. Besides the incidence of tuberculosis already mentioned there have been 15 cases of dysentery, all confined to the female side. We thought the means for disinfecting soiled clothing in the laundry far from adequate and would suggest, at least, the provision of a tank in which such articles could be boiled by the aid of live steam.

Casualties of at all a serious nature have been limited to 9 cases of fractures. While one was the result of a kick from a fellow patient the others were all sustained accidentally.

We examined the statutory registers and case books. They were in good order and generally posted to date. We suggest that the entries in the latter might be made of more scientific value, if it could be found possible to institute the system of moulding them in the first instance on loose clinical records in the wards.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

9 May 1914.

WE have to-day made the annual inspection of this Institution, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order and to afford comfortable accommodation for its inmates.

Since our Colleagues' visit 14 months ago the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	104	182	286
Left - - - - -	51	86	137
„ on recovery - - - - -	39	37	76
Died - - - - -	65	76	141

There are now on the statutory books the names of 961 patients in the proportion of 443 men to 518 women, 6 of the former and 11 of the latter are classed as private patients, for whom the maintenance charge is 1*l.* a week, but who receive no special advantages, and are warded with the other patients, 1 woman is classed as a criminal, and there are 72 out-county patients, 31 men being chargeable to the Lancashire Asylums Board, and 39 women to the City of Birmingham, the other 2, one of each sex, to the Mansfield and Bridgend Unions.

The maintenance rate is for the home patients 10*s.* 6*d.*, and for the out-county ones 11*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.*

According to the return of accommodation there are at present vacancies for 52 men and 32 women.

All the patients whose names are on the books are in residence to-day and have been seen by us. They were generally very quiet and orderly in their conduct, and free from any complaints of rough treatment on the part of the nursing staff.

Their dress and clothing were good and well varied in colour. Their personal appearance was generally satisfactory, but we noticed several patients of uncleanly habits on the female side sitting on the floor in the day-room. We think that persevering efforts should be made to prevent this as it only leads to further uncleanness of habits.

We agree with our Colleagues as to the desirability of dividing up F. Ward 12, and of providing better sanitary accommodation there. The contract for carrying out the alterations is now under the consideration of our Board.

The day-rooms and galleries were in good order and well supplied with plants and flowers. We also noticed a very fair supply of books in the wards, but many of them were in need of rebinding.

Some of the day-rooms, especially those in the older part of the Institution, struck us as being very cold, there being no fires or heating on; we received several complaints from patients on this matter.

We would recommend that the medicine cupboards in the wards should have an inner-locked partition, where poisonous drugs and applications for outward use should be kept.

The padded rooms are without floor pads, and the padding has become dangerously hard owing to having been painted; we would recommend that the pad coverings should be of waterproof sheeting and kept pipe-clayed, whereby they can be kept clean and soft.

The dormitories and single rooms were throughout the Asylum in very good order, the beds and bedding being very clean and neatly arranged.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues a new recreation room for the nurses and female staff has been provided and furnished, and a new mess-room built for them adjoining.

We saw the dinner served in the female hall to 378 patients and in the male hall to 317. It consisted of a thick soup and rhubarb pudding. The soup did not appear to be popular, a good deal of it being left by the patients. The meal would probably be more appetising if it were made up as a stew.

There has been no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

From the annual returns for last year made to our Board we find that the percentage of patients attending the Sunday services in the chapel was 34, and that 43 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. The proportion of patients able to walk, but who were not usually taken beyond the wards and airing courts, remains unduly high. The average number of patients usefully employed daily throughout the past year was satisfactory.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages 1 to every 10·6 patients by day and 1 to every 96·5 for night duty. The record of service of the men is satisfactory, but 50 per cent. of the nurses at the beginning of the year had under one year's service and only 19 per cent. of them could reckon over five years' service.

Of the 141 patients who died two women formed the subjects of Coroner's inquests, both of them having died from chest affections caused by fractures of the leg, the injury being due in the one case to the kick of another patient, and in the other to an accidental fall. The rest of the deaths were the result of natural causes, 10·6 per cent. of general paralysis, 17 per cent. of phthisis, 16 per cent. of pneumonia and bronchitis, and 9 per cent. of senile decay.

The causes were verified by post-mortem examination in 86 per cent. of the deaths, and in 2·8 per cent. of them bedsores were present. There were only 2 serious non-fatal casualties among the patients, and in both of them the fractures of bones which resulted were due to falls.

The general health of the household would appear to have been good, for not only has there been no case of zymotic disease but only 23 patients or 2·4 per cent. of the whole were in bed during our visit, 1 woman suffering from a bedsore. We hope the Committee will see their way at an early date to provide verandahs in connection with the Infirmarys in each division for the open-air treatment of the many cases which recent experience has shown to be capable of largely benefiting by it.

Dr. Blachford has only 2 Assistant Medical Officers for nearly 1,000 patients, they keep the case books carefully and up to date, but an addition to their number should enable pathological and clinical research leading to curative results to form a special feature of this Asylum as it does of others which are favourably known to us.

CANTERBURY ASYLUM.

21 March 1914.

WE are glad to report, in view of the somewhat overcrowded state of this Asylum, which according to the returns amounts to an excess of 3 on the male and 9 on the female side, that a beginning has been made in the erection of the new male block for the accommodation of 56 patients.

It is hoped that the other block for female patients will soon be taken in hand, and that a commencement will shortly be made with the Assistant Medical Officer's and Matron's quarters and the mess and recreation rooms for the staff. The Factory Inspector's requirement has been complied with.

We found the wards and dormitories well kept and the beds in excellent order, but in the main building some redecoration and renovation is rather badly needed, and we thought the rooms were cold. On a raw cold day such as this, the heating of the wards might, we think, well be supplemented by fires as an addition to the radiators. We drew attention to some electric-light fittings in some of the w.c.s and side rooms which might prove dangerous to any suicidally inclined patients, and to a pipe in one of the w.c.s in the female private block which requires protection. We suggest also as a protection against fire that the inflammable mixture used for polishing the floors be kept in tins with tightly-fitting covers.

We have seen all the patients, and spoken to most of them. They were well and neatly clad, orderly in their behaviour and free from complaint.

Since June 10th, 1913, there have been 23 admissions, 3 have been on trial, to whom we are glad to note money allowances were granted, 7 have been discharged or removed, 4 on recovery, and 10 have died.

There are on the statutory books the names of 174 patients, 75 males and 99 females, of whom 50, 17 men and 33 women are private patients, and 3 are out-county patients chargeable to Southwark, Westminster, and Epsom Unions. All were to-day in residence.

The maintenance charge is for home patients 14s., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 21s. to 84s.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint and but one patient has been secluded on 12 occasions for 15 hours in all.

The Sunday Church of England service which is held in the recreation hall is attended by the very good proportion of 52 per cent. of the patients, as many as 61 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and the number usefully employed is satisfactory, but we should like to see more men employed on the land and more women in the laundry.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained and their record of service is fair. We note with satisfaction that 27 per cent. of the attendants and 12 per cent. of the nurses hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and that an allowance of 2*l.* a year is made to the members of the staff who succeed in obtaining it.

The dinner served to day, Irish stew with bread, and lemonade as a drink for the workers, was very good and served on well-heated plates.

The deaths were all from natural causes and were verified by post-mortem examination in 60 per cent., a proportion we should like to see increased.

We saw 27 patients (9 males and 18 females) in bed, one quarter of whom were there by reason of their mental state. They appeared to be receiving careful and skillful nursing. We were glad to hear that Dr. Sall hopes to obtain a supply of bed tables for the convenience of those in bed.

In August and September there was a sharp epidemic of diarrhoea amongst the staff, comprising 23 cases, the infection of which was possibly conveyed by flies and mosquitos from a neighbouring manure heap.

The only casualty of at all a serious nature has been a fractured rib sustained by an accidental fall. Care should be taken to carefully record such incidents in the case books. Apart from this point the case books and medical registers are carefully and properly entered up.

CARDIFF ASYLUM.

2 November 1914.

I HAVE spent to-day in the visitation and careful inspection of this Asylum in all its departments and am able to congratulate the Committee and Dr. Goodall and his staff upon the admirable condition in which it is maintained throughout. The treatment and cure of the patients and the investigation of their mental and physical conditions and of the causes which have originated them continue to be its main features, and it is pleasing to see the true medical spirit pervading all parts of its administration. All the rooms were very bright, cheerful and comfortable, and they are abundantly supplied with books and other objects of interest and means of occupation. The dormitories were in capital order and the beds and bedding good and clean.

Many of the beds were in verandahs where much open-air treatment is continuously carried on. I was glad to notice in the lavatories tooth brushes with the names of patients on them, and sanitary paper in the w.c.s. The airing courts were in a very neat and tidy condition and looked attractive.

I suggest for the medicine cupboards an inner door to that part of them which is appropriated to poisonous drugs. Since the last visit the extensions to the laboratories and the additions to the farm buildings at Llwyn Mallt have been completed. A dining room has been provided for the Matron and the chemical laboratory is in course of extension.

The dress of the patients was neat and suitable and they looked generally well cared for. They made no complaints which need reference here and most of them seemed contented. They were, throughout the wards, remarkably quiet and free from excitement.

I saw a good dinner served in the wards. It consisted of soup and bread, followed by stewed apples, and seemed to be popular. I gave every patient full opportunity of speaking with me, and many availed themselves of it.

Good general health appeared to prevail, but 52 patients, or 7 per cent. of the whole, were confined to bed, many of them, however, for mental reasons, and but few for acute illness. One woman was suffering from a bed sore. There has been some use of mechanical restraint and seclusion since the last visit: 3 patients having been subjected to the former 84 times and for a total of 1,410 hours, and 9 to the latter on 12 occasions for a period of 48½ hours in all. Since March of last year there have been 342 admissions, 167 discharges, 104 of them on recovery, and 160 deaths, and the numbers remaining on the books to-day are 732, of whom 327 are males and 405 females, 1 man and 3 women being out on leave or trial.

Ninety-eight patients have been allowed out on trial, and in only one instance was a money allowance given. The practice of granting these allowances in a large percentage of cases has been found elsewhere economical, as tending to prevent relapses by tiding over a very trying and difficult period in a patient's convalescence.

Of the patients now resident 26 are of the private class, who pay from a guinea to 31s. 6d. a week, 113 are boarded here, 1 from Bristol, 11 from Lancashire, 1 from South Stoneham, 40 from Montgomery, 30 from London County, and 30 from Derbyshire, for whom a charge is made of 14s. a week, that for home patients being 12s. 10d.

The Asylum accommodation is over-full by 3 on the male side and 2 in the female division. Since the last visit there have been 160 deaths, in 90 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made. In as many as 7·5 per cent. bedsores were present. Eighteen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 13 per cent. to phthisis. In 6 instances inquests were held: in one case where the death from natural causes was sudden, in two in which accidental falls and injuries accelerated death, in one from suicide attempted before admission, in another from epileptic asphyxia, and in the last from general paralysis, in which broken ribs were found at the post-mortem but not accounted for.

There have been 3 cases of scarlet fever and 64 of dysentery, of which 7 were fatal.

There have been 8 serious casualties involving fractures or dislocation of bones: all of them the result of falls or violence by other patients.

From the returns supplied to our Board, 69 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and good percentages attend Divine Service and the weekly entertainments. Only 11 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging one to every 8 patients for day and one to every 73 for night duty; 40 per cent. have been here less than a year, and 25 per cent. upwards of two years. Five male attendants have been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients.

The medical case books and other records are well and carefully kept.

CROYDON ASYLUM.

9 June 1914.

ALTHOUGH after our visit to this Institution we have nothing but what is favourable to report as to the general condition of the building, we could not but be struck with the overcrowding which exists on the male side. Consequent upon the expiration of the West Ham contract and the removal of some of the out-county patients, there are vacancies for 7 women, but on the male side there is an excess of 43 patients. The number of beds beyond those for which there is proper space, was especially noticeable in male dormitories G 1, G 2 and J 1 and 2, and we think the Committee will have to take into serious consideration the necessity for providing further accommodation.

The wards, beds, and bedding, were all in excellent order and the patients were well dressed and free from excitement. The womens' wards were noticeably very attractive, the variety of colour in the patients' dresses helping in no small measure to give a bright appearance and sense of comfort to the surroundings.

The gardens also are in capital order, the paths have been tarred and everything about them presented a tidy and well-kept appearance.

The padded rooms and the single rooms for the more degraded patients have been ventilated as was suggested at the last visit; and we are glad to hear that a bookbinding machine is being placed in the printing workshop which will enable the illustrated papers and periodicals to be bound and issued to those wards where the least intelligent patients are located.

Since 24 February 1913, 167 patients have been admitted; 152 have been discharged or removed, of whom 70 have recovered; and 90 have died. The number of patients who have been allowed out on trial is 18, but to none of them have any money allowances been granted under the powers conferred by the Lunacy Act. We hope that in future advantage of this provision will be taken, and that timely aid will be given to those on trial whose circumstances are such that financial help during a critical period may help to relieve anxiety and tend to assist towards a permanent recovery.

There are on the statutory books the names of 636 patients, 227 males and 409 women, of whom 105, viz.: 31 men and 74 women, are private patients. There are 10 out-county patients chargeable to Camberwell, Southwark, Kings Lynn, Brentford, Lewisham, Lambeth, Fulham, and Edmonton. Twenty men are boarded out at Netherne.

All the patients are in residence and have been seen by us.

The maintenance charge is, for home patients 12s. 10d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 15s. 2d.—63s. The dinners which we saw in the wards were good and ample; that for the general patients consisting of an excellent soup with bread, followed by rhubarb tart.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

There is about an average attendance at the Sunday services; a good proportion are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and as many as 34 per cent. are taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and but 4 per cent. of those able to walk were confined to the wards and gardens. Fifty-one per cent. of the inmates are engaged in some form of occupation. 30 of the women being at work in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses is somewhat low, there being but 1 to every 11 patients; the nurses are only in the proportion of 1 to every 12.4 patients, and we are sorry to learn that great difficulty is still experienced in filling vacancies amongst this part of the staff. Two

attendants and three nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, to whom an allowance of 1*l.* a year is made as an encouragement towards obtaining this qualification. The general health is very good. There were at the time of our visit only 11 patients confined to bed, 6 of them being kept during the daytime on the verandahs attached to the Infirmary Wards. There was no one very seriously ill. The epileptics amount to 11·5 per cent. (males 16·7 per cent., females 8·5 per cent.) of the total in residence, and those regarded as actively suicidal to 5·8 per cent. (males 6·1 per cent., females 5·6 per cent.).

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 62·2 per cent. of all those who died, have comprised : general paralysis 12·2 per cent. (males 24·4 per cent., females 4·1 per cent.); phthisis 16·6 per cent.; senile decay 4·4 per cent.; and colitis 5·5 per cent. In none of those who died was a bed sore present, nor does this complication exist in any of the patients at present confined to bed—facts which testify to the nursing care which is bestowed on them.

The only disease of the zymotic class which has been present in the Asylum during the period under review has been dysentery, by which 35 males and 21 females have been attacked. No case has occurred during the past 6 months, and during last year it is noticeable that all the male cases occurred in the 4 months August to November, and the female cases were limited to the months March to August.

There has been only one serious casualty, a fracture of the thigh sustained by a female patient in slipping off a chair.

Dr. Pasmore is to be congratulated on the efficiency with which the Asylum is administered. He is assisted by two Medical Colleagues by whom the medical records are satisfactorily kept. We regret to learn that the vacant post of third Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist has not been filled up; and that in consequence the fullest advantage has not been taken of the well-equipped laboratory with which the Asylum is provided.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

31 January 1914.

SINCE the visit by members of our Board to this Asylum in July of last year a considerable amount of work and useful improvements have been taken in hand. The laundry has been replastered, and is now in very good order, additional cow-byres have been erected at the farm, the accommodation at the bailiff's cottage has been increased, and a new coal shed built. The work in connection with the new recreation room for nurses, with five bedrooms over it, the enlargement of the attendants' and nurses' mess rooms is in progress, and the improvement of the visiting room on the female side, as well as the construction of new verandahs in connection with the Male and Female Infirmeries will shortly be commenced. The requirements of the Factory Inspector have either been carried out or are in process of being complied with.

The wards and dormitories are well kept, they are comfortable and properly ventilated, and the airing courts look neat and tidy. The bedding was throughout in excellent order.

We have seen all the patients and have spoken to many of them, but received no complaints as to treatment or surroundings.

We should like to see more books, some cheaply bound illustrated volumes, scattered through the wards, more particularly where the helpless and demented patients are, for whom ordinary literature has but little, if any, attraction.

The dinner, meat and potatoe pie with crust and some shepherd's pie, was good and well cooked, but though the plates in the dining hall were warmed, there was one ward where this not unimportant detail had been neglected. Care should always be taken to see that an otherwise good meal is not spoilt through being served on cold plates.

During the interval under review 62 patients have been admitted, 25 discharged (of whom 20 had recovered), and 16 have died. The deaths have all been due to natural causes, verified in every instance but one, by post-mortem examination. Excepting a few cases of influenza, and three of dysentery (from which disease 10 patients have suffered since the last visit) the health of the patients is good.

We note with satisfaction that there has been no serious casualty.

There are on the statutory books the names of 210 males and 272 females, in all 482, of whom 32 are private patients, who have very good accommodation, and 66 are out-county patients, chargeable to Derby County, Bolton Union, and Willesden Union.

The Institution is at present practically full.

The charge for home patients is 10s. 6d., for out-county 14s., and private patients from 17s. to 1*l.* 1s. There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England service is very good—53 per cent.—as also is that at the weekly entertainment—55 per cent.—and but 11 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and courts. Sixty per cent. of the inmates, which is nearly up to the average, are usually engaged in some employment; 82 men are occupied in the farm and gardens, but only 17 women work in the laundry, and we would ask if it be not possible to increase this number?

There is an adequate staff of one attendant or nurse to every 9·5 per cent. of the patients. We observe with satisfaction that there is some improvement in the percentage of the nurses who have under one year's service (but it still stands at 31·7 per cent.), and we should not omit to mention that 38·4 per cent. of the attendants, and 31·4 per cent. of the nurses, are in possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept. Dr. Taylor, the Assistant Medical Officer, has resigned to take up a similar post in Scotland.

Owing to the dearth of applicants the Committee, as is the case under like circumstances at other Institutions, have, we are sorry to hear, great difficulty in filling the appointment.

EXETER CITY ASYLUM.

20 May 1914.

The changes among the patients in this Asylum since it was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy in June 1913 have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	91
Discharged or removed			-	-	-	47
of whom recovered	-	-	-	-	-	22
Died	-	-	-	-	-	34

There are on the books to-day the names of 382, of whom 180 are of the male and 202 of the female sex; 45 are of the private class, and 127 are chargeable to unions outside the city. Forty-nine are received under

contract from Tiverton, 46 from Barnstaple, and 30 from Devonport. One male patient is absent on trial. The weekly charge for home paupers is 12s., for those received under contract 16s., and for private patients 21s. and 25s.

The re-wiring of the electric lighting, which was in progress at the time of the last visit, has been completed; a shed for hair picking has in accordance with the suggestion then made been erected; and the ventilation of the single rooms has been improved by placing a ventilating panel over the door and removing the glass from part of the window, the aperture being guarded by wire netting. By this means the temperature and freshness of the rooms has been greatly improved; but we have suggested that it would be desirable if iron gauze were substituted for perforated metal in the panels over the doors, and gauze panels inserted in the shutters which are at present merely perforated with small holes.

We have conferred with the City Surveyor with reference to the proposed addition to the male side, plans of which have been submitted; a letter will in due course be sent from our office expressing the views of the Board thereon.

We saw all the patients in residence and found them well cared for and generally contented. The wards and dormitories were in good order and well kept, this was also the case with the beds, but some of the sheets and counterpanes have holes in them caused by the marking, which should, we think, receive attention.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

We observe in the returns for 1913 that there was during the year a poor attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments; the proportion walking out weekly beyond the Asylum estate was good, but the proportion of those wholly confined to the wards and airing courts was 44 per cent., which, though a great improvement on the previous year, was still far too large. The number usefully employed, only 45 per cent., was also very low, and we notice that except 4 who worked at hair-picking, none of the men were employed in the workshops, only 21 were employed on the farms and gardens, and no more than 10 women in the laundry.

The situation of the carpenter's shop, filled as it is with inflammable materials, in the middle of the buildings, and attached thereto is, in our opinion, a source of great danger. We think there should be no difficulty in finding a suitable site for a detached building for this purpose.

The patients generally looked healthy and well nourished. Eighteen men and 16 women were confined to bed, most of them either from some chronic complaint or the feebleness of old age, but very few for maniacal excitement only.

The deaths were all certified to be the result of natural causes, but we regret to observe that in only one-fourth of the cases was a post-mortem examination held. We regard such examinations as of the highest importance, if only as affording protection to patients against rough usage, by insuring that injuries which possibly might have escaped notice during life may thus be detected.

The only casualty of importance has been an incomplete fracture of the femur in an idiot boy six years of age, which is supposed to have occurred during an epileptic fit.

The instances of zymotic disease which have arisen have been 9 cases of dysentery (3 fatal) and 3 of erysipelas.

The staff of attendants and nurses have a good record of service, especially on the male side, where 74 per cent. had at the beginning of

the year been over five years in the Asylum, and none less than 12 months.

The case books are properly entered up to date.

Dr. Rutherford we regret to say is absent for three months on sick leave. Dr. Clark accompanied us around the wards and gave us all the assistance and information we required.

GATESHEAD ASYLUM, STANNINGTON, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

5 May 1914.

WE have to-day paid our first visit of inspection to this Asylum which has recently been erected by the County Borough of Gateshead on the West Duddo Estate, in the County of Northumberland, 12 miles north of Gateshead and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Morpeth. The estate, which was purchased in 1909 at an average cost of 31*l.* per acre, comprises an area of nearly 300 acres. It is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stannington, on the North Eastern Railway, which is the nearest station and to which the service of trains is not good. In fact the distance from a railway will inevitably add very considerably to the cost of administration.

The buildings comprise—

- (1) A main Asylum to accommodate 200 patients of each sex, with an administration department sufficient for the Asylum when extended to accommodate 500 patients.
- (2) A detached chapel with seating accommodation for 320 patients and 30 of the staff.
- (3) Twelve cottages for the use of married attendants and artisans.
- (4) A detached house for the Medical Superintendent.
- (5) A small house for the Steward.
- (6) A lodge for one of the staff who will act as gatekeeper.
- (7) A detached Isolation Hospital for six beds.

The water supply is obtained from a well near the boiler house. The sewage is disposed of by means of the bacterial process, the effluent being discharged into a small stream.

The buildings are warmed by a forced installation of hot water, and lighted throughout by electricity.

Plans have recently been approved of a pair of cottages for workmen and of new piggeries. At the present time, about 200 acres of the estate and the farm buildings are let to a tenant on a yearly tenancy determinable at the end of any year by six months' previous notice on either side.

There is also a well equipped power station with modern plant.

We have to-day visited all parts of the establishment with the exception of the farm, and can report that good progress is being made towards getting the Institution thoroughly organised, though, of course, much still remains to be done, especially in the way of laying out the estate, planting, draining, &c.

The Asylum was partially opened in December 1913 for a few female patients.

Since the Asylum was opened the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	189	188	377
Discharges or removals - - - - -	3	2	5
Recoveries - - - - -	2	1	3
Deaths - - - - -	9	4	13

There are now on the books and in residence 359 patients, 177 of whom are of the male and 182 of the female sex, leaving vacancies for 35 men and 30 women. One hundred patients are being received under contract from London County Asylums, an arrangement which we strongly deprecate in view of the distance which these patients are removed from the parishes to which they are chargeable, and of the fact that there is urgent need of Asylum accommodation among other boroughs of the County of Durham.

The wards and dormitories are well planned, while the lavatory and w.c. accommodation leaves nothing to be desired. Considering how short a time patients have been admitted, much has been done to make them comfortable and to supply them with objects of amusement and interest.

The patients were very quiet and well behaved and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, though we thought that the materials of the women's dresses were singularly unattractive. That they are well and kindly treated is, we think, strongly evidenced by the fact that apart from the question of discharge we received no complaints, not even from the seasoned inmates of the London Asylums who have been recently admitted here.

The dinner to-day consisted of roast beef with potatoes and bread ; it was served in the wards and was good in quality and sufficient in quantity. It would be well that each knife box should contain a list of its contents. The maintenance charge is 13s. 5d. per head per week, out-county patients paying from 15s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 11 women have been secluded on 42 occasions for a total of 88 hours.

At the time of our visit there were 11 patients in bed, all females, some of whom were so confined for mental reasons, and of the rest none were very seriously ill. No patient was the subject of a bedsore, nor was this complication present in any of those who have died. Thirty of the present patients are epileptic—a proportion of 8·3 per cent.—and 6 are under special observation on account of suicidal tendencies.

Of the 13 deaths that have occurred, 6 were due to general paralysis and 3 to phthisis. There have been only three post-mortem examinations owing to the refusal of friends to allow them.

In this connection we do not regard the position selected for the Mortuary close to the main entrance of the buildings as at all well chosen. There has been no case of zymotic disease nor any serious casualty among the patients.

We were informed that the services in the chapel and the entertainments in the well-proportioned Recreation Hall are well attended ; and we are glad to hear that parties of patients are sent for walks outside the Asylum grounds. Attention is given to finding employment for as many patients as are physically capable, but we think that more than 10 women might do some sort of work in the laundry. The shops are not as yet in thorough working order.

We were informed that for the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act nearly all the officers and servants in the establishment have been placed in the first class.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses has been started, averaging 1 to every 7 patients.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

Dr. Tighe, who has the assistance of one Medical Colleague, is, we think, to be congratulated on the progress he is making in getting this new Asylum into thorough working order.

HULL CITY ASYLUM.

12 October 1914.

WE have found this Asylum in a satisfactory state at our visit to-day, and have no doubt that the patients are treated with proper kindness and consideration. The wards and dormitories are well kept, the bedding generally was good and sufficient, while the airing courts are maintained in excellent condition.

Since the last visit in May 1913 the plans of the new villas have been approved by the Secretary of State, but the work has not as yet been started; the additions to the farm have been completed, and the new verandahs to the Infirmary Wards are commenced.

The changes among the patients are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	140	139	279
Discharges or removals - - - - -	63	84	147
Recoveries - - - - -	30	41	71
Deaths - - - - -	69	37	106

The number of patients on the books is 716, of whom 348 are of the male and 368 of the female sex, all of them except one man who is out on trial were in residence, and seen by us in the course of our visit. The Asylum at present has vacancies for 6 male patients, but the women's side has 15 patients beyond its proper complement.

We noticed a fair number of patients of both sexes for whom special treatment under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, would in all probability prove valuable.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients was creditable, but we were struck with the number of women whose hair had been cut short. Both sexes were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and we had, apart from appeals for discharge, no complaints of any sort.

We think that a few more pianos and billiard tables might without any undue extravagance be provided for the use of the patients, and that it is most desirable in the interests of the nursing staff that all their meals should be taken in the mess room. In accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion a record is now kept and entered in the prescription book by the Medical Officer of all doses of aperient medicine taken by any patient, stock bottles being now abolished.

The dinner to-day consisted of soup and bread, followed by rice pudding, which seemed to be appreciated by the patients, and we had no complaints as to the dietary. We saw the meal served to some 140 men and 110 women in the dining hall.

The maintenance charges are 11s. 8d. for home patients, from 14s. to 17s. 6d. for out-county patients, of whom there are 19, and from 12s. 6d. to 21s. for the patients classed as private, of whom there are 21.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 14 occasions for 336 hours, and 31 secluded on 98 occasions for 552 hours.

Sixteen females and 17 males were confined to bed to-day, 8 suffering from general paralysis, 5 from phthisis, and except for a few recent admissions, the remainder from illness or general debility. We were glad to see that all the phthisical cases were being nursed in the open air on verandahs. The illness of one patient was complicated by a bed sore.

The cause of 27 per cent. of the deaths was general paralysis of the insane, 22 males and 7 females dying from this disease.

Three inquests have been held, one being in the case of the death of a female patient who succumbed after drinking liquid ammonia in circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time.

Bedsore were present at the time of death in 3 instances ; post-mortem examinations were held in 78 per cent. of the deaths.

Five fractures of bones have been noted, all accidentally caused.

Apart from 4 cases of dysentery which occurred on the female side at considerable intervals, there has been no infectious disease in the Institution.

There is nothing in the annual returns made to our Board which calls for special mention by us, most of them being up to the average maintained in Asylums generally.

We agree with our Colleagues in thinking that considerably more than 18 women might profitably be employed in the laundry.

Except as regards the provision of automatic guards to the hydro extractors, and the screening of the stoves in the ironing and sorting rooms, all the recent suggestions of the Factory Inspector have been adopted.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8.8 patients ; we were pleased to hear that an addition of one on each side has been made to the night staff. Several of the attendants have left to take up military duties.

Dr. Merson has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, one of whom is a lady, and the case books and other medical records are well kept. We wish, however, that the number of the case books could be substantially reduced.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

6 June 1914.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and the impression left on our minds is that the general administration of the Institution does not receive full and adequate attention from the Visiting Committee. The last recorded visit of any members of that body occurred as far back as February 16th last ; if this is so, it is clear that the patients are not having the opportunities which the law requires of laying their grievances before the body which is responsible for their detention. We found also that practically none of the suggestions made by our Colleagues at their last visit have received any attention, and though it may well be the case that matters in the way of renovation and redecoration have been left over pending the proposed installation in the immediate future of electric lighting throughout the building, we cannot help feeling that there were many other matters of importance mentioned by them which should have been attended to at once.

We must again refer to the overcrowding of the wards on both sides, the male side according to the official returns having 17 patients and the female side 28 patients above the proper complement. The arrangements also for the treatment of acute and recent cases are very inadequate, the wards on both sides to which patients are admitted being very congested and without proper facilities for open air treatment, now so generally adopted; nor is the accommodation for the nursing of the sick at all satisfactory. We notice that the Committee call attention to the fact that they were able to transfer to the Borough Funds sums exceeding 1,000*l.* during each of the last two financial years. We cannot but think that some of this money would have been more properly expended on the immediate and pressing needs of the Asylum and its inmates.

The following changes among the patients have occurred during the period under review.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	29	70	99
Discharges or removals - - - - -	13	55	68
Recoveries - - - - -	7	21	28
Deaths - - - - -	12	21	33

Of the 30 patients who have been allowed out on trial none have received allowances of money as has so often been suggested by our Colleagues, and as is expressly sanctioned by the Lunacy Act, in order to remove any financial anxiety during the consolidation of recovery.

The statutory books contain the names of 332 patients in the proportion of 147 males to 185 females, all of whom, except one away on trial, were in residence, and given the opportunity of conversing with us to-day. In the Acute Ward on the female side, where the patients are too numerous, there was some noisy excitement, but generally the patients were quiet and well behaved.

They were also fairly tidy in their dress and personal appearance.

The wards have a good supply of objects to interest and amuse the patients, the dormitories are properly kept and the beds and bedding adequately attended to.

There are 94 out-county patients, most of whom are received under contract from London County, the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds and the County of Cambridge. The private patients are 33 in number.

The dinner to-day consisted of beef dumpling, potatoes and cabbage, with coffee or lemonade as the beverage. We saw it served to the majority of the female patients in the Recreation Hall.

There is no recorded use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The maintenance charges are 2*s.* 6*d.* per head per week for home patients, the private patients paying from 14*s.* to 25*s.*, and the out-county patients from 14*s.* to 16*s.*

We understand that during the period under review a new sewer has been made and that there has been some rearrangement of the mains.

The general health of the patients has been good and there has been no epidemic of any kind during the year. At the time of our visit only 8 patients, or slightly over 2 per cent., were confined to bed, and in nearly all instances this was due to general weakness.

There were 33 deaths of which general paralysis was the cause in 7 instances, or 21 per cent. The remaining deaths were all accounted for by natural causes. One inquest was held.

No bedsores existed at the time of death. Post-mortem examinations were made in 66 per cent. of the total deaths.

Only one serious casualty is recorded, a female patient falling in an epileptic fit and sustaining a fracture of the right ankle.

The returns made annually to our Board remain generally of a satisfactory character, most of them being better than the average of Asylums generally.

The staff averages one to every 9·3 patients for day duty and is adequate; there are only 2 attendants and 2 nurses for night duty, the latter especially being rather fewer than is required.

The duration of service of both attendants and nurses is satisfactory. We note that neither sex has any recreation room and that the mess rooms on both sides are very small, the wards having to be used at night by both sexes, while the hours off duty are below the average. We would again call attention to the practice which still prevails of issuing perishable articles such as butter, bacon, cheese and jam to the staff in the wards weekly, there being no suitable places for keeping them, especially in hot weather, for so long a period.

The case books and other medical records are in order.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

14 February 1914.

DURING the period that has elapsed since this Institution was last visited by members of our Board, good progress has been made with the work that was then in contemplation and actually in hand.

The additional electrical plant and cable for the transmission of power to the laundry has practically been completed and is now in actual use, and the painting and decoration of the upper female dormitories (where by the removal of the partitions formerly in existence and the use of light paint and bright papers a great improvement has been made) have also been finished. The new general bath-room for the women, the quarters for the Matron and Assistant Matron, the reconstruction of the laundry, wash-house and sewing room, and the centralisation of the heating and hot water apparatus, are all in a fair way to being completed, and will undoubtedly prove admirable additions when brought into actual use. We understand that plans will shortly be laid before our Board for further improvements in connection with the dormitory and day accommodation of the laundry ward, and that it is in contemplation to increase the female airing courts by connecting the present laundry drying ground. As it is so evident that the Committee are desirous of doing what they can to benefit the patients and the staff by carrying out so many general improvements, we would ask them to give their consideration to the question of increased chapel accommodation. From our visit to the chapel and the returns made to us of the numbers who attend the Sunday Church of England service, only 192 patients, or the very low percentage of 22 per cent., it is clear that the seating in the chapel is wholly inadequate. This is, as we are sure the Committee fully realise, a very important matter in Asylum administration, and we leave it in their hands but in the hope that it will receive their favourable consideration.

The Asylum is in very good order, the wards, dormitories and beds are all well kept, but we think airing court F.2 needs attention and that the old tree stumps should be removed, as they are at present a danger to feeble and epileptic patients. We have seen all the patients in residence ;

they were, with the exception of some of the demented women, well dressed, but some of this class we thought were too thinly clad for this season and their dresses were not well fitting. There was, we were pleased to find, a very general air of contentment throughout the wards, and the diet evidently gives satisfaction. The dinner of roast mutton, potatoes, cabbage and bread, which we to-day saw in the wards, was good and nicely served.

Since April 8th, 1913, 198 patients have been admitted; 14 have been allowed out on trial, and in this connection we would suggest the desirability in suitable and needy cases of granting money allowances; 110 have been discharged and removed, of whom 50 had recovered, and 37 have died.

There are on the statutory books the names of 868 patients, 345 males and 523 females, of whom 23 are private patients and 144 are out-county patients, received under contract from the London County Asylums and West Ham Borough Asylum. Two patients are on trial, leaving 866 in residence.

There appears from the returns to be an excess of one patient on the male side beyond the accommodation, but there is vacant space for 28 females.

The maintenance charge is 11s. 8d. for home patients, 15s. for out-county, and from 15s. 2d. to 21s. and upwards for private patients.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The attendance at the weekly entertainments is not good, but 65 per cent. of the patients walk daily outside the airing courts within the estate, and only 2 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and courts, whilst the very good proportion of 69 per cent. are usually employed; we should like, however, to see the numbers of those engaged on the farm and garden and in the laundry, 71 and 35 respectively, increased.

There is an adequate staff of an attendant or nurse to every 10 patients for day duty and the record of service beyond five years is about the average.

We are glad to hear that considerable and careful attention is being given to the education and training of the nurses, and that as inducements to obtaining possession of the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association a pecuniary allowance of 2l. a year is made to those who pass the preliminary examination and a further allowance of 3l. a year on passing the final examination. In this and other matters in connection with the Asylum and its general administration, Dr. Dixon shows a commendable and praiseworthy interest.

The only casualty worth mentioning which has occurred during the period under review was the fracture of a fibula occasioned by an accidental fall.

The Coroner held an inquest in one instance, because the patient, a woman whose death from epilepsy took place within 24 hours of her admission, had sustained an accidental fall on the head a few days previously. The remaining deaths were natural and ordinary in character. We are glad to find that in every case but one, or in nearly 99 per cent., the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. Thirty-four male and 47 female patients, or over 9 per cent. of the total number, were in bed. A large proportion of them were aged people too feeble to be up. Among the rest of the patients, more particularly on the female side, there was a larger proportion of demented, helpless cases than we usually find in Asylums.

We formed a very favourable opinion of the way in which the sick and infirm are looked after by the attendants and nurses.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a very satisfactory manner.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

8 June 1914.

AMONGST the many minor works and improvements which have been carried out since this Asylum was visited in February of last year, we may mention the laying of terrazzo flooring and tiling of the walls in the female corridor and entrance, which have greatly enhanced and brightened its appearance; the erection of a new bungalow in the Female Hospital garden; a new fire exit at the back of the stage in the Recreation Hall; and a new electrical plate warmer in the serving room. The building is, on the whole, in very good order, but it is, we think, quite time that the kitchen and scullery received some attention, as well as the dormitory over No. 6 Male Ward, and several of the ward store-rooms require doing up. We thought, too, that the hair-picking room is in position and size confined and insanitary, and suggest the use of a carding machine in the open air, or under a simply roofed shed. Plans for four attendants' cottages are now before our Board. We should also like to see fuller regulations hung in the bath-rooms and more illustrated bound papers in 5 M. Ward for the use of the patients.

We were very well pleased with the arrangements for the comfort and care of the inmates, and found them contented, well dressed and free from excitement. We had no complaints except such, and these few in number, as were evidently based on a delusional condition of mind, but there were naturally some appeals for discharge. There have during the period under review been 174 admissions, 137 have been discharged or removed, of whom 50 had recovered, and 43 have died. Those allowed out "on trial" numbered 63, 8 of whom were pauper patients and to 2 of the latter allowances were made, to 1 from the City Benevolent Fund, and to 1 under the powers conferred by the Lunacy Act. We should like to see a more extended use made of these powers in the future.

There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 622 patients, 283 males and 339 females, of whom 119 males and 204 women are private patients, and there is 1 classed as criminal, a man.

There are 17 out-county patients, chargeable to the Strand, West Ham, Holborn, Hampstead, Westminster, Greenwich, Shoreditch, Brentford, Woolwich, St. George in the East, and Islington.

There are 10 patients absent on trial, leaving 612, 281 males and 331 females, in residence and seen by us.

There are, according to the returns, vacancies for 12 females, but on the male side there is overcrowding to the number of 13.

The maintenance charge is for home patients 12s. 3d. per head per week, for out-county patients from 1 to 2 guineas.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards and hall to the private and other patients was good and substantial and appeared to give satisfaction.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 20 occasions for 196 hours in all, for surgical reasons, and 3 patients have been in seclusion on 233 occasions for 1,043 hours.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is slightly over the average, and giving credit for those patients of the Roman

Catholic Faith who are present at their services, the proportion who take part in the religious services of the Institution is considerably increased.

Thirty-five per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 23 per cent. are taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and 60 per cent. are on the average engaged in some form of employment, 25 per cent. being at work in the farm and garden and 10 per cent. in the laundry. There is a good staff of attendants and nurses in the proportion of 1 to every 9 patients for day duty, and although we should like to see fewer changes among the female staff the service amongst the attendants is satisfactory.

With one exception the causes of death in each of the 30 male and 13 female deaths that have occurred are natural. The exception refers to the case of a male patient who died from septic absortion following a wound in his throat, self-inflicted prior to admission, and was the subject of the only inquest that has been held.

No less than 36 per cent. of the male deaths were due to general paralysis. Apart from this fact there is nothing noteworthy in the incidence of the other causes of death. They were verified in 63 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

No bed sore existed at death in any of the cases that have died, nor in any of the patients whom we saw in bed, a fact which helps to indicate that the standard of nursing is maintained at a good level. We were glad to observe that as many as 39 per cent. of the male nursing staff are in possession of the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate, and hope that in due course a greater number of the female staff will seek to obtain these certificates, to the possessors of which an annual allowance of 2*l.* is made.

The patients in bed numbered 28 males and 43 females, representing 11 per cent. of the total number in residence; rather more than half of those in bed were there by reason of their mental condition, for the treatment of which the verandahs are used to a full extent, both by night as well as by day. In the medicine cupboards we noticed stock bottles of aperient mixture, a practice which we think is open to danger.

Last year during the months of April to July inclusive there occurred several cases of scarlet fever on the female side; 10 among the patients and 5 among the nurses, while 2 more nurses have been attacked during March of this year.

The only casualties of at all a serious nature comprise a dislocation in a woman who was pushed down by a fellow patient, and 3 instances of fracture of a bone, all accidentally sustained. The statutory registers and case books are all carefully posted to date.

MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

15 October 1914.

WE were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found this Asylum at our visit to-day. The wards and dormitories, the beds and bedding and the airing courts are maintained in admirable order, while it is evident that no effort is spared to promote the recovery, comfort and general well being of the patients.

Since our Colleagues' visit a year ago there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	74	67	141
Discharges or removals - - - - -	29	22	51
Recoveries - - - - -	22	21	43
Deaths - - - - -	29	16	45

There are now on the books the names of 445 patients, 214 being of the male and 231 of the female sex. Seven patients were away on trial and 2 out for the day, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. While we received as usual some appeals for discharge, from no one was there any complaint as to treatment.

There are 19 patients of the private class and 109 chargeable to out-county unions, 55 of them being received under contract from Chester, 11 from Prestwich Union, and 39 from South Shields.

There are vacancies for 3 males, but the female side now has 11 patients above its proper complement.

We are glad to be able to report that most of the suggestions made by our Colleagues at the last visit have been adopted by the Committee.

The dinner to-day consisted of a substantial meat pie with potatoes and cabbages and appeared to be appreciated by the patients.

The maintenance charge for home patients is 12s. 3d., private patients pay from 12s. 3d. to 21s., while out-county patients are received at rates varying from 13s. 5d. to 21s. per week.

No use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion is recorded.

The general health of both patients and staff has been extremely good and the Institution has been free from any case of infectious disease.

To-day only 17 patients were confined to bed, 8 of whom were either new cases or being treated for mental reasons.

Of the deaths 40 per cent. on the male side and 10 per cent. on the female side were due to general paralysis, and no death was caused by other than natural causes. No bed sore was present at the time of death, and no patient in bed to-day was suffering from this complication. Post-mortem examinations were held in 80 per cent. of the deaths.

No serious casualty has occurred.

We noticed an exceptionally large number of juvenile patients of both sexes, who, though well treated and to some extent trained in the Asylum, especially on the female side, would, in our opinion, be likely to benefit in an institution for mental defectives.

The only points we desire to mention specially arising out of the annual returns are, first, that to improve the facilities of walking exercise for the patients it is intended to extend the paths round the estate, and secondly, we still think that more women might be employed both in the laundry and the kitchen.

The staff is maintained at fair strength and the duration of service is not unsatisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept and entered up to date.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ASYLUM.

2 May 1914.

WE have found this Asylum in capital order throughout at our visit to-day, reflecting great credit on the spirit with which it is administered both by the Committee and by Dr. Calcott and his staff.

The wards were looking very bright and attractive, being well supplied with objects to interest and amuse the patients, in which connection we may mention that four new pianos have been supplied, thus carrying out one of the recommendations of our Colleagues at their visit last year. The beds and bedding were in very good condition.

The patients of both sexes presented a tidy and well cared for appearance, and from no one did we receive anything in the nature of a complaint, though there were of course some few appeals for discharge.

Work has been commenced upon the new Nurses' Home, the Isolation Hospital and the two Villas for male patients, the contract for which was recently approved by the Secretary of State. Several minor matters to facilitate the administration have been carried out, amongst which we may mention the better ventilation of the padded rooms by replacing the glass in the shutters by wire gauze, and repairs of the old and worn out paths in the airing courts.

The changes among the patients since the last visit a year ago comprise—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	83	79	162
Discharges or removals - - - - -	54	95	149
Recoveries - - - - -	24	41	65
Deaths - - - - -	46	48	94

There were to-day on the statutory books the names of 468 men and 348 women, making a total of 816 patients. All but two of the patients who were out on trial were in residence and seen by us to-day. We observe that the Committee do not make use of the powers which they possess under s. 55 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to make money allowances to patients out on trial. We would strongly urge them to adopt this course, as we are sure that the absence of money worries on their return to the ordinary duties of life does much to consolidate and complete the recoveries of patients. This has been generally recognised for many years, the power to grant such allowances having been originally conferred on Visiting Committees in the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1853.

There are at present vacancies for 17 patients on the male and for 60 upon the female side. Contracts are, however, now before our Board for the reception of 10 South Shields female patients and 20 from Derby County, which, if approved, will to a considerable extent diminish the accommodation available for women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 11s. 11½d for home patients, 14s. and 15s. for out-county patients, of whom to-day there were 5, and from 16s. to 20s. for patients of the private class, of whom there were to-day 29.

We saw a good dinner of pea soup, bread and cheese, currant pudding, with lemonade as a beverage, served to 235 men and 250 women in the two dining halls. The food appeared to be of good quality, was neatly

served and was evidently appreciated by the patients, and to a larger extent than is generally the case with a soup dinner.

The annual returns made to our Board do not call for much specific mention from us, but it is satisfactory to notice that the percentages of attendance at the services in the well-planned and attractive chapel, as well as at the associated entertainments continue to be considerably above the average, being respectively 54 and 58 per cent. of the patients; the percentage of patients employed is also very creditable, 82 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women, showing a mean of 72 per cent.

Owing to the contiguity of the Asylum to the town it is not found possible to send any of the patients for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate.

The general health is good and there are but few seriously ill among the 66 patients whom we saw in bed to-day. Those suffering from epilepsy amount to 11·6 per cent. of the total in residence (men 12·6, women 10·4). Only one patient—a male recently admitted—is under special observation on account of actively suicidal proclivity.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 83 per cent. of the deaths; in 2 cases bedsores existed at death, which in 1 of the patients had been present on admission; there is no case of this complication at present under treatment.

There have been 22 deaths from general paralysis, the percentage proportion being for males 37·0 for females 10·4. On the other hand deaths from phthisis occurred in the proportion of 10·9 for males and 27·1 for females. The disparity is of interest in view of the fact that the male cases of tubercular disease are now mainly treated apart in the old Isolation Hospital, where we saw to-day 20 patients, of whom 5 were in bed. A female patient has died from dysentery, the only case of this disease recorded since the last visit. No other instance of zymotic disease has occurred. An inquest was held in the case of a patient who died suddenly from rupture of the heart.

Two patients of each sex have sustained fractures; a male patient fractured his skull by falling in a fit in the airing courts and is recovering from the injury. The other cases were all accidentally sustained.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·2 patients. One nurse has been discharged for striking a patient under circumstances which were reported to our Board at the time. The record of duration of service remains satisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept, the clinical and post-mortem notes being full and informing.

NEWPORT BOROUGH ASYLUM, CAERLEON, MON.

31 October 1914.

IN the absence of my Colleague, who has been called out on military service, I have to-day, alone, visited and inspected this Asylum, which continues to be maintained throughout in excellent order. I have found all the rooms bright, cheerful and comfortable, well supplied with books and other objects of interest to the patients, and the beds and bedding clean and well cared for.

The grounds also were still bright with flowers and presented an attractive appearance from the windows.

The new road round the estate referred to at the last visit has since been completed. No other work of importance has been effected.

The patients were neatly dressed, but it would add to the cheerful appearance of the day-rooms if dresses brighter in colour and somewhat more varied were supplied for the women.

General contentment appeared to prevail among the patients, and although there were, of course, some appeals for discharge, no complaints at all substantial in character were made to me of roughness or want of attention on the part of the staff.

There was an almost complete absence of noisy excitement.

I saw a good substantial dinner of pressed beef, potatoes and bread, followed by apple pudding, neatly served to an orderly assembly in the hall, where musical grace was said.

The general health of the household appears to have been good, and there have been no cases of zymotic disease: only 20 patients, or 5·3 per cent. of the whole, were confined to bed, and it is a tribute to the nursing of the sick that no one was suffering from a bedsore. One woman had sustained a Potts' fracture by an accidental fall, and was in bed.

There has been no use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Since the last visit in March 1913 183 patients have been admitted and 140 discharged, of whom 40 had recovered.

There have been 45 deaths, all of them from natural causes, of which general paralysis represented 17 per cent. and phthisis 11 per cent. There has been no inquest.

In 73 per cent. of the total deaths, post-mortem examinations were made, and among all those who died there was no bedsore.

There have been 7 serious casualties, all of them resulting in fractures of bones, and all due to accidental causes.

The number of patients at present in the Asylum and seen by me to-day is 375, of whom 185 are men and 190 women, 6 being of the private class paying from 14s. to 30s. a week, 70 from the County of London and West Ham at a charge of from 14s. to 17s. a week, and the rest home patients, for whom a charge of 12s. a week is made.

Upon the basis of the return made to our Board, there is a vacancy for 1 male patient, but the number of women is 4 in excess of the accommodation.

From the miscellaneous returns made to our office the attendance at Divine service in the chapel and at the associated entertainments is satisfactory, but the percentages of those walking outside the Asylum estate, and beyond the airing grounds but within it, are small, and as many as 26 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts of those who are able to walk. I hope that every effort will be made to largely reduce this percentage. Seventy-one per cent. of the patients are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is employed, but only 13 per cent. have served here five years and upwards, and as many as 55 per cent., in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, have been in the service less than a year.

Since the last visit 6 men and a woman have been discharged for misconduct, and in the case of one of the former for roughly treating a patient, the question of his prosecution is to be decided by the committee at their next meeting in a week's time.

Dr. Nelis continues to discharge his duties with good judgment and efficiency. Dr. Martin who assists him keeps the case books very carefully.

NORWICH CITY ASYLUM.

10 June 1914.

WE were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found this Asylum at our visit to-day. The wards and dormitories are bright and well kept, the former being amply supplied with various objects to interest and amuse the patients, the beds and bedding were clean and tidy, and the airing courts were looking very attractive.

The patients of both sexes presented a well cared for appearance, and were generally contented, many of them expressing to us their appreciation of the kindness they receive. Apart from some appeals for discharge we received no complaints.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in November last are the following :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	31	30	61
Discharges or removals - - - - -	18	11	29
Recoveries - - - - -	12	7	19
Deaths - - - - -	10	10	20

There are now on the statutory books the names of 489 patients, 222 being of the male and 267 of the female sex. One patient is out on trial, 3 are boarded out with relatives, and 1 was away for the day, but with these exceptions all the patients were in residence. The Asylum has now more than its proper complement of patients on both sides, and it behoves the Committee to consider very seriously the question of enlarging the accommodation of the Institution.

At the present time 38 patients are being received under contract from King's Lynn and there are two patients classed as private.

During the period under review work has been taken in hand in connection with the substitution of wood blocks for tiles on the floors of the corridors on the male side, and it is intended to extend this improvement to the female side. We are glad to hear that night dresses are now provided for all the female patients, and we would suggest that chambers should be supplied for everyone in the dormitories. It would be advisable that the boot racks should be removed from the ward bath-rooms.

The recommendation of the Factory Inspector with reference to fencing in the spur wheels and gearing on the end of the calender in the laundry have been adopted. In this connection we may mention that the heat from the stove for the irons was very strong to-day in the ironing room, and the absence of a foul laundry and of a disinfector are serious hinderances to the satisfactory working of the laundry. Also we do not think the day accommodation provided for the laundry workers is adequate or satisfactory.

The dinner to-day consisted of boiled beef, cabbage, potatoes and bread, and we received no complaints on the subject of food. From a perusal of the dietary we notice that no meat except beef is ever provided, and cannot help thinking that other kinds of meat would sometimes afford a pleasant variety.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 12s. 10d. for home, 16s. for out-county, and 14s. for private patients.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but 1 patient has been 3 times secluded for 1¼ hours.

All the 20 deaths have been due to natural causes. Of these phthisis and heart disease each accounted for 20 per cent. and general paralysis for 10 per cent., all being men.

One inquest has been held on a patient who at the time of death was covered with small bruises, but the jury stated in the verdict that the cause of such bruises had been satisfactorily explained.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 12 instances, or 60 per cent. of the total deaths.

We are glad to see that two movable shelters have been provided in the airing courts on the male side, in each of which a patient suffering from tuberculosis was receiving open air treatment and we hope that in the near future further means of dealing with these and other complaints, in which open-air treatment has been found beneficial, will be provided. In April of last year in F. W. 3 a patient was attacked by enteric fever, and this case has been followed by further cases in the same ward, one in November of last year, one in March and one in May of this year. Of those attacked one was a member of the female staff and we regret that in her case the illness terminated fatally. Dr. Rice tells us that he is unable to offer an explanation of the cause of these cases following one another in the same ward, but that he is continuing to use every step to discover the source of the infection and to prevent its further occurrence.

The general health apart from the enteric fever has been good, but there have been 3 cases of dysentery during the early part of the year.

The only serious casualty was that of a female patient who sustained a Colles' fracture as the result of being knocked down by another patient.

We notice in M. W. 2 ward with the adults two youths, both of whom are epileptic imbeciles, for whom Asylum treatment is not at all suitable, and for whom we hope it may be found possible to make provision under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The annual returns made to our Board were fully dealt with by our Colleagues at their visit in November, and continue to be thoroughly satisfactory.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength and their duration of service is on the whole satisfactory; we are sorry to hear that some difficulty has been experienced lately in obtaining the services of suitable nurses.

The medical records are very well kept.

NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

29 January 1914.

THE Asylum is in admirable order. We found the wards well kept, pleasantly warm, and so arranged as to give them, as far as it is possible in an Institution of this character, an air of homely comfort. There is a good supply of books and other literature, but we suggest that with advantage, in some of the wards, where the more demented patients are treated, and to whom books and daily papers make but little appeal, there might be a more ample number of cheaply bound illustrated periodicals. The beds and bedding were, generally speaking, properly made up, but on the male side there appeared to be room for more close supervision in regard to these matters in one or two of the wards.

The patients, all of whom in residence were seen by us, were extremely well dressed, free from excitement, and evidently contented with their treatment and diet. There was an entire absence of complaint, though as was but natural we had some appeals for discharge.

The dinner, served in the dining halls and wards, consisting of meat and potatoe pie with crust, was very good, and the portions were by no means stinted, but although on the women's side the plates were properly heated, this detail had unfortunately been neglected on the male side. The diet appears to be good, and our inspection of the stores satisfied us that the provisions supplied are of good quality. We observed in the men's dining hall that many of the mugs were badly chipped and broken. They should at once be returned to stores and replaced by new ones.

In the absence of Dr. Powell we were accompanied throughout our inspection by Dr. Erskine who showed an intimate knowledge of the individual cases and rendered us all possible assistance. We mentioned to him that we thought the medicine in some of the ward cupboards required safeguarding by having the divisions set apart for the reception of drugs for internal and external use distinctly labelled.

Although the overcrowding in the wards was not very obvious, there is, according to the returns made to us an excess in the numbers of patients beyond the accommodation of 31 on the male and of 37 on the women's side. It is evident from this that the Committee should seriously consider how best to make provision for the future. We would at the same time ask them to view with favour the desirability of making better arrangements than at present for the comfort of the married Senior Assistant Medical Officer by the erection of suitable married quarters.

Since April 15th, 1913, there have been 150 admissions, 56 patients have been allowed out on trial; to 30 of the above we are pleased to notice money allowances were granted, 71 have been discharged or removed, of whom 62 had recovered, and 63 have died. There are on the statutory books 886 patients, of whom 415 are males and 471 women, 43 being classed as private. Eighteen patients are boarded out at Storthes Hall. There are to-day 3 patients on trial, leaving 883 in actual residence.

The maintenance charge for home patients is 10s., for out-county patients (of whom there are at present none) 14s., the private patients from 15s.—17s. 6d.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is still poor, but it is only fair to state that there is a week-day evening service every Wednesday, which is, we were informed, well attended. The number attending the weekly entertainments is also below the average, but although it also appears that the percentage that walk out beyond the Asylum estate is small, we realise that consideration must be given to the fact that the Asylum is situated in close proximity to a large city, which of necessity interferes with this form of exercise. The proportion of those able to walk but usually confined to wards and airing courts is good, being but 7 per cent. Over 63 per cent. are engaged in some form of employment daily through the year, but only 38 men are at work in the farm and gardens, a difficulty being found to interest the patients, for the most part town bred, in work of this nature.

There is an adequate staff of an attendant or nurse to every 9·7 of the patients; as many as 63·3 per cent. of the former and 21·8 per cent. of the nurses have over five years' service. We note with satisfaction that 49 per cent. of the men and 14·5 per cent. of the nurses have the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Society.

The present health of the Institution is satisfactory. We found 15 men and 39 women in bed, but they were mostly aged people too infirm to be up.

Since the last visit there have been 12 cases of dysentery; 3 of them proved fatal, and 4, though improving, are still under treatment.

There have been two inquests ; one not yet concluded, is being held on a patient who prior to admission was knocked down by a motor car, the other was held on a woman whose death from heart and chronic Bright's disease was accelerated by shock from fracture of the thigh bone, caused while getting out of or into bed and due to softening of the bone. The rest of the deaths were the result of natural causes. Fifty-three of the deaths, or over 79 per cent., were followed by autopsy. Three simple fractures, which in every instance were the results of an accidental fall, are the only at all serious casualties that have occurred besides those already mentioned.

The way in which the case books and other medical records are kept, is highly creditable.

PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM.

22 May 1914.

SINCE the 9th of June 1913, when this Asylum was last visited by two Commissioners in Lunacy the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	53
Discharged or removed			-	-	-	42
of whom had recovered			-		-	17
Died	-	-	-	-	-	26

There are on the books to-day the names of 454, of whom 200 are males and 254 females. Nineteen are classed as private for whom the weekly charge is 17s. 6d. to 30s., 10 are received under contract from Devonport at 15s. a week ; the maintenance rate for home patients is 10s. 7d. a week. The estimate of accommodation available shows vacancies for 11 men and 5 women.

We saw all the patients except one of each sex who were absent on trial, and found them well cared for, properly dressed, and generally tidy as regards their persons. An unusually large number, equivalent to over 11 per cent. of those in residence, were confined to bed. Most of them were aged feeble people, or were suffering from some chronic organic disease. The percentage of epileptics, too, is high, namely, 16·7 per cent., as against 12·4 per cent., the average percentage for all Asylums in England and Wales. The patients generally looked well nourished, and made no complaints in regard to the diet. We saw dinner served in the Hall to a large number of both sexes. It consisted of cold tinned meat and pickled pork, with potatoes and salad, and seemed to be popular. The meal was preceded by a musical grace, which many of the patients joined in singing. Their conduct was very orderly.

The improvements carried out since the last visit have been of a minor character. The wards generally were in good order, clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding good. We should like to see a larger supply of bound illustrated periodicals in the day rooms, and two or three more pianos might with advantage be provided. Attention has been paid to the guarding of towel rollers as recommended at the last visit.

No employment of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period to which this report relates ; 7 patients have been secluded on 20 occasions for 15 hours in all.

From the returns for 1913 we learn that a good proportion of the patients were taken out for weekly walks beyond the estate, and not

more than 10 per cent., exclusive of those unable to walk, were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. The attendance at the chapel services, 20 per cent., appears low, but we understand that the figures do not include the Nonconformists who come to the Church of England service in addition to that held by their own minister every Sunday.

The high proportion of epileptics and infirm patients mentioned above must also be borne in mind.

The numbers usefully employed were satisfactory, but we think more of the men might be set to work on the farm, and the proportion who only do ward work is large.

The causes of death in the 26 instances which have occurred were all natural in character, and were in the satisfactory proportion of 77 per cent., verified by post-mortem examination; eight deaths, or 31 per cent. of the total, were due to general paralysis.

During the period under review there have been a dislocation of the shoulder and five fractures. All these injuries were the result of accidental falls, except in one instance in which a male patient sustained a fracture of the leg in a struggle following an attack which he had made on another patient.

Three cases of dysentery have been the only instances of zymotic disease, and in one of these the patient was admitted with the complaint.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength and their record of service is satisfactory. Of the 29 male attendants employed at the end of the year eight held the Nursing Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and an allowance of 2*l.* a year is given to the holders of this certificate.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

2 April 1914.

A CONTRACT was in January of this year approved for the erection of an Isolation Hospital, containing accommodation for 3 patients of each sex, and the building is now in course of construction, the cinematograph operating room has been completed and the apparatus fixed in position, new ceilings are in course of being made in Wards M. and F. 7, rustic pergolas have been set up in the gardens of "King" and "Pink" Villas, and the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out.

We thought the wards and dormitories were in very good order, bright and comfortable, and that the beds and bedding were, generally speaking, properly kept, but there were some mattresses in F. 2 Gallery which should in our opinion be replaced by new ones. We were not, however, satisfied with the supply of bound picture papers, draught boards, dominoes and cards. As an example of what would satisfy us in this respect, we may point more particularly to M. 5 and 8, where all these objects for the patients' amusement were very much in evidence, and we see no reason why the wards where the less favourable class of patients are located should not be equally well supplied. It is suggested that patients of this description would make no use of them except to destroy them. We do not take this view, as our experience teaches us that the condition of the least favourable patients can be improved and ameliorated by giving them as much consideration in these matters as is bestowed on the more favoured and more intelligent inmates.

The ventilation of the single rooms in the main building might well be improved by the insertion of narrow meshed strong gauze panels, there are some pipes in connection with the w.c. pulls which require attention against suicidally inclined patients, and for similar reasons we should like to see the blind pull cords in the wards removed.

We have seen all the patients in residence, they were well dressed and neat in their appearance. There was some noise and disturbance in some of the wards, but not to any marked extent, no more than might have been expected, when we remember the overcrowded state of the Asylum and how very difficult under this condition of affairs it is to classify the patients and administer the Institution. Although the patients received under contract from Southampton have been reduced to 258, there is overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 66 and on the female side of 108. The only complaints worthy of note were those of a patient in Male Ward 2. He had already written our Board in reference to the allegations which he made to us to-day. One complaint had reference to the alleged improper washing of a patient in the verandah attached to the ward, the other to the alleged ill-treatment and kicking of a patient by the night attendant on duty in the dormitory of that ward, about the 19th of January of this year, when the patient was being taken to the lavatory. We were informed that complaints had been made by him to Dr. Mumby at the time of the alleged acts and that due enquiry had been made by the Committee, who had come to the conclusion that in neither instance was the allegation well founded. We made searching enquiry in regard to each of these matters. As to the first, we see no reason to differ from the conclusion arrived at by the Committee. As to the second we can only say that, whilst we are satisfied there was nothing in the nature of severe ill-treating or kicking, we are not at all satisfied that there was not some rough handling on the part of the attendant and that he was as gentle and tactful as he should have been. It is fair to state that the patient, who was a general paralytic and somewhat helpless, was, on complaint being made in the first instance, at once examined as well as for some days afterwards, and that at no time was there any evidence of bruising. We should also state that we had to-day the advantage of seeing and interviewing a fairly intelligent patient who occupied a bed on the night in question in the same dormitory as the complainant and the patient whom he alleged was kicked, and who said that he saw the occurrence, and that we also saw and examined the night attendant who was in charge of the ward and against whom the allegations were made. Neither of these men were seen by the Committee when they made their enquiry, and we cannot but think it a little unfortunate that they should not have had the advantage of seeing and taking the evidence of these two men during the enquiry which they made into a matter of such importance.

Since 14 June 1913, 142 patients have been admitted, including one admission during our visit; 47 have been allowed out on trial, 65 discharged or removed, of whom 57 had recovered, and 72 have died. We regret to notice that to only one of the 47 allowed on trial was a money allowance granted, and trust that a much more liberal view will be taken of the powers vested in the Committee, in regard to making allowances to patients at a period when timely help and assistance must of necessity be of great advantage; relief from money worries is a matter of no little importance during such a critical period.

There are on the statutory books the names of 1,002 patients, 473 males and 529 females, of whom 97 are private and 262,—130 males and 132 females,—are out-county patients, all of whom except 4 are Southampton patients, the 4 exceptions being chargeable to Alverstoke, Romsey,

Woolwich and Chichester. Two patients are on trial, leaving 1,000 in residence and seen by us. The maintenance charge is for home patients 11s. 6½d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 16s., and for private patients from 14s. to 4l. 4s.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie—baked and steamed—with potatoes, cabbage and bread served in the wards.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The attendance at the Church of England Sunday services is poor, as also is that at the monthly entertainments, and the proportion of patients who walk beyond the estate is only 15 per cent.; only 4 per cent. of those, however, who are able to walk are confined to the wards and courts. The percentage of those usefully employed is not as good as we think it might be, and we should like to see more women engaged in the laundry.

There is an adequate staff of an attendant or nurse to every 8·2 patients, and 72 per cent. of the former have over five years' service and but 6 per cent. have served under a year; the service of the nurses is by no means as good.

The Medico-Psychological Association nursing certificate has been obtained by 23 per cent. of the attendants and 12 per cent. of the nurses. A bonus of 1l. is granted to those who obtain such certificate, and we would ask if this sum might not be increased with a view to encourage a larger proportion of the staff to endeavour to gain this mark of proficiency.

Four inquests have been held; one in the case of a man who died from pneumonia and who had injured his head prior to admission; another upon a man who died from general paralysis, but who had accidentally sustained a fracture of the thigh 13 months prior to death; a third in the case of an old man who fractured the head of his thigh bone, the result of an accidental fall, and who afterwards contracted dysentery and died 8 weeks after the injury; and a fourth upon a restless man aged 70, the subject of valvular disease of the heart, who 3 weeks after a fracture of the arm, accidentally sustained, died after an attack of syncope.

With the exception of the last two deaths, all the 40 male and 32 female deaths were due to natural causes. These were verified by post-mortem examination in less than 50 per cent. of the deaths, a proportion much below the average in most asylums, and one we should like to see considerably augmented. In no less than 37 per cent. of the male deaths general paralysis was the cause, which may be contrasted with 9 per cent. as respects females. Tuberculosis was the assigned cause in 15 per cent. of the deaths, but a reference to the post-mortem record shows that this proportion does not represent all the cases in which active tuberculosis was present at death. As a means to promote early diagnosis of this disease, we recommend that the weights of all patients should be taken quarterly.

We saw 33 male and 30 female patients in bed. About half of the former and one-third of the latter were there by reason of their mental condition. We think a liberal supply of bed tables would materially increase the comfort of those who require treatment in bed. We were glad to note that full use is being made of the verandahs, some of which are, we were informed, occupied by patients by night as well as by day.

There have been 20 cases of dysentery and one case of mumps.

The statutory registers and case books are all well posted to date, and the entries in the latter indicate careful medical work, but we should like to see fuller histories of the patients and greater information recorded in the columns of the medical registers with respect to causation of the mental disorder. We were glad to notice work in progress in the laboratory.

Dr. Mumby has the assistance of two Medical Officers, the senior of whom is married. We went over the quarters provided for them and cannot but feel that they are both inconvenient and very inadequate. This is a matter which we think, in view of the difficulties which are experienced in obtaining Medical Officers, should receive the attention of the Committee. We also suggest the great desirability of providing cottages for those of the attendants who are married and who number 41.

SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

6 May 1914.

WE were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found this Asylum at our visit to-day, and with the care and consideration that are evidently bestowed upon the patients.

The wards and dormitories are maintained in very good order, and the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired. The structural damage to the buildings to which attention has frequently been drawn by our Colleagues at previous visits has not during the last six months developed to any very serious extent. An action in Chancery has been commenced against the Ryhope Coal Company by the Sunderland Corporation, and pending the question of liability being settled, the Company have agreed that all necessary temporary works of repair shall be carried out without prejudice so as to keep the buildings in a safe condition. Constant inspections are made by the Borough Surveyor and the Coal Company's architect, and whatever their officials eventually agree upon as steps required to be taken is at once carried out. The experts appear to consider that the temporary works already done remove all apprehension of danger to the patients.

The patients, who were quiet and orderly in their demeanour and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, seemed to be content and comfortable. We received some requests for discharge, but otherwise had no complaints. We saw a good substantial dinner of beef-steak pie with potatoes and cauliflowers served to the majority of patients of both sexes in the Recreation Hall; the meal was properly served and seemed to be appreciated. We were very pleased with the condition in which we found the airing courts and the grounds generally.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit on the 16th October 1913 are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	26	23	49
Discharges or removals - - - - -	16	12	28
Recoveries - - - - -	12	7	19
Deaths - - - - -	15	8	23

There were to-day on the books the names of 390 patients, 215 being of the male and 175 of the female sex. All of them were in residence and had the opportunity of speaking to us in the course of our visit to the wards, with the exception of one woman who was absent on trial.

There are vacancies for 13 patients on the male, and for 19 upon the female side. There are 17 patients classed as private, and 4 patients chargeable to out-county unions.

The Committee have now practically ceased to receive private patients who do not come from Sunderland. The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 8d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and 20s. for private patients.

There is no recorded use of seclusion, but one patient has been mechanically restrained on six occasions for a total of 75½ hours.

We found to-day 14 male and 24 female patients confined to bed; amongst the latter are several cases of influenza, which has recently appeared in the Asylum. There was also under treatment on the female side a patient who was convalescing from enteric fever, the origin of which could not be traced. We noticed that two cases of tubercular disease were on the verandah pertaining to Female Ward 1, and trust that similar facility for open-air treatment will be afforded to the male patients by the erection of a verandah in connection with the corresponding ward on that side.

There is no patient at present under constant supervision on account of suicidal tendency, and the proportion of epileptics under care is 15 per cent. (males 16·8, females 12·6).

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 20 cases, or 87 per cent., included general paralysis 26 per cent., and phthisis 21·7 per cent. In one case, that of a male patient, a bed sore existed at death, and two instances of this complication are present amongst the male patients whom we saw in bed to-day.

An inquest has been held in the case of a male patient, a verdict of death from natural causes being returned.

The only instances of zymotic disease recorded are those of influenza and the case of enteric fever above mentioned, and the only casualty involving fracture of bone has been that of a man whose jaw was broken by a blow with a slipper inflicted by a fellow patient; this patient subsequently died and was the subject of the inquest mentioned above.

The annual returns furnished to our Board continue to be of a most satisfactory character, and as they have been so recently referred to in detail, it is unnecessary to particularise them again here. We are glad, however, to be able to state that the Committee have seen their way to make considerable concessions to the staff in the way of hours off duty, and also additional pay, both of which are much appreciated. The result is necessarily an increase of rate of maintenance, but we feel sure that this will prove money well expended, and will produce contentment and improvement in the duration of service.

Dr. Middlemass has at the present time only the assistance of a locum-tenens which entails a considerable increase of work on himself. We trust that it will not be long before the services of a permanent Assistant Medical Officer are secured.

The medical records are very well kept.

WEST HAM ASYLUM.

6 February 1914.

THE changes that have taken place among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in January of last year comprise the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	137	129	266
Discharges or removals - - - - -	55	87	142
Recoveries - - - - -	16	39	55
Deaths - - - - -	74	47	121

There are now on the statutory books the names of 985 patients, in the proportion of 484 men to 501 women. Seven patients were out on trial and one away on short leave, but with these exceptions we saw all the patients in residence, giving to each one the opportunity of speaking to us. There are 7 patients classed as private and 5 chargeable to out-county unions. The Asylum is very considerably overcrowded, and plans for its extension so as to accommodate 400 additional patients (160 upon the male and 240 upon the female side) are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Asylum generally was in good order, but there are many parts of it which stand in urgent need of redecoration. The Recreation Hall and the Isolation Hospital have during the past year received attention in this direction, but so much work of this character remains to be done that it will probably be necessary to put all of it out to contract. Upon its completion it would be well to have a regular programme of the decoration work to be carried out in each year, and we would suggest the possibility of making a more extensive use of the patients' labour in its execution. During the period under review open-air verandahs have been built outside the infirmary wards on both sides, and were occupied by patients in bed at our visit to-day.

The wards and dormitories are bright and well kept, the former being fairly well supplied with objects of interest and amusement for the patients. We think, however, that the supply of cheap magazines and illustrated papers might be increased, and we thought that the number of pianos on the male side was insufficient. We consider that the projecting metal rings at the top of the windows of the single rooms and sanitary annexes constitute a source of danger to patients suicidally disposed, and the nurses should be instructed to keep their hat-pins under lock and key when their rooms open upon the wards and corridors.

The airing courts are well laid out and attended to; evergreen shrubs along the wire fences separating them would be an improvement, as they would afford more privacy to the occupants of the different courts.

In Male and Female Wards 6 where the juvenile patients are kept, we noticed several children of an improvable type who would probably derive much benefit in the Institutions which we hope will come into being when the Mental Deficiency Act of last year is in full operation. The present arrangement of warding young boys in association with men is very far from satisfactory.

The accommodation provided at Heath House for 69 working patients of the male sex is very suitable and seems to be appreciated by the inmates.

The patients throughout presented a well cared for appearance and were for the most part quiet and orderly in their behaviour. Their dress was neat and tidy, and though we received numerous appeals for discharge, there did not appear to be much real discontent.

We saw a very good dinner of boiled mutton with potatoes, parsnips, and bread, served in several of the wards, lemonade being the beverage. As has been noticed before, the plates on which it was served might have been warmer.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 13s. 5d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 17s. to 21s. for private patients.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We were very well satisfied with the condition of the beds and bedding.

The only points to which we would call special attention in the annual returns are the small numbers of patients employed upon the

farms and gardens and in the laundry; we think that without much difficulty both these figures might be substantially increased.

The deaths were all from natural causes, verified in the commendable proportion of 87 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis was the cause in 32 per cent. of the male and 17 per cent. of the female deaths, and from the annual returns it appeared that 5·9 per cent. of the male and 1·6 per cent. of the female patients in residence at the end of last year were the subjects of that disease. Among other causes may be mentioned senile decay and organic brain disease which accounted for respectively 27 per cent. and 17 per cent. of the deaths. It is noteworthy that only in 9 per cent. of the deaths was tuberculosis the cause, and that at the end of last year only 2 patients of each sex were considered to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in at all an active form.

The general health of the Institution was good; we saw 78 patients, 48 men and 30 women, in bed, which represents 6·4 per cent. of the total number in residence. Rather less than a third of the men and rather more than a half of the women in bed were there by reason of their mental state, and we were glad to notice that the custom of giving all recent cases a period of rest in bed prevails. We hope, however, that when the extensions are completed it will be found possible to set aside a ground-floor ward on each side for the reception of new admissions. We should like to see a much larger number of bed tables available for those in bed than is at present the case. In some of the medicine cupboards we observed stock bottles of aperient medicines and we are of opinion that, as the practice is open to danger, it should be found possible to arrange that no greater quantity of these medicines should be sent up to any ward than has been previously ordered for individual patients by the Medical Officer.

Apart from the comparatively small incidence of tuberculosis already noted, infective disease has been confined to 6 cases of dysentery. Only 3 casualties of at all a serious nature have occurred; these comprise a fractured leg caused by a fall in a fit, a fractured arm believed to have been sustained by an accidental fall during the night in a single room, and a fractured rib in a male patient admitted 9 days ago, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, averaging one to every 10·1 patients. Their duration of service is very satisfactory, and we are glad to notice that 48 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the women are in possession of a certificate in mental nursing. One attendant has been dismissed for striking a patient; the Committee had determined to prosecute in this case, but the man had apparently left the country and the summons could not be served.

In July of last year, Dr. David Hunter, who had been Medical Superintendent of this Asylum since its opening, resigned the post on being appointed to a similar position at The Coppice, Nottingham. He has been succeeded by Dr. Langton Fuller Hanbury, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who will, we are confident, discharge his duties with zeal and efficiency.

YORK CITY ASYLUM.

11 May 1914.

WE can report very favourably of the condition in which we found this Asylum at our visit to-day. The wards and dormitories are as usual very well kept, and the beds and bedding leave nothing to be desired. Much attention is evidently given to making and keeping the airing courts neat

and attractive, and we noticed that the trees and shrubs are making capital progress.

The patients were tidy in their dress and personal appearance and were evidently receiving proper attention; a few of the out-county patients were rather noisy and excitable, but otherwise good order prevailed and we received no complaints, though there were some appeals for discharge.

A few points may be mentioned as requiring attention: the supply of books throughout the establishment is rather meagre, those there are being in poor condition and somewhat obsolete; we think some small expenditure should be made in replenishing the stock—on the female side especially the absence of cheap picture papers and periodicals both bound and unbound was noticeable, those that were in the wards being shut away in the cupboards, while some of the bookcases were locked; in Female Ward A. 2 some of the windows in the dormitory are without blinds, and it would appear as though when a blind has got out of order and has been taken down it is not replaced; we think too that the medicine cupboards, at any rate those in the infirmary wards, should be provided with internal locked compartments for keeping separate any poisonous preparations.

The dinner to-day consisted of a thick soup with dumpling and bread, lemonade being given as the beverage; it was of good quality and seemed appreciated. The meal is still served to the patients in their wards, there being some hitch in starting the dinner in association in the Recreation Hall.

There has been some further revision of the scale of pay to the staff, the result being a general increase of wages all round.

There were to-day in bed in the male infirmary 10 patients and on the female side 13; of these 4 of the former and 11 of the latter were placed on the excellent verandahs attached to these wards, a few of them remaining there both by day and night. In addition in Female B. 1 there were 19 of the patients in bed, but of these 6 are only left there for part of the day. The majority of these patients are the subjects of senile debility. There do not appear to be many cases of serious illness, whilst several are confined to bed for mental reasons. The epileptics amount to 18·4 per cent. of the total in residence (which number it must be remembered includes a considerable number of out-county patients), males 19·4, females 17·6.

There are no actively suicidal patients on the male side, and only 3 on the female, who are under observation in the infirmary ward.

In 12 out of the 13 deaths, the cause was verified by post-mortem examination; of the 6 male cases and the 7 female the death was due to general paralysis in 3 and 1 respectively. Two females died of phthisis. In no instance did a bed sore exist at death, nor was this lesion present in any of those in bed to-day. There has been no inquest.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease during the period under review; and the only casualty has been that of a female patient who sustained a fracture of the ulna by accidentally falling in the laundry.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in October last:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	22	24	46
Discharges or removals - - - - -	8	9	17
Recoveries - - - - -	7	6	13
Deaths - - - - -	6	7	13

There are now 382 patients on the books, 170 being of the male and 212 of the female sex. Only one patient was away on trial.

There are 129 out-county patients, 82 being received under contract from West Hartlepool and 36 from Bolton Union. We strongly object to patients, especially those visitable by their friends, being removed so far from their homes, and a Bolton patient, W. H., to-day pointed out to us the difficulty his wife had in coming to see him.

The Asylum is full above its complement by 10 patients on the male and by 6 upon the female side.

The weekly maintenance charge is 12s. 3d. for home patients, out-county patients being received at rates varying from 13s. 10d. to 17s. 6d., and private patients, of whom there are 6, paying from 14s. to 30s.

The use of mechanical restraint has been confined to 1 patient on 2 occasions for $16\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and of seclusion to 2 patients on 16 occasions for 17 hours.

The annual returns as mentioned in the last entry are satisfactory, but we agree with our Colleagues in thinking that more men might be employed on the farm and gardens and more women in the laundry.

A staff of adequate strength is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients for day duty, and the duration of service is up to the average in asylums generally.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept and posted up to date.

We were sorry to find Dr. Hopkins away on account of illness. In his absence we received whatever information we required from Dr. Herbert.

Appendix D.

Alterations in, and Additions and Improvements to, County and Borough Asylums, approved by the Secretary of State during 1914, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,500l.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.
		£ s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	Conversion of a clock-room into a pathological laboratory.	14 14 -
Brecon and Radnor -	Purchase of 1½ acres of land - -	60 - -
Chester (Parkside) -	Additions at farm buildings - -	600 - -
" " -	Purchase of 7a. 3r. 20p. of land -	822 15 -
Cornwall - - -	Additions at laundry - - -	691 6 3
" - - -	Cart shed - - -	80 6 6
Cumberland and Westmorland.	Residence for farm bailiff - -	479 13 10
" " -	Purchase of 6½ acres of land - -	450 - -
Derby - - -	Two verandahs at M. and F. Wards 1 -	850 - -
" - - -	Verandah at Male Ward 9 - -	117 - -
" - - -	Filter at sewage disposal works -	670 - -
Dorset - - -	Enlargement of bakery - - -	789 - -
Durham - - -	Doors to two w.c.'s - - -	20 - -
" - - -	Alterations in Medical Officer's quarters at Annexe.	25 - -
" - - -	Enlargement of fire station - -	25 - -
Essex and Colchester:		
Severalls - - -	Residence for farm bailiff - -	402 12 3
" - - -	Motor garage - - -	150 - -
" - - -	Greenhouse - - -	300 - -
Glamorgan (Angelton)	Additions to cow-houses - - -	130 - -
" " -	Coal store - - -	75 - -
" (Parc Gwyllt)	Cold storage chamber and plant -	650 - -
Hereford - - -	Additions to cottage - - -	115 - -
" - - -	Two verandahs - - -	350 10 -
Lancaster (Whittingham.)	Purchase of 4,160 square yards of land.	520 - -
London (Bexley) -	Additions at general stores, and alterations at West Villa.	84 10 -
" " -	w.c.'s at Infirmary verandahs - -	45 - -
" (Cane Hill) -	w.c. at female general bath-room -	32 10 -
" " -	Cold storage chambers and plant -	440 - -
" " -	Coal store - - -	275 - -
" (Claybury) -	Bicycle store for male staff - -	18 10 -
" " -	Spray baths in female bath-house and w.c.'s in female airing court "E."	149 - -
" (Colney Hatch)	Modernisation of male ward "C" -	1,000 - -
" " -	Conversion of No. 3 hall into a dormitory.	235 - -
" " -	Alterations at Brunswick House -	36 - -
" " -	Spray baths in female bath-house, and bath-rooms for female staff.	199 - -

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.
		£ s. d.
London (Epileptic Colony.)	Enclosure for hot-water boiler at male hospital.	9 — —
" " "	Lean-to cart shed - - - -	12 — —
" (Hanwell) -	Fireplaces in Female Ward 1, and larder at nurses' hall.	95 10 —
" (Horton) -	Widening of stores-yard entrance -	32 — —
" " -	Enlargement of verandah at female hospital villa; and improvements to sewing room.	112 — —
" " -	Enlargement of nurses' mess-room at female hospital villa.	10 — —
" " -	New entrance gate to stores-yard -	40 — —
" (Long Grove)	Enlargement of boot room—Male Ward " S."	97 — —
" " -	Manure pit at piggeries - - -	105 — —
" " -	Extension of verandah at Medical Superintendent's house; and alterations at main stores.	74 — —
" " -	Dressing-room at Senior Assistant Medical Officer's house.	42 — —
" " -	Cinematograph apparatus chamber at recreation hall.	33 — —
" (Manor) -	Enlargement of laundry-maids' mess-room; and extension of farm buildings.	188 — —
" " -	Doorway at Ward " B " - - -	15 — —
Middlesex (Wands- worth).	Quarters for kitchen staff - -	950 — —
Monmouth - -	Disinfector room and disinfector -	290 — —
Norfolk - -	Kitchen at female division - -	875 — —
" - - -	Additional nurses' accommodation -	900 — —
" - - -	Two single rooms at Male Annexe -	90 — —
Somerset and Bath (Cotford)	Male staff recreation room - -	160 — —
" " "	Verandah at female infirmary - -	260 — —
" " "	Extension of piggeries - - -	160 — —
Staffs. (Burntwood) -	Additions to five attendants' cottages and storekeeper's house.	692 — —
" (Stafford) -	Residence for Senior Assistant Medical Officer.	1,000 — —
Surrey (Brookwood) -	Entrance lodge and gates - -	365 11 —
" (Netherne) -	Alterations and provision of fuel economiser, &c.	898 15 —
" " -	Verandah and alterations to Ward M. 1	383 — —
Sussex (East) -	Cow-house and food-store at farm buildings.	146 — —
" " -	Padded room at acute hospital -	58 — —
Yorks (West Riding):		
Menston - -	Office at timekeeper's lodge - -	50 — —
" - - -	Four verandahs at M. and F. Admission Wards.	440 — —
Storthes Hall -	Verandah at Ward F. 13 - - -	220 — —
" " -	Cart and implement shed - - -	100 — —
Wakefield - -	Conversion of Superintendent's residence for use of male tuberculous patients.	500 — —

Asylum.	Nature of Work.			Estimate.		
				£	s.	d.
Cardiff - - -	Enlargement of chemical laboratory; also dining-room for Matron.			314	-	-
Derby - - -	Additional quarters for Assistant Medical Officers.			320	-	-
Leicester - - -	Sanitary spur and staircase at laundry			775	-	-
London (City of) -	Residence for farm bailiff - -			567	-	-
„ „ -	Hair picking shed and mattress store			75	-	-
„ „ -	Two pairs of cottages for staff - -			1,369	-	-
„ „ -	Male staff recreation room; also vegetable store and scullery.			1,300	-	-
Sunderland - -	Verandah at male ward - - -			150	-	-

Appendix E.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

3 July 1914.

COMMENCING our second annual inspection of this Institution yesterday, we have visited all parts of the hospital, as well as the villas in immediate connection with it and the houses at Moulton Park, and have seen all the patients other than those on trial and on leave at the branch establishment at Bryn-y-Neuadd.

The sanitary conveniences for the use of the staff and visitors referred to in the last report have been completed, the ladies' dining-hall and the nurses' recreation room are in course of redecoration, and the general condition of the buildings and the evident contentment of the patients speak well for the judicious and thoughtful administration under the superintendence of Dr. Rambaut.

We thought that the ventilation and safety of some of the single rooms might be improved in the manner suggested by us during our visit, and we hope that in the near future the governing body will consider the desirability for improving the sleeping accommodation of the nurses, so that they may have the advantage which is afforded by the privacy of single bedrooms, and thus do away with the practice which at present prevails of sleeping in the same bedroom as the patients or of several nurses occupying the same dormitory. We feel sure that such a change would be greatly appreciated and would tend to increase the happiness and comfort of the nursing staff.

Since February 13th, 28 patients have been admitted, 18 have been discharged or removed, of whom 13 have recovered, and 7 have died from natural causes.

There are on the books the names of 471 patients, 215 gentlemen and 256 ladies. There are on trial 4 ladies, whilst 48 are on leave at Bryn-y-Neuadd and 22 at Moulton Park, at which latter place there are also 25 gentlemen on leave, in addition to 17 who are at Bryn y-Neuadd. In all 42 gentlemen and 74 ladies, or a total of 116, are to-day absent from the Institution, leaving 355 in residence and seen by us.

There are also here 7 gentlemen and 2 ladies as voluntary boarders. Two of these should, in our opinion, be certified or discharged, but the others may continue in that position. We have given private interviews to 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies, none of whom are in our opinion as yet fit for discharge, and we have satisfied ourselves that those patients who have been lately admitted and who are still in residence are properly detained. One gentleman and 4 ladies show signs of mental improvement, and the general health of the patients is very good, there being but 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies confined to bed.

As many as 48 patients have been secluded on 470 occasions for a total of 2,689 hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

Divine service on Sundays is usually attended by 157 of the patients, 173 are generally present at the associated entertainments, and 141 are usefully employed.

Eleven of the patients are granted parole beyond the grounds, 66 walk out under supervision, and 106 have carriage exercise at short intervals.

The staff consists of 83 attendants and 70 nurses for day, and 8 of the former and 7 of the latter for night duty ; 36 attendants and 21 nurses can show over five years' service.

The average weekly cost of maintenance was last year 2*l.* 11*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The proportion of the patients received gratuitously was .64 per cent. ; 6.37 pay up to 10*s.* a week, 5.94 per cent. from 10*s.* to 21*s.*, 57.96 per cent. from 21*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 29.09 per cent. pay over 2*l.* 2*s.*

The case books and other medical records are carefully entered up to date.

BRYN-Y-NEUADD.

6 July 1914.

I TO-DAY visited this branch of St. Andrew's Hospital and was shown round by Dr. Archdall and can report that the whole establishment is in very good order.

There are at present in residence 48 ladies and 17 gentlemen, all of whom I saw, with the exception of 1 gentleman who was out for the day. They all appeared to be enjoying their visit, and I received no complaints of any kind. One of the gentlemen has his rooms at Hafod-Fadog.

Three of the ladies have improved very considerably, and will probably be discharged within the next few weeks.

The general health of the patients has been good and no one was in bed at the time of my visit.

A new heating and hot water system is being installed in the gentlemen's block, and pegging stations have been provided for the night attendants' check clocks.

The medical journal and case book are both kept properly and noted up to date.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

14 May 1914.

WE have to-day paid a visit to this Hospital and can report that it continues to be maintained in very excellent condition throughout, and to afford most comfortable accommodation for the patients resident therein.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July last the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	5	25	30
Left - - - - -	6	16	22
„ on recovery - - - - -	—	6	6
Died - - - - -	4	2	6

There are now on the books of the Institution the names of 65 gentlemen and 88 ladies as patients, and 1 lady as a voluntary boarder ; 8 of the ladies are on leave at “The Wilderness,” and one other lady was out for the day ; the remainder have been seen by us during the course of our visit. We found them very well cared for and contented, several expressing themselves grateful for the kindness they have received.

The sitting rooms presented a very cheerful and home-like appearance, being well supplied with flowers and plants and objects to interest and amuse their occupants. The bedrooms were in very good order throughout. We had private interviews with 2 gentlemen, neither of whom, however, are fit for discharge. There are several ladies whose names we give in the patients' book, and who show marked mental improvement.

The 6 deaths were all from natural causes.

The general health of the Hospital is good, only 1 gentleman being confined to bed. There has been no zymotic illness among the patients since the last visit, but 3 of the female staff suffered from chicken-pox. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients, and satisfied ourselves that they were proper subjects for detention, and the lady who is a voluntary boarder is proper to be on that footing.

About 63 of the patients usually attend Divine service in the Chapel on Sundays, and 83 the associated entertainments. Two gentlemen have their parole, while 20 gentlemen and 36 ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds, and about 65 of the patients have carriage exercise.

The average weekly cost of maintenance was 27. 19s. last year; 77.95 per cent. of the patients pay over two guineas a week, 13.63 per cent. from one to two guineas, 3.24 per cent. from 10s. to one guinea, 3.24 per cent. up to 10s., and 1.94 per cent. are received gratuitously. The Hospital, therefore, continues to discharge a considerable amount of charitable work.

The staff consists of 24 attendants and 30 nurses for day duty, and 4 and 5 respectively for night duty.

The gardens and grounds presented a very bright and attractive appearance. We visited the laundry and inspected a new cottage adjacent to it which is being erected for the engineer.

It is obvious from the above report that we consider Dr. Soutar to be discharging his important duties in a highly efficient manner; he is ably assisted by Dr. Townsend and Dr. Pennant, by whom the medical records are fully and carefully kept.

THE WILDERNESS, MITCHELDEAN.

14 May 1914.

WE have to-day visited this branch establishment of Barnwood House, and have seen the 8 ladies who are on leave here. We found them very well cared for, and in comfortable surroundings. Their bodily health is good.

The house and grounds are maintained in capital order; several of the rooms have recently been repainted and repapered, and they all present a bright and cheerful appearance.

The staff here consists of a Matron, a Companion, 2 nurses, and 4 household servants.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

9 June 1914.

WE have to-day paid our first visit of inspection for the year to this Hospital, which is maintained in excellent order throughout. Since our Colleagues' visit in November a considerable amount of general redecoration and renovation has been carried out, while the additions to the ladies'

No. 2 Ward have now been practically completed and will very shortly be in occupation ; they should constitute a very valuable improvement.

The patients of both sexes presented a well-cared-for appearance and evidently receive all proper kindness and attention. We wish it could be found possible to find more in the way of occupation for the better cases among the gentlemen. The following changes have occurred since November :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	9	8	17
Discharges and removals - - - - -	5	6	11
Recoveries - - - - -	4	1	5
Deaths - - - - -	1	3	4

There were to-day on the books and in residence as patients 37 gentlemen and 57 ladies, in addition to whom there are 4 lady voluntary boarders all of whom may remain upon that footing.

The general health of the Hospital is good, no one to-day being confined to bed ; all the 4 deaths were due to natural causes, but that of one old lady was complicated by a fracture of the femur sustained in an accidental fall. Three ladies were to-day showing signs of mental improvement. We satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of the newly admitted cases now in residence. One patient has been secluded on 4 occasions for a total duration of 24 hours, but there is no recorded use of mechanical restraint. Forty-eight patients usually attend Divine service on Sunday, and 68 the associated entertainments ; 38 are usefully employed, only 8 of them however being gentlemen, 6 enjoy their parole and 28 walk out attended beyond the grounds ; 26 enjoy carriage exercise about once a week. The staff consists of 8 attendants and 11 nurses for day, and 1 of each for night duty. Four attendants and 6 nurses have been in the Hospital service for over five years.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 1*l.* 6*s.* 7³/₄*d.* Six per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, 8 per cent. pay up to 10*s.* a week, 26 per cent. from 10*s.* to 21*s.*, 57 per cent. from 21*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 3 per cent. more than 2 guineas a week. Much useful charitable work is therefore carried on by the Hospital.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.

13 October 1914.

SINCE the visit paid by my Colleague and myself on the 7th April last, Dr. Stoddart has resigned the office of Medical Superintendent. He has been succeeded by Dr. Porter Phillips, who took over the administration on August 11th. Owing to the war the Medical Staff is at the present time much below its normal strength, there being only 2 instead of 3 Assistant Medical Officers, and no House Physicians. The office of pathologist has also been vacated. Notwithstanding the increased amount of work that has in consequence devolved upon Dr. Phillips and his two colleagues, it is gratifying to report that there is no indication of any decline in the high state of efficiency in which the Hospital is maintained.

The building operations in connection with the new operating theatre and the mess-rooms for the staff are making good progress, whilst the

renovation and the fitting of new windows in the Male 3 (Albert) Ward and Infirmary is approaching completion.

The changes amongst the patients that have occurred since the above-mentioned date are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	36	26	62
Discharged or removed - - - - -	33	53	86
Recovered - - - - -	18	27	45
Died - - - - -	5	3	8

The deaths were from natural causes with two exceptions, in which cases inquests were held. One was the case of a gentleman who committed suicide by strangulation under circumstances fully reported to our Board at the time, and no blame was attached to those in charge. The other case was that of a female patient who died from septicæmia due to a self-inflicted poisoned wound (a bite) on the finger. A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded. Post-mortem examinations were made in 6 cases.

There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 165 patients, 72 being males and 93 females. With the exception of 2 of the former, who were away on leave, all are at present in residence, there being no patients now at Witley.

In addition to these, there are 9 gentlemen and 13 ladies on the footing of voluntary boarders, for which they appear to be suitable, with the exception of 2 of the gentlemen for whom steps will be taken to have them put under reception orders.

I spoke to all the patients in residence, paying special attention to those admitted since our last visit, and satisfying myself that they are being properly detained. The patients were contented and comfortable, and are evidently treated with kindness and consideration. As many as 46 patients were in bed at the time of my visit, and nearly all of them were so confined for mental reasons. There is at present no case of serious physical illness under treatment.

During the six months which have elapsed since the last visit, 14 patients have been secluded on 298 occasions for a total of 489 hours. Mechanical restraint by padded gloves for surgical reasons and to prevent self-injury has been applied to 5 patients on 372 occasions for a total of 1,344 hours.

From the returns furnished to me I find that 29 patients usually attend service on Sundays and 59 the associated entertainments. Five patients are allowed to walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 29 walk out with attendants. There are 38 patients taking carriage exercise.

There are 27 male attendants and 35 nurses on day duty, and 6 of each sex for night duty. About 23 per cent. have been in the service less than one year, whilst nearly 34 per cent. count over five years' service.

Six attendants and 4 nurses have left service since the last visit, 2 of the former serving with the colours and 1 retired on a pension. One attendant has been dismissed for dereliction of duty.

The Hospital continues to do a large amount of charitable work, as many as 68 per cent. of the patients being received gratuitously; and the remainder paying 21s. and upwards, including 21. 2s. a week, for their maintenance.

The wards and galleries are kept in excellent order, and present a homely and comfortable appearance.

The case books and medical records are well kept.

BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOME, WITLEY.

2 June 1914.

I HAVE to-day visited this branch of Bethlem Hospital, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order, and to afford comfortable accommodation for the ladies and gentlemen who come here for change and to perfect their convalescence.

There are at present in residence 7 gentlemen and 9 ladies. Only 1 of the gentlemen was in at the time of my visit, the others being out walking. All the ladies were in the garden, and have been seen by me; 3 of them are returning to-day to London to be discharged on their recovery.

One of the ladies is a voluntary boarder. Those whom I saw all spoke in appreciative terms of the kind treatment they were receiving and of their comfortable surroundings.

There is accommodation in the House for 12 gentlemen and 23 ladies.

The staff consists of the Deputy Superintendent (Mr. G. H. Davies), the Matron (Miss Lulham), and 2 male attendants and 2 nurses from the Main Hospital, who are changed every fortnight.

The domestic staff comprises a cook, kitchenmaid, 2 housemaids, a butler and a boy.

I would again draw the Committee's attention to my Colleague's suggestion that on the smoke doors on the landings there should be painted the words "To be Kept Shut at Night."

BOOTHAM PARK, YORK.

12 May 1914.

As the result of our visit to this Hospital to-day, we can congratulate the Committee and Dr. Jeffrey on the steps they are taking to improve its administration and to bring the Institution up to a high level of efficiency.

Since the last visit an excellent verandah has been erected in connection with the ward on the female side, where the most troublesome patients, of whom there are at present a considerable number, are detained, and is proving a valuable addition; the practice has been introduced which has been adopted successfully elsewhere, of having the aged and infirm and other suitable male patients nursed by members of the female staff. A home for the nurses has been provided in Union Terrace, where the Assistant Matron and 15 under-nurses are housed, thus freeing for the use of patients some further portions of the Hospital itself; while the staff has been increased in numbers and their salaries have been raised. A very considerable amount of redecoration has been and is in process of being carried out in various parts of the establishment. Dr. Jeffrey is contemplating some re-organisation of the Hospital wards on both sides, and it is hoped to provide a new kitchen as well as new heating and a better hot water supply. A small clinical room has also been started.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have been the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	6	14	20
Discharges or removals - - - - -	3	3	6
Recoveries - - - - -	2	2	4
Deaths (all from natural causes) - - - - -	1	5	6

There are now on the books the names of 61 gentlemen and 72 ladies as patients, while there are also 3 voluntary boarders. Two ladies were away on trial, but we saw and did our best to converse with everyone else.

The patients presented a well-cared-for appearance and seemed generally comfortable and contented. We had private interviews with 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, but received no complaints on the ground of treatment.

The general health of the Hospital is good, those confined to bed in the wards being only 7 in number and chiefly feeble cases ; while all of the 7 ladies in bed in the airing court and of the 6 ladies in the verandah were so placed for treatment in the open air.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Sixty-eight patients usually attend the services held in the chapel on Sundays, the same number the associated entertainments, and 62 are usefully employed. Four patients have their parole beyond the grounds, and 20 of each sex walk out attended. A considerable number have frequent carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 16 attendants and 17 nurses for day duty, and 4 attendants and 7 nurses for night duty.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 1*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

As regards payments, 18·4 per cent. of the patients pay more than 2 guineas, 50·7 per cent. pay from 2*l.*s. to 2 guineas, 24·3 per cent. from 10*s.* to 2*l.*s., 2·9 per cent. up to and including 10*s.*, while 3·7 per cent. are received gratuitously. It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to record that the Hospital continues to carry out much charitable work.

MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

18 March 1914.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit five months ago 39 patients have been admitted ; 28 have been discharged or removed, of whom 9 had recovered : and 14 have died, including 1 gentleman whose death occurred after our visit yesterday. There are now on the books the names of 128 gentlemen and 217 ladies, a total of 345, and there are also 21 voluntary boarders, of whom we have seen the 18 now in residence and can report them as fit to remain on their present footing.

Twenty-six of the patients are absent on leave, 21 of them being at Glan-y-Don, where are also 3 of the boarders.

We have seen all the patients now resident in the Hospital and its dependencies, and found them all well cared for in every respect ; their health was generally good, and, except on the score of detention, no

complaints worthy of mention were made to us. We give in the patients' book the names of 5 who showed marked mental improvement.

The rooms were in excellent condition, bright, warm, and comfortable, and everywhere clean and well kept.

Eleven patients have been secluded during the period covered by this report, on 74 occasions, for a total of $538\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 3 have been mechanically restrained, on 25 occasions, for 334 hours in all.

Divine service in the Chapel on Sundays is usually attended by 130 patients, and 168 are usually present at the associated entertainments; 67 are usefully employed. Seven are allowed to walk out alone beyond the grounds, and 90 walk out attended; 135 take carriage drives, each of them 3 times a month.

The staff consist of 88 attendants and nurses for day, and 19 for night duty. Thirteen nurses and but 3 of the attendants have entered the service within the last twelve months, while 21 of the nurses and as many as 31 of the men can reckon over five years in the Hospital.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is 2*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; the proportion of the patients who are received gratuitously is 0·6 per cent.; 1·2 per cent. pay rates not exceeding 10*s.* a week, 8·7 per cent. above 10*s.* but not more than 21*s.*, 57 per cent. above 21*s.* but not more than 42*s.*, and 32·5 per cent. over 42*s.*

This Hospital continues to be administered very ably and successfully by Dr. Scoweroft. He has the assistance of 3 Medical Colleagues, all of whom are evidently on good terms with their patients and well acquainted with their cases.

GLAN-Y-DON.

4 July 1914.

WE have to-day visited this branch of Cheadle Hospital and found at Glan-y-Don 6 ladies and at the Hall 15 patients (7 gentlemen and 8 ladies), and 3 voluntary boarders. There was in residence in addition to the above a lady who was not on the footing of a voluntary boarder nor of a patient, and her name is not, we understand, on the books of the Hospital. She resented our presence, refused to answer questions, and walked away when we tried to converse with her. We did, however, elicit from her that she was here of her own free will. She was in our opinion certifiable, and this was admitted by Dr. Aldred. In these circumstances it is clear that she cannot legally remain on her present footing.

The houses and grounds were in the best order, and most of the patients were enjoying the fine weather out of doors. One lady was confined to bed by illness, the rest were in good health, well cared for and contented.

THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

30 January 1914.

A LARGE scheme for the reconstruction and remodelling of many parts of the Hospital has for some time past been under the consideration of the Committee, and is now almost ripe to be laid before the Governors. The scheme entails the uprooting and relaying of the drainage system, the increase and improvement of the sanitary accommodation, the alteration of the administrative department, the kitchen and laundry, the

heating of the buildings, the installation of electric light, and the readjustment of the staff accommodation. All these matters were discussed by us with Dr. Hunter, some of them will we think require very careful consideration, and no doubt the details and plans will in due course be laid before our Board.

Negotiations are still in progress in reference to the purchase of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land from the Nottingham Corporation, and we are glad to hear that the Committee are in process of acquiring a villa—Morton Hall—at Lowestoft, about a mile from the sea, where some of the patients may periodically go for leave and change of air. The villa is surrounded by about 3 acres of ground.

Since November 26th, 1913, 5 patients have been admitted and 3 have died from natural causes. There are on the books of the Hospital the names of 42 gentlemen and 52 ladies, 94 in all. We have seen them and found them to be in receipt of every care and attention, and the rooms are very comfortable and the Hospital is in good order.

We satisfied ourselves that the patients who have lately been admitted are properly detained.

The health is very good, there being but one lady in bed, who is in a very critical state.

Two gentlemen and 3 ladies show signs of mental improvement. There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The Sunday services in the Hospital are usually attended by 33 patients, 15 also go to the services in the parish church, 36 are generally present at the associated entertainments and 75 are usefully employed.

Two gentlemen and 3 ladies have parole beyond the grounds, 10 go for walks under care, and 38 have the privilege of carriage exercise.

There is a staff of 22 attendants and nurses for day and 4 for night duty; 5 of the former and 6 of the latter have over five years' service.

The case books and medical records are generally well kept.

COTON HILL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

10 March 1914.

SINCE this Hospital was last visited by a member of our Board, 14 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged, 3 of them on recovery, and 4 have died. These changes have left on the books the names of 123 patients, 46 of whom are of the male and 77 of the female sex; besides whom there are 1 gentleman and 3 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, who may fitly remain on that footing.

We saw all the patients with the exception of one lady who is absent on trial, and were satisfied that they were receiving proper care and treatment; they were contented and made no complaints. We paid special attention to those who have been lately admitted, and can report that all of them are properly detained.

The house is generally in good order, but many parts are much in need of redecoration and additional furnishing, and throughout there is a great deficiency of interesting books, a supply of which should be easily accessible to the patients.

In accordance with the recommendation made at the last visit some additional paths have been made in the airing grounds to improve the patients' opportunities for exercise when the weather precludes them from using the grass.

A shelter for outdoor treatment of a phthisical case has been obtained and will before long be brought into use.

No employment of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review. Four patients have been secluded on 16 occasions for a total duration of $20\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Seventeen of the patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays, and 30 the associated entertainments; 20 are usefully employed. Two patients are allowed their parole, and 38 walk out attended beyond the grounds; carriage drives are provided for 35.

The staff consists of 12 attendants and 22 nurses for day duty, and of 5 of each sex for night duty. Nine attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged within the last twelve months, and 4 and 8 respectively can reckon over 5 years in the Institution.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 17. 13s. 8d.

The proportion of patients paying 10s. per week or under was 1.6 per cent., 26.9 per cent. paid over 10s. and not more than 21s., 64.2 per cent. over 21s. but not more than 27. 2s., and 7.3 per cent. over 27. 2s.

Dr. Hewson is evidently on good terms with his patients. His son has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer, and has married quarters assigned to him in the Villa. He appears to be assiduous and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

24 February 1914.

THIS Institution presented a very orderly and well kept appearance when we yesterday and to-day paid our first visit of inspection for the year. It is throughout very well maintained and the rooms are bright, cheerful, and in every way replete with comfortable surroundings. We have seen all the patients in residence, received no complaints other than some appeals for discharge, and have every reason to believe they are treated with kindness and that their supervision is tactful and judicious.

Since December 12th, 1913, 28 patients have been admitted, 14 of each sex; 11 have been discharged—3 gentlemen and 8 ladies—two of the latter on recovery; and 7 gentlemen and 1 lady have died, all from natural causes, with one exception, in which case an inquest was held and where death was due to an irritant poison self-administered before admission. There are on the books the names of 158 gentlemen and 205 ladies, in all 363, of whom 28—13 gentlemen and 15 ladies—are at St. Ann's, Bournemouth, and 5 are absent elsewhere on leave or trial, leaving 143 gentlemen and 187 ladies, a total of 330, in residence and seen by us.

There are also on the books the names of 23 voluntary boarders—10 gentlemen and 13 ladies—of whom 3 are at St. Ann's and a like number are temporarily absent; the others we have seen and we think they all may continue to remain in that position with one exception, a lady who was to-day in bed. She must, if she remains in the Institution, be certified.

We satisfied ourselves that the lately admitted patients are properly detained, and we gave private interviews to 6 patients, none of whom are fit for discharge.

There have been 3 casualties, one that of a lady who sustained a fractured radius through being knocked down by a fellow patient, another

that of a gentleman, who when in a condition of great excitement and violence fractured a rib in a struggle with attendants, and the third the case of a gentleman who sustained a fracture of two ribs on the left side. On Friday, the 20th inst., he became very violent, struck and was struck by a fellow patient, had a severe struggle with 4 attendants when he was placed and held on the floor and subsequently removed to a padded room. On Saturday, 21st inst., he became very violent and had a struggle with attendants, and was again placed in a padded room, and on this occasion as the door of the room was being shut he threw himself forcibly against it. Some hours afterwards, on his complaining for the first time of pain, he was examined by one of the Medical Officers, when the injury mentioned was discovered. He was yesterday, when we saw him, confined to his bed, was in a state of great confusion and almost incapable of expressing himself. We saw and examined all who were in any way connected with the occurrence, and think that the injuries must have been sustained when the patient was struggling with the attendants on the floor of the ward. We thought that the patient might have been at once removed to the padded room without placing him on the floor and that, had this been done, the accident would probably not have occurred. We suggest that in cases of great emergency, such as this, a patient might at once be placed in a padded room and the case immediately reported to a Medical Officer, instead of waiting for the order of a Medical Officer before taking this step. The failure, however, to make such report at once would of course be considered a grave dereliction of duty.

Six patients have been secluded on 112 occasions for $389\frac{1}{4}$ hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint. The Sunday services are usually attended by 202 patients, 200 are as a rule present at the associated entertainments and 159 are usefully employed.

Parole beyond the grounds is granted to 27 patients, 229 walk out under care, and 197 have carriage exercise.

There is a staff of 141 attendants and nurses for day and 31 for night duty, and 51 of the former and 32 of the latter have over five years' service.

The average cost of maintenance per head per week is 2*l.* 17*s.* Seven per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, 1·6 per cent. pay up to 10*s.* a week, 3·7 per cent. from 10*s.* to 21*s.*, 19·9 per cent. from 21*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 67·8 per cent. pay over 2*l.* 2*s.*

“ST. ANN’S,” CANFORD CLIFFS.

17 March 1914.

I HAVE to-day visited this branch house of the Holloway Sanatorium and have seen the 14 gentlemen and 16 ladies who are at present resident here, 1 of each sex being a voluntary boarder.

I saw them all and am satisfied that they are receiving due care and attention. They were generally in good bodily health and contented, and I had no complaint except one that was based upon delusion. The voluntary boarders may properly continue upon their present footing.

The House is in excellent order and the arrangements are good, but I would suggest that the boxes containing the keys of the emergency exits should be painted red like the cupboards containing the fire appliances and have labels. It would be well also to have a copy of the bathing regulations placed on the wall of each bathroom.

Further progress is being made in laying out the grounds.

Miss Palmer, late night Superintendent of the Holloway Sanatorium, is now in charge of the Establishment. The staff under her direction comprises 5 day attendants, 5 day nurses, a night attendant, a night nurse, 10 female domestic servants, 2 gardeners, and a chauffeur, a large motor car being provided for the use of the patients.

Dr. Williams pays a daily visit.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

28 January 1914.

SINCE November 29th, 1913, 7 patients have been admitted and 1 has died from natural cause, a gentleman of the age of 73. There have been no other changes, and there are to-day on the books 22 gentlemen and 59 ladies, a total of 81, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us.

There are also in residence 3 voluntary boarders who are fit to remain in that position.

We satisfied ourselves that the patients who have lately been admitted are properly detained.

The health of the inmates is very good, there being only 2 ladies confined to bed. The patients are well cared for and apparently contented with their surroundings and treatment.

The Hospital is throughout in very good order, but the ladies' North Corridor is rather dull in appearance. It is, however, shortly to be taken in hand, and we have made some suggestions to Dr. Russell which, if carried out, will, we think, greatly improve it and tend to make it more cheerful and homelike.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Divine service on Sundays is usually attended by 59 patients, 66 are as a rule present at the associated entertainments and 57 are usefully employed, 1 patient has parole beyond the grounds, 54 go out under care, and 48 have carriage exercise.

There are 9 attendants and 18 nurses for day, and 2 of each sex for night duty. Five of the former and 7 of the latter have over five years' service.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

5 February 1914.

WE found this Hospital in very good order at our visit to-day. The redecoration of Wards A and B in bright colours has proved so successful that we hope similar treatment will be applied to the other wards as the time arrives for them to be taken in hand. We were glad to hear from Dr. Rawes that the Committee, as recommended by our Colleagues, now do their utmost to send to one or other of the branch establishments all patients whose mental condition justifies such a course being taken, irrespective of their ability to pay for the privilege.

The patients of both sexes presented a well-cared-for appearance. Apart from some appeals for discharge, we had no complaints, and we have no doubt that they receive proper kindness and consideration from the medical and nursing staff.

The following changes among the patients have occurred since our Colleagues' visit in January last :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	27	73	100
Discharged or removed - - - - -	21	88	109
Recoveries - - - - -	8	44	52

There have been 12 deaths, all from natural causes, except in the case of 1 lady who committed suicide by hanging herself from a window fastening in an associated dormitory in which she and two other patients slept. She obtained access to the window by pulling back the shutter with the hand, the lower portion of it having become worn. This death was the subject of a special inquiry by one of our Colleagues who made certain recommendations which have now been practically carried out ; the window fasteners have been removed in all the dormitories and single rooms and the shutters when closed made secure by a locking flap. So far as we could judge to-day no dangerous projections are now left.

The general health of the Hospital is very good, only 11 ladies being confined to bed.

There are on the books of the Hospital the names of 50 gentlemen and 119 ladies as patients, while there are 8 voluntary boarders, all of whom we can pronounce fit cases to remain upon that footing, with the exception of 1 gentleman who was out and consequently not seen.

Twenty-one patients were absent on leave or trial, the majority of them being at Welders and Nether Court.

We paid special attention to the patients now in residence who have been admitted since the last visit, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 36 patients have required to be secluded on 508 occasions for a total of 2,732½ hours.

About 16 of each sex attend the service in the chapel on Sunday and 66 the associated entertainments. Useful work of some sort is engaged in by as many patients as are capable of it. Two of each sex are allowed their parole, while 35 walk out attended beyond the grounds ; 65 enjoying carriage exercise at frequent intervals.

The staff consists of 32 attendants and nurses for day and 5 for night duty ; the duration of service is satisfactory.

The average weekly cost of maintenance was 17. 12s. per week last year ; 2·5 of the patients pay 2 guineas a week and upwards, 27·1 from 1 guinea to 2 guineas, 59·4 from 10s. to 1 guinea, 5·8 up to 10s., and 5·2 are received gratuitously. The Hospital, therefore, continues to carry out a very substantial amount of charitable work.

We are glad to record that a well-equipped dental room has now been fitted, where at regular intervals a dentist attends to the requirements of the patients, whose general health will, we are sure, be promoted by proper treatment in this direction.

NETHER COURT, RAMSGATE.

28 December 1914.

THERE are at present 10 ladies here on leave from St. Luke's Hospital, one of whom is a voluntary boarder and is going home the day after to-morrow.

The weather being very inclement, I found nearly all the ladies sitting in the glazed recreation room, in which a good fire was burning. Each of the 10 ladies was engaged in some form or other of occupation, and from none did I receive a complaint, whilst, on the contrary, several spoke in terms of satisfaction of their stay here.

I observe that as many as 5 of them have resided here continuously over 12 months, and that of these 4 have been here more than two years.

Weather permitting, all the ladies go for daily walks either down to the beach or in the neighbourhood, and occasionally to picnics and concerts. Tennis and croquet are provided in the grounds, which are rather more than 13 acres in extent.

Arrangements are made for all the ladies to attend Divine Service once a week, and once in every three or four weeks the vicar calls here.

The House is maintained in good order and an air of comfort prevails.

The Matron (Miss Wakeling) has to assist her 2 nurses, besides the domestic staff.

Dr. Styant continues to pay weekly visits.

“WELDERS,” GERRARD'S CROSS, BUCKS.

18 December 1914.

I HAVE to-day visited this branch establishment of St. Luke's Hospital, and can report very favourably of the condition in which it is maintained as well as the excellent accommodation it affords for the patients who come to reside in it.

At present there are 8 ladies on leave from the Hospital and 2 voluntary boarders. They are in good health, and well contented with their life here; several expressed their satisfaction at being able to enjoy such pleasant surroundings.

Two of the patients appealed for discharge, and with one of them I had a private interview. In neither case was any complaint made of the treatment, but both wished me particularly to understand that they thoroughly appreciated all that was being done for them.

The voluntary boarders may suitably remain on that footing.

Two of the ladies have their parole and walk out unattended. The others are accompanied by a nurse and walk out daily.

In the summer time there are outdoor games, such as tennis, croquet, and badminton, and occasional picnics.

The services of the matron, Miss Hunt, have recently been required at the Hospital, and the acting Matron, Miss Bishop, is assisted by 2 nurses.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

19 February 1914.

THE new nurses' block is making good progress, and will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation during the course of the summer.

The Hospital is in very good order and the patients appear to be treated with tact and kindness, but greater care should be taken by the attendants in regard to the bedding in the male upper gallery, as some of the beds there had not received proper attention and were badly made.

Since November 24th, 1913, 2 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, 1 on recovery, and 2 have died at an advanced age ; there have been no other changes and there are, to-day, on the books the names of 48 gentlemen and 47 ladies, 95 in all, of whom 2 are on trial, leaving 93 in residence seen by us. There are also a lady and gentleman residing in the Hospital as voluntary boarders, who may remain in that position.

The health of the Institution is very good, there being but 3 patients confined to bed but none of them are seriously ill.

We noticed 2 patients who show signs of mental improvement.

We have given a private interview to one gentleman.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 35 occasions for a total of 259 hours.

One of the lately-admitted patients died shortly after admission, the other is still here and is properly detained.

The Sunday services are attended by 42 of the inmates, and 44 are usually present at the entertainments, whilst 62 are usefully employed.

Seven gentlemen and 6 ladies have parole beyond the grounds, and 21 patients walk out under care ; most of them have frequent carriage exercise.

There is a staff of 13 attendants and 16 nurses for day, and 2 of each sex for night duty ; 7 of the former and 1 of the latter have over five years' service.

None of the patients are received gratuitously ; 5 per cent. pay 10s. a week, 20 per cent. from 10s. to 21s., 55 per cent. from 21s. to 2*l.* 2s., and 16 per cent. pay over 2 guineas.

A good dinner of roast mutton with potatoes and bread, followed by a milk pudding and bread and cheese, was served during our visit. The case books are very well kept.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

19 May 1914.

SINCE this House was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy in December 1913, 21 patients have been admitted ; 11 have been discharged, of whom 9 had recovered, and 8 have died, all from natural causes, and 4 at ages exceeding 85 years. There are on the books to-day the names of 61 gentlemen and 82 ladies, in addition to whom one of each sex are on the footing of voluntary boarders. Nineteen patients are absent on leave or trial, 17 of them at Plantation House, where is also one of the voluntary boarders, and the other was out there for the day.

We saw all the patients in residence and found them well cared for and generally contented. To 3 we gave private interviews at their request ; they were properly detained. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, and satisfied ourselves in each instance that

they were fit cases for treatment in an institution. Two show some mental improvement.

During the period under review new carpenter's and painter's shops have been erected on a suitable site in accordance with plans which were approved by our Board, the old shops being converted into a recreation room for the male attendants. Some steps have been taken to improve the ventilation of the laundry, but further action is necessary in this direction; at the time of our visit to-day the thermometer there registered 94 degrees. The recommendations of the factory inspector have been carried out in the laundry.

We were struck with the great improvements which have been effected in this Hospital since either of us last visited, and we learn that Dr. Morton and the Committee have others in contemplation. The grounds are very well kept.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order. In some of the bathrooms we noticed that there were no copies of the bathing regulations hung up; Dr. Morton promised that this defect should be remedied.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Seventy patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays, and 78 the associated entertainments; 37 engage in some kind of useful employment, 11 are allowed their parole, and 61 walk out attended beyond the grounds; 106 are given carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 17 male and 25 female attendants for day and 2 and 3 respectively for night duty. Their record of service is very good on the male side, 12 men having served over five years and only 2 less than 12 months.

The average weekly cost of maintenance last year was *1l. 18s. 3d.* Three per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, 11 per cent. pay not more than 21s., and 63 per cent. over 42s.

The case books and various medical registers are well kept.

PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

19 May 1914.

I HAVE visited this branch of Wonford House and seen the 7 gentlemen and 10 ladies who are now residing here on leave; also one voluntary boarder who is staying here, and another who is out here for the day. All appeared to be well in health and comfortable.

The house is in excellent order; the dining-room and drawing-room have been recently re-decorated, and a bath has been added, and electric light installed.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

9 May 1914.

WE found this Hospital in very good order at our visit to-day, and were well satisfied with the care and attention that is being given to the patients in their attractive surroundings, with much evident kindness and consideration.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have been the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	9	19	28
Discharges or removals - - - - -	9	13	22
Recoveries - - - - -	2	5	7
Deaths (all due to natural causes) - - -	2	3	5

There were to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 57 gentlemen and 130 ladies ; 3 gentlemen and 14 ladies are absent on leave or trial, and 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies are at Throxenby Hall, Scarborough, leaving a total of 164 patients in residence. Two of each sex are on the books as voluntary boarders, the ladies being at Throxenby; the gentlemen are proper cases to remain upon that footing. We saw all the patients in residence, except one lady who is out for the day, paying special attention to the cases newly admitted, and satisfying ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. The general health was good, the majority of the 4 gentlemen and 10 ladies who were confined to bed being there more for debility than for serious illness. The only instances of epidemic or zymotic disease were 5 cases of mumps, 1 being a female patient, and 4 members of the staff.

We would strongly urge the advisability of preventing members of the female staff wearing long hat pins in their caps, a practice which is most dangerous, especially when they have to deal with excited or violent patients.

Eight patients have been secluded on 11 occasions for a total of 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours, but there is no recorded use of any form of mechanical restraint.

Fifty-six of the patients usually attended the services held in the Hospital on Sundays, and 46 the associated entertainments ; 53 are more or less usefully employed. Seven patients have their parole, and 62 walk out attended beyond the grounds ; as many as 96 have carriage exercise about six times a month.

The staff consists of 22 attendants and 44 nurses for day duty, and of 6 attendants and 9 nurses for night duty. Their duration of service is fairly satisfactory.

The average cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 3*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* ; 27 per cent. of the patients pay from 10*s.* to 21*s.* a week, 12 per cent. from 1 to 2 guineas, and 61 per cent. more than 2 guineas.

We regret to hear that, owing to the increased cost of running the establishment, it will probably be found necessary to increase the amount charged to the patients.

THROXENBY HALL, SCARBOROUGH.

10 May 1914.

THERE are to-day 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies who are patients on leave here, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies voluntary boarders.

The case of 1 gentleman voluntary boarder in my opinion requires careful watching, as very little at present seems to be known of his

mental condition. There was no question, however, that he was here voluntarily.

The house and grounds were in their usual excellent order, and the staff and general arrangements are unaltered.

THE ROYAL ALBERT INSTITUTION, LANCASTER.

17 July 1914.

WE have to-day inspected this Institution and its dependencies, which has now, by virtue of the provisions of s. 67 (2) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, become a certified institution under that Act. Our inspection has satisfied us that it continues to carry out excellent work in the care and training of mental defectives, and we would welcome an extension of its labours.

The changes that have taken place amongst the patients since our Colleagues' visit in April of last year have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	79	49	128
Discharged - - - - -	51	23	74
Died - - - - -	12	3	15

There are now on the books of the Institution the names of 729 patients, in the proportion of 472 males to 257 females. Of these, 4 and 3 respectively are on leave; the remainder, 722 in number, have been seen by us during the course of our visit. They presented a happy and contented appearance, were neat and tidy in their dress, and gave every indication of being kindly and considerately treated. We saw many of the children of both sexes receiving instruction in the class-rooms, and we also saw the dinner served in the Hall and other departments. The meal consisted of liver and bacon with potatoes, followed by suet pudding with raisins. We think that bread should be served with such a meal, and that the plates should be warmed.

The Farm Colony Block was formally opened in October last, on the occasion of the quinquennial festival, which was attended by two members of our Board. The block furnishes very good accommodation for 40 farm patients, but at present there are only 17 boys housed there. The recommendation of our Colleagues as to the redecoration of the basement on the male side in white enamel paint has been carried out, as well as the relaying of some of the floors of the dormitories on the female side. A new outside staircase has been fixed on the north-west corner of the Girls' Wing.

We were struck by the lack of cross-ventilation in some of the dormitories, in particular No. 133 on the male side. We think that in certain of them it might be improved by the partial removal of some of the party walls, and that in some of the day-rooms and dormitories it might be possible to devise a light and inconspicuous means of protection to the windows, which would enable the blocks to be removed and the sashes to be opened to their full extent. Free ventilation is of the utmost importance in a community like this, whose inmates are particularly prone to tuberculosis; thus, we observe that of the last 100 deaths, in no less than 54 was tuberculosis in part or wholly the cause. In this

connection we would advocate the widening of the verandah at the Rodgett Infirmary, which would enable out-of-door treatment to be carried on in inclement weather. The need of additional infirmary accommodation is very marked, and also of a small isolation hospital. The 15 deaths that have occurred during the past fifteen months have all been from natural causes.

We were interested to see the dairy at the "Farm House," where all the cheese and butter required by the Institution are made. We were glad to hear that none of the cream is taken from the milk which is supplied to the patients, the skim milk being used in porridge making. We thought the staff mess and recreation rooms, particularly the male ones, very unattractive; both are in need of doing up and brightening, and more comfortable furniture might well be supplied in the attendants' billiard-room.

There is a staff of 80 attendants and nurses for day duty, and of 11 for night. The Sunday services, which are held in the hall, are usually attended by 570 patients, and the associated entertainments by 502. Two hundred and two of the boys and 100 of the girls are usefully employed. Twenty-four of the boys have their parole to walk out alone beyond the grounds.

The average cost of maintenance per head is 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a week. The percentage of patients received gratuitously is 12·72, that of those paying up to and including 10s. a week is 40·14, that of those paying from 10s. to 21s. 43·22, from 21s. to 42s. 3·49, and over 21. 2s., ·43.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

22 May 1914.

SINCE this Institution was last visited by Commissioners it has, automatically, become a Certified Institution under the Mental Deficiency Act, and, as the result of an application to His Majesty the King, he has been pleased to command that it shall, in future, be known as "The Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives."

I have made a full inspection of it to-day, and seen all the patients who are in residence, and can report that it continues to be maintained, generally, in very good order, and to discharge its useful functions in an efficient manner. There still, however, remain parts of the building which are in urgent need of the reparative process, which has been so successfully applied to most of it, and I trust that the public will realise the importance of this work and supply the necessary funds for its completion.

All those parts of the building which have not already been grouted, and made structurally safe, should be at once taken in hand, even before the very needful reconstruction of the laundry and workshops, which, at present, are so much out of repair as to very inadequately fulfil their purposes.

Additional verandahs and balconies are required for open-air treatment, and the girls' playground is greatly in need of the provision of broad asphalt walks between the central and side grass lawns.

New cooking appliances are being provided in the Kitchen, which is also undergoing some rearrangement.

I found all the day-rooms and dormitories very clean, and in good order, presenting a bright and cheerful appearance, and the beds and bedding were of good quality, and clean and well kept. Eleven patients,

altogether, were in bed, but none of them for illness of an acute or serious character.

The patients were suitably and neatly dressed, and I saw many indications of their general contentment and happiness, and of the care and attention which are bestowed upon them.

A good dinner of sausage pie, followed by rice pudding, was served in the hall, during my visit, and was evidently enjoyed. I should have liked to see each person supplied with a glass or mug of water at the meal, which was, otherwise, neatly put upon the table.

Since the last visit there have been 54 admissions, 39 discharges, and 20 deaths; all of them from natural causes, ascertained in 65 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

The numbers to-day on the books are 488, of whom 336 are of the male and 152 of the female sex. Two were out for the day and 19 others on leave, either at the Branch Home at Walton-on-the-Naze or elsewhere.

One patient has been mechanically restrained once for 12 hours. There has been no seclusion.

Satisfactory proportions of the patients attend Divine Service on Sunday and daily prayers in the hall. The associated entertainments are also well attended. Upwards of a third of the patients are able to be usefully employed in the shops and wards and in other ways.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and about 50 per cent. of them have served five years and upwards, which is very satisfactory.

The rates of payment for the patients vary, but only about 3 per cent. pay sums which leave much profit; 33 per cent. are maintained altogether gratuitously, and 59 per cent. at payments which are very very moderate indeed.

Dr. Caldecott, who has the assistance of 2 Medical Colleagues, continues to discharge his duties with marked efficiency and in a very kindly manner.

EARLSWOOD HOME, WALTON-ON-NAZE.

17 June 1914.

I HAVE to-day visited this Home, which is maintained throughout in excellent order. There are 15 patients in residence, all of whom I have seen. Of these one is a lady, whom I saw in the sitting-room in charge of a nurse; the rest are male patients, all but 1 being adults. They were in the garden and on the tennis lawn, some being engaged in gardening. They appeared to be in good health and were very neat and tidy, whilst they were evidently contented and happy, appreciating their change to the seaside. There are two attendants in charge, and it is evident the patients are treated with kindness and consideration.

There has been no serious sickness amongst the patients, except in the case of a man, long an inmate of Earlswood Asylum, who died a short time ago from acute gastritis, attributed to his habit of swallowing bits of clothing. An inquest was held in this case, and no blame was attributed to the authorities. Dr. Dee is the medical man, who attends whenever his services are needed.

Mrs. Scrivens, who has superintended the home since it was established, is to be congratulated on the satisfactory and efficient manner in which it is maintained.

ROYAL EASTERN COUNTIES' INSTITUTION, COLCHESTER.

24 October 1914.

SINCE the last visit of our Colleagues, this Institution has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. John J. C. Turner, its Superintendent and Secretary, after a few days' illness. Mr. Turner had been connected with the Institution for just on 50 years, and it has been largely due to his efforts that the Institution has arrived at its present successful position. On behalf of the Board of Control we desire to associate ourselves with the resolutions unanimously passed by the Board of Directors at its first meeting after the sad event, and to offer our sincerest condolences to Mrs. Turner and the other members of the family.

Dr. F. Douglas Turner, who has for a considerable period been resident Medical Officer, has been appointed to succeed his father as Medical Superintendent, and Mr. Arthur Turner, who has acted as Assistant Secretary for many years, has been appointed Secretary.

The Institution continues to carry on its admirable work. We have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection, and are able to report that all parts of it are in very good order. Good progress has been made with the New Block, which will provide on the ground floor accommodation for 40-45 lower grade male patients, and on the first floor sleeping accommodation for 60 male patients from the Main Building. The work appeared to us to have been well carried out, and it is hoped that the block will be ready for occupation before the end of the year. Various minor matters have also received attention, such as the rebuilding of the Peckover Schools area which has been supplied with new iron railings, the provision of a new summer house and playground for lower grade patients, a new internal telephone installation, and much general redecoration.

The patients of both sexes presented a happy and well-cared-for appearance. Work according to their capacities is supplied for the higher grade cases in the excellent shops, as well as in other parts of the Institution, while we were as usual much struck with the care and attention that is given to those of the most feeble and afflicted class. The dress and personal cleanliness of the patients was most creditable.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since November 6th, 1913 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	22	13	35
Discharges or removals - - - - -	11	2	13
Deaths - - - - -	6	5	11

There are to-day on the books the names of 398 patients, 255 being of the male and 143 of the female sex. Fifty-nine patients are away on leave at Clacton and 1 elsewhere, but we, to-day, saw all the remainder.

The general health of the patients is very good, and to-day there were only 7 confined to bed, none of whom were seriously ill.

Of the 11 deaths, only 2 were due to tuberculosis, a gratifying diminution in the incidence of this disease, which may partly be attributed to the provision for open-air treatment afforded by the verandahs for patients of each sex, and also to the efforts which are made to keep all parts of the Institution airy and well-ventilated.

We saw in the Hospital 7 male patients who are convalescing from diarrhoea and dysentery, and who as a matter of precaution are still segregated. None of them are confined to bed.

There have been no cases of infectious disease among the patients during the year.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and the duration of their service is not unsatisfactory. Some difficulty is being experienced at the present time owing to the number of attendants who have left on war service, it being particularly difficult to replace attendants of experience in the training and treatment of the mentally defective.

As many as 30 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, and of the remainder a further 30 per cent. pay 2s. or less per week. It is, therefore, evident that the Institution carries on a most creditable amount of charitable work and is deserving of a very large measure of public support.

CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

17 June 1914.

THERE are to-day in residence at this branch establishment of the Eastern Counties Asylum 28 boys and 28 girls, one of the former being on the girls' side. There is accommodation for 29 of each sex, so that there are two vacancies at present. At the time of my visit five of the girls were busily employed in the dormitories and kitchen, and about the same number of the male inmates were similarly engaged. The rest were in their respective playgrounds. They appeared happy and contented, were neat in their attire, and all in good health. They evidently receive much kindly care and attention.

I inspected all parts of the house, which I found maintained in excellent order and cleanliness; and I was favourably impressed by the general suitability of the establishment for its purpose.

Miss Seaden is assisted by 5 nurses on day duty and a male attendant, there being also a nurse on night duty.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, BATH.

13 May 1914.

TO-DAY at my visit to this Institution I have found 16 boys and 17 girls on the books, all but 1 in residence and undergoing care and treatment. Twenty-one were in school, to which they go daily from 10 to 12 and from 2.30 to 4, the intervals being occupied in walks outside, and in simple games, occupations and amusements.

The children all looked happy and contented, no one was in bed, and they appeared to be in good health. They were neatly and suitably dressed, being well cared for in person. They have many toys, a gramophone, some books and a rocking horse, and one boy was making a snipped cloth mat very deftly. Handicraft employment of this kind should be encouraged in various forms.

The staff consists of Miss Quinton, 3 governesses, 2 day nurses, and 1 additional nurse for a special case, and 1 night nurse, in addition to the domestic servants.

Workmen were engaged in redecorating in good taste the nursery day room; but all the rest of the house was in good order, clean, bright and comfortable, and the beds and bedding were clean and sufficient.

At the top of the stairs on the dormitory landing should be erected a glazed screen to keep back hot air and smoke, in the event of a fire occurring below stairs, so as to give access to the exits, which are otherwise adequately provided, and on the door in this screen should be conspicuously painted, "To be kept shut at night."

The lavatories were clean and in good order, and the grounds are kept in neat and tidy condition.

Since the last visit 7 patients have been admitted and 6 discharged ; there has been no death. One boy is away on leave, and I have therefore not seen him, but I have seen all the others.

I consider that this Hospital is continuing to do useful work, which will no doubt, under the new conditions of its existence, be developed and extended.

MIDLAND COUNTIES' INSTITUTION.

17 February 1914.

THE plans for the new Hospital Block are at present receiving consideration at the hands of our Board, and it is hoped that ere long a commencement will be made and that this building will be put in hand. We found the Institution in very good order throughout and the beds and bedding clean and well kept. The day-room on the girls' side for the worst class of cases might, we think, be made more homely and attractive by the addition of more pictures and objects which would interest and attract the attention of the children. Bathing regulations should be hung in suitable positions, and in clearly printed type, in all the bathrooms, and care taken that the regulations are rigidly observed.

Except for a mild epidemic of influenza, the health of the patients is good ; they were neat in their dress, looked well nourished and were very orderly in their behaviour. We saw a large number of them at dinner, which consisted of minced and roast beef, with potatoes, turnips and bread, followed by sago pudding. It was a capital meal and appeared to be fully appreciated.

Simple educational instruction is given in the class-room by two governesses, where also cane work and rug-making are taught, and in the workshops instruction is given in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, brush and basket making.

There is evidently overcrowding in the sleeping accommodation for the inmates and inadequate sleeping accommodation for the nursing staff, so that there is great need for the construction of the new block, which we trust will not be delayed by lack of funds.

Prayers are read every morning and on Sunday morning and afternoon by the Matron, and about 80 of the patients are usually present ; about the same number attend the associated entertainments, and 14 go for service to the Parish Church. Five are allowed out alone beyond the grounds and 26 under care, whilst 24 boys and 13 girls are usefully employed.

Since April 13th, 1913, 16 patients have been admitted, 8 discharged or removed, and 7 have died from natural causes. There are on the books of the Hospital the names of 85 males and 46 females, a total of 131, of whom one girl is away for a holiday, leaving 130 in residence and seen by us.

The staff consists of 8 attendants and 11 nurses for day and 1 of each for night duty. Two only of the staff, and those nurses, have over five years' service.

Of the inmates 57 per cent. are chargeable to Poor Law authorities, the rate of charge for these cases being 34*l.* per annum for Warwickshire cases, 35*l.* for other Midland Counties, and 40*l.* for patients coming from outside these areas. Election cases comprise 33 per cent. of the whole; they are classed as private, and the charge for them varies from 5*l.* to 15*l.* 15*s.* The remainder of the private patients pay from 35*l.* to 120*l.*

We were assisted in our inspection by Mr. Williams and the Matron, Miss Ranson, who take a lively interest in the comfort and welfare of those under their care.

We think it inadvisable that male and female patients should work in association in the laundry, and to avoid risk against fire we strongly recommend that the Carpenter's shop should be provided outside instead of inside the building.

WESTERN COUNTIES ASYLUM, STARCROSS.

18 May 1914.

SINCE the 14th of June, when this Asylum was last visited as an institution under the Idiots' Act, 1886, by two Commissioners in Lunacy, 43 patients have been admitted and an equal number discharged, and 5 have died from natural causes, leaving on the books the names of 207 boys and 93 girls, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us.

We are pleased to be able again to report very favourably on all that we have seen. The rooms were everywhere in the best order, bright and cheerful, and thoroughly well kept. Five boys and 3 girls were confined to bed, but with these exceptions all appeared to be in good health. They were clean and neatly dressed, and their bright, smiling faces left no doubt that they are kindly treated. We saw children of both sexes in the class-rooms and also in the various workshops, where much good work of different kinds continues to be done.

There have, during the period, been some cases of influenza, but none of recent date.

Dinner was served during our visit in the Hall to 186 patients of both sexes. It was of cold meat and potatoes, neatly served and evidently enjoyed by the children. It was preceded by a musical grace, in which the children joined heartily.

All the patients attend Divine Service on Sundays, and the associated entertainments. All are capable of some form of useful employment, as many as 136 of the boys working in the shops, and a large proportion of the girls being engaged in pillow lace work, dress and hat making, and other similar employment.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The staff consists of 30 male and 13 female attendants for day, and 1 male attendant for night duty. Their record of service is excellent, as many as 23 of the men and 10 of the women having served more than 5 years, while only 2 and 3 respectively have been in the Institution less than 12 months.

Two hundred and eighty-six patients, or 95 per cent., are chargeable to guardians of various unions. For those coming from unions from the four western counties the weekly charge is now 12*s.*, having recently been raised from 10*s.* 6*d.* in consequence of the increased cost of maintenance, which now amounts to 11*s.* 2½*d.* per week. For the 14 inmates who are not chargeable to unions the weekly charges vary from 9*s.* to 14*s.*

The Asylum became, on the 1st of April last, a certified institution under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The managers have passed a resolution in favour of obtaining incorporation under the Companies Acts.

Our report shows that we are highly pleased with our inspection, and that the state of the Institution reflects much credit on the Managers, on Mr. Locke, the Secretary and Superintendent for the last 15 years, and on his sister, Mrs. Mayer, the Matron.

Appendix F.

STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—1. BROADMOOR.

5 March 1914.

ON the 2nd and 3rd inst. we paid the annual visit of inspection required of our Board to the State Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor. Our visit, of which, of course, no intimation had been given to the Asylum Authorities, was made somewhat early in the year with the special object of testing and reporting to the Secretary of State upon the efficiency of the reorganised fire brigade and other means which, as the result of our criticisms in July last, have been adopted to cope with an outbreak of fire.

Immediately on our arrival we proceeded to the female division of the Asylum, and there, in the same ward where we raised the alarm of fire at our previous visit, and which is one of the most inaccessible parts of the Institution, again gave an alarm. The nurses, who are now regularly instructed in fire duty, understood what to do. They sounded one of the two steam buzzers which have been fixed, and in four minutes had the internal hydrant of the ward at work, but the pressure of water from the tower was obviously inadequate. The new fire brigade, which has been organised from amongst the younger and more active male attendants, turned out promptly, steam was raised in the fire engine in eight minutes, and in nine minutes two streams of water were playing upon the building, but they barely reached the eaves; with one stream, however, it was just possible to play over the roof. This performance by the staff of their duties was creditable, and a great improvement on that displayed at our previous visit. Probably with more practice there will be some further speeding up.

With regard to the fire appliances we can report that an additional quantity of hose with automatic couplings has been obtained for the fire engine; that some of the old hose couplings have been adapted to instantaneous fittings; that a fan has been supplied to the fire engine for quick steam raising; and that the hose and standpipe cart is now kept in a central position. The telephone system has also been overhauled and improved, so that there is now a complete inter-communication.

In order to improve the present insufficient pressure of water, which, to some extent, is due to corrosion of the existing fire mains and to friction from the long lengths of hose that have to be used, it is proposed, although the scheme has not yet been finally settled, to utilise the existing water mains, which at present serve for both general and fire purposes, for domestic purposes only, and to lay a new ring fire main of suitable size round the whole Asylum; to construct a ferro-concrete storage tank to hold 200,000 gallons, and to house the existing fire engine near it for pumping into the new main. The new main would be kept charged from the high-service tank for immediate use until steam has been raised in the engine. A commencement has been made by patients' labour to excavate the mud from the old insanitary "duck pond" between the male and female divisions of the Asylum for the purpose of constructing the storage tank. This tank will be kept filled from the waterworks by

a new portable steam fire engine to be installed there, and which will pump, through a new 7-inch main, direct into it. Other proposals include the placing of additional hydrants at points at present insufficiently protected; the provision for drying hose in the water tower; the purchasing of a telescopic ladder for roof work; the modernising of the hydrant valves, and the conversion of the remaining old hose couplings into modern fittings.

The accompanying table indicates the numerical changes which have occurred among the patients since our visit on the 19th July last by admission, discharge, and death. As the result of these changes there were remaining under treatment 569 males and 189 females, a total of 758 patients, being a decrease of 23 males and an increase of 1 female. We saw them all and found them well and tidily clothed, and with but very few exceptions in excellent bodily health, only 9 men and 7 women being confined to bed or to their rooms, one of each sex being in seclusion. Only 3 patients are affected with phthisis. The patients were remarkably orderly in their behaviour, and we satisfied ourselves by careful inquiry that those who complained of ill-treatment either had no substantial grievance or were subject to annoying hallucinations. The arrangements for their care, treatment, occupation, and amusement remain much the same as those detailed in our last report, and we are of opinion that each patient has as much consideration as can prudently be accorded.

There have been two suicides during the period under review; blame does not seem to be attachable to any member of the staff in respect to either; in one instance the patient was a trusted man who cut his throat with a piece of steel which he probably picked up when out at work, and in the other instance the patient, who slept in a single room, hung himself in a scarcely conceivable way to the upper hinge of the shutter which projected slightly beyond the woodwork. Excepting these two cases, the deaths, which in every instance were followed by an autopsy, were all due to natural causes.

There has been no serious casualty besides the above-mentioned suicides.

No one has been mechanically restrained, and we report with much satisfaction that Dr. Baker has found it possible as will be seen from the following table to still further limit the use of seclusion :—

Seclusion from July 12th, 1913, to February 27th, 1914, inclusive.

—	No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Males—Class 1 - - -	14	103	673
„ „ 2 - - -	22	88	411
„ „ 3 - - -	3	119	464
Females—Class 1 - - -	4	236	1,973
„ „ 2 - - -	22	194	1,475
„ „ 3 - - -	5	33	253

The actual number of male patients secluded was 37, and the actual number of female patients secluded was 22, several of each sex being in more than one class.

Class 1 includes those who are secluded to secure their safe custody or to prevent injury to others. Class 2, those who are in single rooms under medical treatment. Class 3, those who are locked into their own rooms, at their own request, to prevent the intrusion of other patients.

Classified with reference to the period at which Insanity was recognised.																											
Total Number.	Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.			Found Insane by Jury on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or found Guilty but Insane (in terms of "Trial of Lunatics Act, 1868").			Reprieved on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Sentences of Penal Servitude.			Certified to be insane whilst undergoing shorter Terms of Imprisonment.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
In the Asylum on the 14th July 1913	592	188	780	35	12	47	131	48	179	271	119	390	10	1	11	141	8	149	4	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	4
Since admitted (of whom 2 women were re-admitted) of whom 5 women and 27 men were transfers from other Asylums.	56	15	71	—	—	—	12	2	14	24	9	33	1	—	1	18	1	19	1	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	4
Total under treatment	648	203	851	35	12	47	143	50	193	295	128	423	11	1	12	159	9	168	5	—	3	—	3	—	8	—	8
Recovered and discharged conditionally	4	6	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered and discharged absolutely	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered and remitted to Prison	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to other Asylums as Pauper Lunatics on expiration of sentence.	11	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to other Asylums as Criminal Lunatics	38	3	41	3	—	3	9	1	10	21	2	23	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged absolutely as criminal Lunatics, and removed as Pauper Lunatics.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	17	3	20	—	—	—	3	—	3	8	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total discharged, removed, and died	79	14	93	3	—	3	13	1	14	32	11	43	2	—	2	28	2	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining under treatment	569	189	758	32	12	44	130	49	179	263	117	380	9	1	10	131	7	138	4	—	3	—	3	—	7	—	7

The daily average number resident between 14th July 1913, and 2nd March 1914 inclusive, was 577 males, 190 females. Total 767

On the first day of our visit we saw the women and on the second day the men at dinner. On both occasions the meals were substantial and good, and we received no complaints of the diet.

The beds and bedding were in good order.

The wards are well kept and further progress has been made in the work of brightening them and rendering them more comfortable and better ventilated, work which we are convinced is reflected in the improved behaviour of the patients and in the much smaller amount of seclusion that is now necessary. Among the improvements, we would more particularly mention that the painting of Block 1, Female Wing, and of Block 6 has been practically completed; that the ground floor of Female Block 1 has been painted throughout; that the day rooms and dining rooms in Ward 2 have been redecorated and present a pleasing appearance; that the whole of the single room shutters in Blocks 1 and 6 have been fitted with ventilating grids, and that those in Block 4 are well in hand; that many floors have been prepared for dry polishing; that a capital shelter for Female Block 2 court is being erected; and that most of the walls of Female Block 2 have been plastered.

The staff is of about the same strength.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—2. RAMPTON.

25 July 1914.

On the 4th instant we paid the annual visit to the State Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton, and in the course of it inspected all the wards, the administrative departments, and the grounds, and saw all the patients, 222 in number (namely, 169 males and 53 females), conversing with many and giving to every one of them the opportunity of speaking with us.

Cleanliness and good order prevailed except in the attendants' mess rooms in the male division where white-washing of ceilings and recolouring of walls is needed; something should be done to give the rooms a more comfortable appearance.

The patients were, with only one or two exceptions, quiet and orderly. We were satisfied with their personal condition and with their clothing, beds, and bedding. Their bodily health was very good, no one being confined to bed on account of illness or even temporary indisposition, and of the 2 patients, both men, who were secluded on account of their dangerous habits, 1 was able to be up during the latter part of the day. No patient was the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis in at all an active form.

We had but few complaints. The only one of any importance was preferred by an industrious, sensibly-spoken man (R. P.) who gave us an account of how from a window in his ward he had, two days before our visit, witnessed two of the male attendants in the airing court ill-treat an excited, violent, general paralytic (T. R.) by striking him in the chest and stomach. We inquired very fully of the attendants who were in the court at the time, and of such of the patients as we thought capable of giving reliable information as to what happened, and we had T. R. stripped and examined him ourselves. We found him unbruised and, as the result of our investigations, were satisfied that the complaint had no substantial foundation and that R. P. must have misapprehended what took place. That there was a severe struggle there is no doubt; one of the attendants concerned had a cut on his chin where T. R. had kicked him, but we had strong testimony from two intelligent, reliable patients

(J. H. and J. G.), who were in the airing court at the time and watched the whole occurrence from a distance of only six or eight yards, that no more force than was necessary was used by either of the attendants.

Four of the patients are epileptics, 1 is a general paralytic, and 11 are regarded as having suicidal tendencies.

The patients in residence were classified as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial or judgment.	11	6	17
Found insane by jury on arraignment	62	15	77
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or found guilty but insane.	86	32	118
Reprieved on the ground of insanity - -	6	—	6
Certified to, be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude.	3	—	3
Certified to be insane whilst undergoing shorter terms of imprisonment.	1	—	1
Totals - - - -	169	53	222

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 28th November 1913 there had been admitted 46 patients, whose crimes and offences were as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder - - - - -	18	2	20
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. - - -	13	2	15
Manslaughter - - - - -	—	1	1
Threats to murder - - - - -	1	—	1
Unnatural offence - - - - -	1	—	1
Defilement of girls - - - - -	1	—	1
Burglary and Housebreaking - - -	1	—	1
Larceny - - - - -	1	—	1
Committing wilful damage - - - -	1	—	1
Arson - - - - -	4	—	4
Totals - - - - -	41	5	46

During the same period 40 patients (35 males and 5 females) had been discharged or removed, of whom 7 (6 males and 1 woman) had recovered and 3 males had died from natural causes. A post-mortem examination and a Coroner's inquiry were held in each case. There has been no serious casualty and no instance of mechanical restraint.

The following is the return of patients secluded from November 28th, 1913, to July 3rd, 1914, inclusive :—

Males.

—	No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	21	111	739
„ II. - - - - -	18	99	665½
„ III. - - - - -	3	45	106
Total - - - - -	42	255	1,510½

The actual number of patients in the above table is 34, 8 being in more than one class.

Females.

—					No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Class	I.	-	-	-	2	2	9
"	II.	-	-	-	5	344	1,260
"	III.	-	-	-	—	—	—
Total					7	346	1,269

The actual number of patients in the above table is 6, 1 being in more than one class.

Class 1 includes all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is the prevention of injury to others, or to ensure the patient's safe custody.

Class 2 comprises those who are under medical treatment in bed.

Class 3 includes those only who occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the door of the room being closed to prevent access by others.

Twenty-five males and 21 females usually attend the Church of England Services in the temporary building which serves the double purpose of a Chapel and a recreation room. Several entertainments were given there during the winter months and were attended by patients varying in number from 107 to 147.

The following table gives particulars of the way in which patients were employed during the week previous to our visit :—

—					Males.	Females.	Total.
Gardens, airing courts, &c.	-	-	-	-	16	—	16
Writing, printing, &c.	-	-	-	-	2	—	2
In tailor's shop	-	-	-	-	4	—	4
In shoemaker's shop	-	-	-	-	2	—	2
In carpenter's shop	-	-	-	-	2	—	2
As baker	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
In stores, &c.	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
In kitchen	-	-	-	-	—	8	8
In wards, cleaning, &c.	-	-	-	-	29	18	47
At needlework	-	-	-	-	2	9	11
At lunarywork	-	-	-	-	—	10	10
At woodchopping, &c.	-	-	-	-	2	—	2
As painter	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
					62	45	107
Occupied in reading and writing and other pastimes.					102	5	107

As many as 36 male patients have now gardens of their own in one of the enclosed courts, and great is the interest which they take in them.

We saw the patients' dinner served in some of the wards and thought the fare good and substantial.

When we were in the laundry we raised an alarm of fire, and in four minutes the brigade had a jet of water playing on the roof. It was by no means an unsatisfactory performance, but we feel sure that it can be improved upon if more attention is paid to details at the drills. It is important that the position of the hydrants should be indicated by brightly-coloured iron posts. We observed that some of the members of the brigade

were uncertain as to where the hydrants were placed, and if the ground had been covered with snow there would no doubt have been very great difficulty in finding them.

The weekly cost of maintenance works out at 17s. 6d.

The Asylum provides accommodation for 256 patients, namely, 196 males and 60 females ; there were, therefore, vacancies for 27 men and 7 women.

Since the last visit the farm buildings have been completed and provided with electrically-driven farm machinery ; the club-house, which should prove a boon to the attendants, has been completed, suitably furnished and supplied with a good billiard table ; and ten more cottages for the staff have been built and some are already occupied. We inspected them and thought them very suitable for the purpose. The new boundary wall is being erected. It will enclose about 18 acres of land to be utilised partly as a vegetable garden and partly as a cricket ground. When complete the boundary walls of the airing courts are to be reduced in height which will much improve these courts and also the outlook from the wards.

The small extension to the female block, which is to provide much needed separate accommodation for the most turbulent and noisy women, is well advanced.

Something more has been done in the way of laying out the airing courts, which in places where they have been planted with shrubs and flowers looked quite nice, but an immense amount of levelling and laying out of the grounds within and more especially outside the walls remains to be undertaken before the Asylum will have at all a finished appearance.

For day-duty there is in the male division one attendant to every 5 patients and in the female division one attendant to every $7\frac{4}{7}$ patients.

For night duty there is in the male division one attendant to every 41 patients and in the female division one attendant to every 18 patients. Having regard to the number of patients that have to sleep in associated dormitories, we think the night staff in the male division is somewhat weak numerically. Of the total staff of attendants 39 per cent. have over five years' service.

Dr. Sullivan was away on a week's holiday, but in his absence we received all the assistance we required from Dr. McGonigle, who is shortly leaving the service, and from the other officers.

At Dr. McGonigle's request we inspected the quarters allotted to him, and we must say that we thought them very poor and that the arrangements under which he had to live were not comfortable.

We examined the case-books and other medical records. They were generally well written up, but in some instances the case-book entries were in arrear.

Appendix G.

ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

6 April 1914.

On the 6th April 1914 we made a complete inspection of the block at Netley Hospital set apart for the reception, observation and early treatment of cases of mental disorder. Into this block is sent every such case occurring in either officers or men serving in the Army, whether abroad or at home, with the exception of cases arising while serving in Scotland or Ireland, for which divisions of the United Kingdom separate arrangements are made.

As the result of our inspection we can report very favourably upon both the manner in which the block is maintained and the care and attention that appear to be bestowed upon the patients. The principal suggestion that we have to offer is with a view to obtaining better facilities for the treatment in bed, in the open air, of the acuter cases who, as experience has elsewhere shown, benefit so much thereby. We are aware that a considerable number of such cases are removed to the county and borough asylums, at many of which these facilities have been introduced; but, bearing in mind that the effectiveness of such measures largely depends on the promptitude of their application and that the average duration of observation in the case of patients detained at Netley extends to about 30 days, we venture to suggest that the provision of a wide verandah—accessible from both the dayroom and adjoining dormitory and if possible with a south or south-west aspect—would greatly augment the resources of this part of the Hospital.

Nothing has yet been done to further remedy the defective ventilation of certain of the single rooms, to which matter our Colleagues last year called attention. The point has not, however, been lost sight of, and steps are about to be taken to ventilate the subway from which, we understand, much of the trouble arises; we were glad to learn that in the meantime the rooms in question are seldom or never used. But we could not help noticing how very stuffy the atmosphere was in the padded room, which had been in use the previous night; and in this connection we thought there had been some lack of promptness in its cleansing.

In the sanitary annexes we noticed a few window fasteners, which elsewhere have been used by suicidally-inclined patients as a means of suspension, and the removal of which we advise.

Among improvements which have been effected or are in hand may be mentioned the house for the Sergeant-Major and Chief Wardmaster which is now in course of erection, the renewal of most of the locks, the mastering of which had become defective, and the renovation of the kitchen. The erection of a new canteen for the staff and the modernising of the latrine in the enclosed garden are matters which, we were told, will probably be shortly taken in hand.

At the time of our visit, excluding a patient (under observation for mental reasons in another part of the Hospital) who had developed scarlet fever, and whom we did not see, there were 33 patients (non-commissioned officers and men) in the block. Of these, 19 were cases of diagnosed mental disorder, for two of whom orders under the Army Acts for their removal to an asylum had been obtained; the remaining 14 cases were

under observation for either epilepsy or doubtful mental symptoms. The diagnosed and observation cases are housed in separate parts of the block, nor do they come in contact with each other during either recreation or occupation. The latter consists of out-door work in the gardens and domestic matters in the block. It may be said that practically all the patients are usefully employed, attend associated entertainments and Divine Service, which is held on a week-day. We were glad to observe the plentiful supply of newspapers, illustrated magazines, and light literature freely accessible to the patients in the quarters set apart for the diagnosed cases.

We saw dinner served which consisted of meat, two vegetables, and bread, followed by a pudding; the fare was liberal in amount and evidently appreciated. From the inquiries we made, we gathered that the diet is very properly on a generous scale—a matter of no small importance when the frequency with which considerable loss in body weight precedes or accompanies a mental breakdown is remembered. Thus, for each patient the daily allowance of boned meat is 8 ozs., and of bread 22 ozs. The patients rise at 6.30 a.m.; at 7.30 they have breakfast consisting of porridge, bread and butter; at 12.30 dinner is served; tea, at which many of the patients are allowed 2 eggs, is given at 5; at 7 a supper of bread and butter with cocoa is served; and at 8.30 p.m. the patients retire to bed. Each patient is weighed weekly.

Since the Hospital was visited by our Colleagues on the 18th of last June, 110 patients have been admitted, 94 have been discharged or removed, 35 on recovery, while no patient has died.

The staff now includes 11 attendants for day duty and 2 for duty by night; of these only one has had less than one year's service while 38 per cent. can show five years' service. All the attendants who have left during the period under review have proceeded to other stations for duty.

Lt.-Col. A. Kennedy continues in charge of this part of the Hospital, and from our report it is apparent that his duties are carried out with zeal and efficiency.

Appendix H.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

8 June 1914.

WE to-day visited the Royal Naval Hospital and were taken round and given every information by Fleet Surgeon Miller.

We inspected all parts of the Hospital and gave all the inmates an opportunity of conversing with us. Three of the men asked for interviews, which we granted. None of them had any complaints to make, but each asked for his discharge. We satisfied ourselves that in each case they were being properly detained.

We can speak very highly of the general condition of the Hospital and of its management. The rooms, dormitories, and cabins of both officers and men are brightly decorated and comfortable and are extremely well kept in every way. Papers, periodicals, and books are provided in plenty for both classes of patients, as are also many amusements such as billiards, bagatelle boards, draughts, cards, &c.

The clothing and bedding is of excellent quality and in good repair.

We were glad to hear that six of the officers are given their parole.

Since the last visit the sides of the mounds in the two airing courts have been planted with small shrubs and flowers as suggested by our Colleagues, but owing to the nature of the soil it is almost impossible to get them to flourish, and so tubs filled with good soil have been sunk in the ground and the flowers have been planted in them to get over the difficulty.

During the past year painting has been carried out in A, B, and D wings, and further painting and cleaning will shortly be undertaken. The colours used are bright and give the rooms a cheerful appearance. A new flooring has been laid in the men's recreation rooms, and improvements in the lighting are now in progress.

In the laundry a Williamson's flannel washer has been installed, and we understand that it has proved to be a most useful addition. The machinery throughout the laundry is for the most part well and carefully guarded, and it seems a pity that this is not completed by additional guards to the laundry engine and wringing machine.

We were not able to be present when a meal was being served to the patients, but we were shown the dietary, which appears to us to be very generous, and this is also testified to by the general appearance of the patients.

Since the last visit in May 1913, 35 patients have been admitted, 11 have been discharged (all recovered) and 33 have died, and at the present time there are on the books 148 patients.

The total accommodation of the hospital is 227 beds, so that there are now vacancies for 79 patients.

The general health of the community has been good and there has been no case of epidemic or zymotic disease during the year under review. At the time of our visit 3 officers and 13 men were confined to bed, and of this number 2 officers and 12 men are suffering from general paralysis.

The 33 deaths were all due to natural causes, general paralysis, as usual, accounting for a large proportion, it being the cause in 21 cases or over 63 per cent. One inquest was held, but the case calls for no

comment from us. Post-mortem examinations were made in 25 instances or nearly 76 per cent. of the deaths. No bedsore existed, and considering the large number of deaths from general paralysis and the number of general paralytics in bed at the time of our visit, this proves the excellence of the nursing. There has been no use of seclusion or mechanical restraint. There have been no serious casualties.

In conclusion we should like to remark on the general contentment of the patients and their apparent happiness. We received no complaints as to their treatment, either with regard to the food or otherwise, but on the contrary we were many times told of the kindness received from the Medical Superintendent and members of the Hospital staff.

Appendix I.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

2 October 1914.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the visit paid to it by us in June have been as follows : 14 have been admitted, 11 have been discharged or removed, of whom 2 had recovered, and 4 have died. One death, that of a man who accidentally fractured his femur by a fall, was the subject of an inquest. The rest were the result of natural causes.

We find to-day on the books the names of 117 male and 177 female patients, a total of 294; in addition to whom there are 4 voluntary boarders. Of the patients 179 are of the private and 115 of the pauper class.

We saw all the inmates, except 1 voluntary boarder who was out for the day, 5 patients who were absent on leave or trial, and 1 who had outstayed the period for which leave had been granted to him, and was therefore treated as having escaped. All whom we saw appeared to be well cared for, and general contentment prevailed. Their health is good and we found only 7 confined to bed. In the patients' book we give the names of 2 who showed mental improvement. The rooms were in very good order and comfortable. The nurses should be warned not to leave hatpins about in their rooms unsecured by lock and key. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since our last visit.

Sixty-two of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays ; 93 are usefully employed ; 4 are allowed out on parole and 30 go for walks attended.

The staff consists of 15 male attendants and 23 nurses for day, and 2 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty ; 9 of the men and 5 of the women have served upwards of 5 years.

Dr. Will is at present without an Assistant Medical Officer and is quite unable to hear of any qualified person to take the post.

BROOKE HOUSE, CLAPTON, N.E.

3 October 1914.

SINCE the visit paid by one of us to this House on the 2nd of July 14 patients have been admitted and 10 have been discharged, 5 of whom had recovered. These changes leave on the books the names of 36 gentlemen and 41 ladies. One of the latter is absent on leave ; but we saw all the rest in the course of our visit. The house was in good order and the patients generally well cared for and contented. We thought, however, that the dress of some of the ladies needed more attention.

The health of the Institution is good. We gave at their request private interviews to 3 of the patients, all of whom are properly detained, and we satisfied ourselves of the propriety of the detention of all the newly-admitted cases. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review. Thirty-two patients usually attend the chapel service on Sunday and a like number the monthly entertainments. Seventeen walk out attended and 1 gentleman is allowed out on parole, 12 ladies and 3 gentlemen take carriage drives. The nursing staff consists, besides the head attendant on each side, of 9 men and 10 women for day and 1 man and 2 women for night duty. Five of the male attendants who were in the Army Reserve have left in consequence of the war.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

5 October 1915.

SINCE the last visit to this House, 53 patients have been admitted : 34 have been discharged, of whom 15 had recovered ; and 18 have died. The deaths were all from natural causes ; but in one case an inquest was held on a patient who died within a few hours of admission, the verdict being death from delirium tremens. There are now on the books the names of 115 male and 265 female patients, and in addition there are 5 voluntary boarders, all of whom we saw and consider fit to remain on that footing. Nine patients are on leave at Hove Villa, and 4 others on leave or trial elsewhere.

We saw all the inmates in residence and found them well cared for in all respects and generally contented. Twenty were confined to bed ; the health of the others appeared to be good. We paid attention to those admitted since the last visit and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. Two ladies showed mental improvement. We gave private interviews to 1 gentleman and 8 ladies.

The House and its dependencies were in very good order throughout.

No use of mechanical restraint is recorded during the period under review ; 5 patients have been secluded on 180 occasions for a total of 830 hours.

There is an average attendance of 90 at the Sunday services, and 30 patients go out to church ; 110 are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 136 are usefully employed ; 22 walk out alone, and 120 attended beyond the grounds ; carriage exercise is provided for 85, once a week for each on the average.

The nursing staff comprises 20 men and 41 women for day and 3 and 7 respectively for night duty. Fourteen of the men and 4 women have served upwards of 5 years. Of the male attendants as many as 14 have left on military service, their places being temporarily supplied and part pay allowed to them.

HOVE VILLA, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

26 March 1914.

THE recommendations made by the Commissioner at his last visit, as a further protection in case of fire have been carried out, and the House is in all respects bright and comfortable. We thought, however, 1 of the bedrooms on the ladies' side and 2 on the gentlemen's with 3 beds

in each, too small for so many occupants, and suggest that they are only suited for occupation by 2 patients. There are 4 ladies and 4 gentlemen here on leave. We have seen all but 1 gentleman, who has "parole," and was out at the time of our visit.

CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

1 October 1914.

THIS House which we have visited to-day is maintained in proper order ; a good deal of internal papering and general re-decoration having been carried out since the last visit.

There are on the books and in residence to-day as patients 17 gentlemen and 16 ladies, in addition to whom there is 1 lady voluntary boarder.

The changes since the last visit consist of 2 patients admitted and 3 discharged upon recovery or removed. All the patients are enjoying good bodily health and appeared to be contented and properly cared for. The newly admitted cases are proper for detention. There is no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

The religious service held in the House on Sunday is usually attended by 19 of the patients, while 5 are well enough to go to church ; 24 are present at the associated entertainments ; 21 are able to occupy themselves.

One patient of each sex is allowed out on parole, and 4 of each sex walk out attended beyond the grounds. Eleven have frequent carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 27 attendants and nurses for day duty, one of each sex being on duty at night.

The case books have been properly noted up.

CLARENCE LODGE, CLAPHAM PARK.

26 November 1914.

THIS House throughout is in good order and the ladies, all of whom have been seen by us except one who is out walking, appear to be comfortable and in receipt of due care and attention.

Since the last visit there has been 1 admission, and 3 patients, including the one last referred to, have been removed to other care, leaving 10 ladies on the books.

Three or 4 of the ladies attend services at the neighbouring church and prayers are read daily, at which the majority of the ladies are present. A clergyman also visits the patients frequently. Carriage exercise is taken by the ladies in turn every week, and 2 or 3 go for a walk.

The staff consists of a matron and 4 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALE.

8 December 1914.

WE have to-day seen all the 10 ladies whose names are on the books, and found them well cared for in every way. Three ladies were confined to bed.

The House was in excellent order.

The staff at present consists of 7 day and 2 night nurses.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

FENSTANTON, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, STREATHAM HILL, S.W.

26 November 1914.

VISITING this House to-day we found it generally in very good order. The alterations which are in contemplation and plans for which have been passed by our Board have, in consequence of the war, had to be postponed for a time. We have seen all the ladies whose names are on the books and thought they were in receipt of proper care and attention. We received no complaints.

Since this House was last visited there have been two admissions. No other changes have taken place amongst patients, and there are to-day 27 ladies on the books and in residence. The health is good, there being but one old and feeble lady confined to bed. One lady has greatly improved and is shortly to be discharged. There should be a property inquiry in the case of one lady.

About 16 ladies attend Sunday services which are held in the House, 14 drive twice a week, 6 walk out daily under care, and 4 go to local entertainments occasionally. The staff consists of 12 nurses, including the matron, and the 2 who take night duty. There is no record of any seclusion or restraint.

THE FLOWER HOUSE, SOUTHEND, CATFORD, S.E.

26 November 1914.

SOME minor decorations are in progress at present, and the House is to-day in good order. One patient is absent on trial, and another on leave, whilst 3 are out walking. We have seen the other gentlemen and found them comfortably surrounded and apparently in receipt of proper care and supervision.

Since the House was last visited, 1 patient has been admitted and 1 discharged recovered, leaving 21 whose names are on the books.

One gentleman is confined to bed, the health of the others is good. The lately admitted patient is properly detained. Five gentlemen have parole, 6 walk out under care, a like number drive in turn 3 times a week, and 2 attend Sunday service in the neighbouring church. There are no religious services held in the Home, but a clergyman visits the patients every other Sunday.

The staff consists of a head and 6 attendants for day and 1 for night duty.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

THE GABLES, HAMPTON WICK.

26 March 1914.

WE have visited this House to-day and seen the 8 boys whose names are now on the books. One has been admitted since the last visit; no other change has occurred. We were very well satisfied with their appearance, they were neatly and tidily dressed and evidently well looked after, and were well nourished. The rooms were in good order, and there was a plentiful supply of toys and picture-books, and a rocking-horse. The windows in the ground floor sitting-room used by the boys come rather low down, and as there is something of a drop outside we think it advisable that a trellis-work blind should be attached in front of the lower portion of the windows to prevent accidents happening through a child falling out.

One of the patients was in bed in consequence of an attack of convulsions; the health of the rest is good.

We pointed out to Miss Deck that it would be necessary for her to obtain a register of admissions and a register of discharges and deaths, which at present are wanting.

THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

6 October 1914.

ONE patient has been admitted since the visit of our Colleague in June, bringing the number up to 8; no other changes have been recorded. The House was in very good order, and the inmates appeared to be receiving all due care and attention. Four ladies were in bed, 1 of them approaching her hundredth year. We gave 2 ladies private interviews; both are of unsound mind and properly detained.

The staff consists at present of 11 nurses.

HALLIFORD HOUSE, SHEPPERTON.

10 November 1914.

VISITING this House to-day I have found 23 patients, 12 gentlemen and 11 ladies, in residence, and have seen and spoken to them all.

They were all in a satisfactory state as regards their dress and personal neatness, and all of them appeared to be in good health, no one being confined to bed.

Several of them as usual appealed for discharge, but none of those so appealing were fit for it.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 1 gentleman, the recent admission, was secluded on 10 occasions and for a total period of 54 hours. The House was in good order and the bedrooms looked home-like and comfortable. The gentlemen's day-room and billiard room are still dull and unattractive looking, and much in need of brightening by additions to the objects of interest in them and to their decorative furnishing.

Many more books are needed everywhere.

The patients generally seemed contented and none of them complained of their treatment.

HAYES PARK, MIDDLESEX.

8 October 1914.

SINCE this House was last visited 2 patients have been admitted and 4 discharged, of whom 2 had recovered. There are to-day on the books the names of 16 ladies, all of whom, except one who is absent on leave, are in residence and have been seen by me. The newly-admitted patients, 1 of whom has been seen by a Commissioner, are properly detained.

The House was in very good order, and I was satisfied that the inmates were receiving proper care and attention. The health of the Institution is good. To 1 lady I gave, at her request, a private interview.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The Sunday evening services are usually attended by 9 patients, and 3 go out to church in the morning. Five go for walks, 2 of them unattended; and 10 are taken for drives.

Eight nurses are employed for day and 2 for night duty.

HENDON GROVE, HENDON, N.W.

6 October 1914.

Two ladies have been admitted on transfer from other Institutions, and one has been discharged recovered since the last visit, and there are now 9 names on the books. We have seen them all, and found them well cared for and contented with their treatment. Their bodily health is good, and 1 only was in bed for a cold. Of the 2 ladies who at the last visit showed mental improvement, 1 has been discharged, and the other has since had a relapse, and is still here.

The House is in excellent order throughout.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The staff consists, besides the matron, of a charge nurse, 7 others for day and 2 for night duty.

MEAD HOUSE, HAYES, MIDDLESEX.

8 October 1914.

THIS House continues to be maintained in excellent order. Since the last visit 1 patient has been admitted and 3 have been discharged, of whom 2 had recovered; the result being to leave on the books to-day the names of 12. All are in residence and have been seen by me. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and they appeared to be receiving all proper care and attention.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Ten of the ladies usually attend the Sunday services in the House; a like number go for motor drives; 1 lady is allowed parole, and 4 others walk out attended.

There are 7 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

MOORCROFT HOUSE, HILLINGDON.

8 October 1914.

FOUR patients have been admitted since the last visit, 1 has been discharged on recovery, and 3 have died from natural causes. These changes leave the same number on the books, namely, 38 gentlemen and 6 ladies, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by me.

The House and Laurel Lodge and the grounds are as usual in excellent order and the patients well cared for and generally contented.

Most of the gentlemen were out of doors enjoying the fine weather. Three gentlemen and one lady were in bed, only one of them on account of serious illness.

I paid special attention to the newly admitted cases and satisfied myself that they are properly detained.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

One lady recently contrived to swallow several needles, some of which, but not all, have passed out.

Fifteen patients usually attend the Sunday services in the House, and 2 or 3 go to church outside; 28 are usually present at the associated entertainments given monthly; 2 are allowed their parole, 11 go for walks attended, and 21 are taken for drives, each about twice a week.

The staff consists at the House of 2 Matrons, 17 attendants for day and 5 for night duty; and at Laurel Lodge of 2 matrons, 3 day nurses and 1 night nurse.

NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING BEC ROAD, TOOTING, S.W.

26 November 1914.

AT our visit to this House to-day we found everything in excellent order. We have seen all the patients whose names appear in the books, with the exception of 1 who is absent on leave, and have no doubt that they are all treated with consideration and care.

Since the last visit, 1 gentleman has been discharged by operation of law and 1 has been admitted. The latter gentleman is of unsound mind and rightly detained. There are to-day on the books 14 gentlemen.

One gentleman has improved mentally. The health of the patients is good and no one was confined to bed.

The Sunday services are attended by 7 of the patients and 1 gentleman goes to the service at the local Roman Catholic Church under care. At this season no exercise is taken beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of a sister, charge, and 4 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 34 occasions for $272\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

26 March 1914.

IN view of the near approach of the time at which the Mental Deficiency Act comes into operation Dr. Langdon-Down asked us as to the position in which Normansfield would stand under the new law. We

gave it as our opinion that during the period for which the present licence was granted the House would be a certified House under the Act, but that at any time during that period, if he desired to obtain a certificate he could apply to the Board for that purpose ; and we thought that if he did so the Board on granting the certificate would make allowance in regard to the fees in respect of the unexpired term of the licence. At the same time we said that the matter would have to be settled in accordance with regulations to be made under the Act, of which he would in due course receive copies. Dr. Langdon-Down also asked us about Trematon and Conifers in which are residing uncertified weak-minded patients. He suggested that they might become approved homes or an approved home as part of Normansfield. Inasmuch as they are not included in the licence for Normansfield, section 67 of the Act would not apply to them ; and we advised him, therefore to make a provisional application for their approval and to state what his wishes were with regard to them.

There have been since the last visit 1 admission, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths of patients ; and there are on the books to-day the names of 78 on the male and 50 on the female side, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us. In addition we saw 6 uncertified male cases at Trematon, 4 females at the Conifers, and 1 gentleman at the Maisonette ; they were of the feeble-minded class and proper to be on their present footing, and all were evidently quite happy.

In the House we found 29 of the patients in bed, nearly all for influenza, of which there has been an outbreak confined to the female side and including several of the staff. On the male side there have been since the last visit six mild cases of scarlet fever ; none are now under treatment for this complaint.

We were satisfied that the patients were very well and kindly cared for. The House and its dependencies was in very good order. We thought, however, that some of the dormitories where patients were in bed were somewhat overcrowded.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, GREEN LANES, FINSBURY PARK, N.

3 October 1914.

SINCE the last visit 14 patients have been admitted to this House, 10 have been discharged, 4 of them on recovery, and 6 have died. One death was the subject of a Coroner's inquest, on which the verdict was "suicide while of unsound mind" ; the facts were fully reported to our Board at the time, and showed no want of care. The other deaths were due to natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 26 male and 49 female patients ; and 1 lady is residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing.

We saw all the patients, except one of each sex who were absent on leave or trial, and were satisfied that they were receiving proper care and attention.

The House and grounds are maintained in very good order.

The general health of the patients is good, and but 5 were confined to bed.

They were as a rule contented, and no complaints were made to us which deserve mention here.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period covered by this report ; 7 patients have been secluded on 99 occasions for 271 hours in all.

Twenty-seven patients usually attend the Sunday services in the House and 4 go out to church ; 48 are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 36 are usefully employed ; 4 are allowed parole, and 8 others walk out attended beyond the grounds ; carriage exercise is provided for 10, each of whom enjoys the privilege 8 times a month.

The staff of attendants consists of 13 men and 16 women for day and 4 of each sex for night duty. Ten of the male attendants have left since the last visit, 7 of them for service in the army.

OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

7 October 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House, which is maintained in good order.

The patients now on the books are 19 in number, 2 having been discharged since the last visit, 1 upon recovery, while there has been 1 new admission, a lady whose detention is proper.

All the ladies were in residence and seen by us to-day ; they appeared to be in good bodily health, but there were not any who showed marked mental improvement. They were generally tidy in their dress and personal appearance and are receiving proper care and attention.

Better arrangements have now been made for the sleeping accommodation of the lady to which reference was made in the last entry. The lady then noticed as improved has now been discharged.

There is no recorded use either of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Three of the ladies go to the Parish Church on Sundays, and about a dozen of them attend the service held in the House.

Eight walk out attended beyond the grounds and 9 have drives more or less frequently.

The staff consists of 13 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

The medical records are well kept.

PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM, S.E.

2 October 1914.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this House and its dependencies and have found them in proper order.

Good progress has been made towards the completion of the alterations that have been rendered necessary by the acquisition of the villa, formerly No. 11, Lyndhurst Road. It is intended to devote the three end villas to the use of ladies of the convalescent or quiet class and to place them under the care of a separate charge nurse ; the three gardens have been thrown into one, and the premises will be practically self-contained.

Some general re-decoration and re-papering have been carried out since the last visit, notably in No. 7 Ward on the ladies' side. The work itself has been well done but we could wish that the colours of the paint and papers used had been lighter and brighter. We pointed out to Mr. Stocker the importance of brightening in this way rooms occupied by patients, many of which are old and consequently not very well lighted.

The following changes have occurred since the last visit :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	13	24	37
Discharges or removals - - - - -	5	14	19
Recoveries - - - - -	—	5	5
Deaths, all from natural causes - -	6	7	13

There are now on the books the names of 98 gentlemen and 218 ladies, in addition to whom there are 2 lady voluntary boarders, both of whom may remain upon that footing.

Eighteen patients were away to-day, 11 ladies being on leave at Worthing and the remaining 7, 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies, on leave elsewhere.

The general health of the House was very good, but few of the patients being confined to bed. All the new cases are proper for detention.

The patients appeared to be properly cared for, were sufficiently tidy in their dress and for the most part contented.

We had private interviews at their requests with 7 patients, but had no serious complaints on the subject of treatment.

We were not very favourably impressed with the boiled fish which was served at the dinner to-day, and consider that a fish fryer would be a valuable addition to the culinary resources of the establishment.

One patient has been secluded on 1 occasion for a short time, while 2 have been mechanically restrained on 26 occasions to prevent self-injury for a total of 194 hours.

The services held in the House on Sundays are usually attended by 75 of the patients; 12 of them are well enough to go to Church outside; 110 are usually present at the associated entertainments; 170 do some sort of useful work. Ten patients go out on parole, 27 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and as many as 80 have carriage exercise about twice a month.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 64 for day and of 9 for night duty. As many as 10 of the attendants have left since the last visit to take up military duties.

The case books and other medical records are carefully entered up.

66 AND 67, MARINE PARADE, WORTHING.

21 May 1914.

I HAVE to-day seen the 8 ladies from Peckham House and 10 from Northumberland House, who are at present, and have been since the 6th instant, on leave at this address. One lady has almost recovered, and will, it is hoped, be shortly discharged. All have enjoyed good health, with one exception, since their arrival, but she is now better and able to be up and about. They all appear to be enjoying their change and the fine weather with which they have been favoured.

They are out a great part of the day, and all of them have drives in turn.

I found the rooms in very good order, all but one in No. 66 being occupied, but only two rooms in No. 67.

The ladies are in charge of Nurse Needs from Northumberland House, and she has the assistance of a nurse and a maid from the same establishment and two of the nurses from Peckham House.

Mr. and Mrs. Inches reside permanently on the premises as caretakers, and a medical officer visits once or twice a week.

THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

1 October 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House and its various dependencies, all of which are maintained in excellent order and afford most comfortable accommodation for the ladies and gentlemen residing here as patients. The gardens and grounds also are well kept and presented an attractive appearance.

Since the last visit 5 patients have been admitted, 5 discharged, 2 of them on recovery, and 1 has died from natural causes. We found on the books and in residence 44 patients of each sex. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted cases and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. The general health of the House is good but no one showed any very marked sign of early recovery.

No patient has been mechanically restrained and only one has been secluded on one occasion for half an hour.

The patients of both sexes are evidently receiving all proper care and attention. Some few expressed the view that they ought to be discharged, but generally all the patients appeared to be satisfied with their treatment and contented.

Nineteen patients attend the religious services held in the House on Sundays and 30 the associated entertainments. Fifty-one are able to occupy themselves usefully: 8 walk out attended beyond the grounds, while 10 gentlemen and 16 ladies have frequent carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 23 attendants and 33 nurses for day and of 7 attendants and 9 nurses for night duty. The duration of service of the staff is quite satisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

WOOD END HOUSE, HAYES.

8 October 1914.

I HAVE visited this House to-day and seen the 18 ladies whose names are on the books, 1 having been admitted since the visit in June.

The House was in its usual excellent condition, and the patients evidently well cared for and contented.

Their health is good.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

Three or 4 of the ladies go out to church on Sundays; 14 are taken for drives, and 6 for walks beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of a lady's companion, 9 nurses for day duty, and 3 night nurses.

WYKE-HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

6 October 1914.

Two patients have been admitted and 2 discharged, 1 of them on recovery, since the visit of our Colleague in June last, leaving the numbers unchanged, namely, 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies. There is also a voluntary boarder who has resided here for several years past. We saw all the patients except 1 gentleman who was out walking, and found them in good health and contented with their treatment.

There was some improvement in the condition of the rooms as compared with that described in the last entry, but they still left much to be desired. One patient of each sex was in bed, the gentleman suffering from general paralysis and the lady on account of her mental condition. No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded in the period under review. Two patients have been secluded on 3 occasions for a total duration of 1 hour. Four patients go out to attend Divine Service on Sundays. Three of the gentlemen go for walks on parole. Carriage drives are provided 2 or 3 times a week for those able to enjoy them.

The staff consists on each side of 5 attendants for day and 1 for night duty.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL
LICENSED HOUSES.

ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

21 March 1914.

SINCE this House was last visited by a Commissioner 1 lady has been discharged to the care of her friends, and there are to-day the names of 4 ladies on the books; they are in residence and have been seen by us. Two of the ladies are in bed, but neither of them is seriously ill. The House is in good order, but the small bedroom, where we saw a lady in bed, should soon be placed in the hands of the decorators. The room which was commented on by a member of our Board at the last visit is now unoccupied and is about to be done up, but judging from the appearance of some of the boards in the flooring, we doubt if it can be rendered really healthy and sanitary unless the boards are replaced by new ones. We gave the lady who formally occupied this room a private interview, and bearing in mind the nature of her case, we think her present room sufficiently comfortable.

One lady drives 3 or 4 days a week, and 1 goes for walks beyond the grounds when her mental condition permits; 2 occasionally attend the neighbouring church.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The staff consists of a lady companion and 3 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

12 March 1914.

SINCE the visit of our Colleague in October, 2 patients have been admitted and 1 discharged on recovery, and there are on the books to-day the names of 10 gentlemen and 17 ladies, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us.

The House is in very good order and all the patients neat in their dress and persons and evidently well cared for. Their health is good and they appeared to be contented with their treatment, of which none made any complaint. The 2 newly-admitted patients are properly detained.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period with which this report is concerned.

All but 3 of each sex usually attend the Sunday services provided in the House by the Vicar of the parish, and there is a like attendance at the entertainments. Five of the gentlemen and 4 ladies go for walks beyond the grounds; carriage drives are provided 4 times a week, of which all the patients avail themselves, each going out about once a fortnight.

The staff consists of a matron and 7 nurses for the ladies, and of a head attendant and 4 others for the gentlemen. Two nurses and 1 attendant are on duty at night in rotation.

BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

12 May 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House and Lambridge House, and seen all the patients whose names are on the books, namely, 10 gentlemen and 23 ladies, as well as 2 ladies who are residing as voluntary boarders.

We found them all very contented and well cared for, and in very good and comfortable surroundings. The Houses throughout were in very good order and presented a very bright and cheerful appearance. The grounds and gardens are also very well kept.

Since our Colleague's visit last July 4 of each sex have been admitted as patients, 2 ladies have been discharged, and 2 of each sex have died. The deaths were from natural causes, except in the case of 1 gentleman, who committed suicide, the circumstances of which formed the subject of a Coroner's inquest, and were also fully reported to our Board at the time. There did not appear to be any want of care on the part of those in charge of the patient at the time.

The health of the establishment is and has been good, only 2 ladies being at present confined to bed.

During the last 10 months there has been no mechanical restraint, but 1 lady has twice been secluded for a total period of 35 minutes.

We have paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients, including 1 gentleman, who is on leave at 4, Grosvenor Place, Bath, and whom we visited, and can report that they are all properly detained. The 2 ladies who are voluntary boarders are proper to remain on that footing.

We have signed the licence which was granted at the last Quarter Sessions for the County of Somerset.

We understand that the proprietors have purchased the two houses near the entrance lodge, and application will be made to include them in the licence; they will form a valuable addition to the establishment, and we learn that it is proposed that Dr. Lavers shall occupy one of the houses, and that the other will afford accommodation for a patient and some of the staff.

We were informed that it is proposed to erect an open-air shelter with rooms attached in a situation which was pointed out to us, and which we approve. Plans will in due course be submitted to our Board and the Visitors.

Divine service is held in the House on Sundays, at which generally 3 of the gentlemen and 13 ladies attend. Five ladies also attend the parish church. Four gentlemen and 12 ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds, and all but 2 of each sex have carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 9 male attendants and 16 nurses for day duty and 3 men and 4 nurses for night duty.

BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

15 June 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House which continues to be maintained in proper order.

The only change among the patients since the last visit has been the admission of 3 ladies. There are to-day on the books as patients the names of 10 ladies, which is the full number for which the House is licensed. One lady was away on leave but we have seen all the rest.

The general health of the patients is good, no one being confined to bed, in fact, at the time of our visit all the ladies were out of doors either in the garden or out shopping.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but one lady has been secluded on one occasion for a total of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Four of the ladies attend church in the town on Sundays, and for the others a service is held in the House on Sunday afternoons. Five of them go to various entertainments in the town, 1 has her paroe and 6 walk out attended beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of a lady companion and 4 nurses, no one is at the present time required for night duty.

We have signed the licence,

BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH, SALOP.

9 March 1914.

SINCE the last visit of our Colleagues in October 1 gentleman has been admitted as a patient, and 2 ladies have been discharged, 1 of them on recovery. There are now on the books the names of 8 male and 7 female patients, and there are also 2 gentlemen and 1 lady residing as voluntary boarders. We saw all the inmates except 2 of the gentlemen, 1 of whom was a boarder, and satisfied ourselves that they, including the newly-admitted patients to whom we paid special attention, are proper cases to be here.

The House was in good order, and the patients appeared to be well cared for and contented; their bodily health is good.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Nine of the patients usually attend Sunday religious service in the House and 1 lady attends the parish church; nearly all are present at the entertainments. With the exception of 1 lady all the patients go for walks beyond the grounds, 1 lady being allowed to do so unattended.

Three of the gentlemen take drives daily, and 1 other frequently; occasional drives are taken by the ladies.

The staff consists on the male side of a head attendant and 5 others who take night duty by turns, and on the female side of a head nurse with 3 under her for day and one for night duty.

THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, I.W.

4 April 1914.

THE 4 ladies who have been here for so many years are still in residence ; the arrangements for their care and their surroundings are entirely satisfactory, and the House is in its usual excellent order.

Two of the ladies were out ; the other 2 we saw. The general health of the ladies has been good.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

11 May 1914.

WE have to-day inspected this House and its dependencies, and have seen all the patients in residence, and can report that it is maintained in very good order, and affords very comfortable accommodation for the ladies and gentlemen under treatment.

The changes since our Colleagues' visit in July last are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	4	14	18
Left - - - - -	1	6	7
Left on recovery - - - - -	—	3	3
Died - - - - -	1	5	6

There are now on the books the names of 32 gentlemen and 53 ladies as patients, and 4 ladies as voluntary boarders.

The 6 deaths were all from natural causes. The general health is and has been good. To-day we found 7 patients in bed, and on the ladies' side we were glad to see use being made of the verandahs, which have been erected in conjunction with the infirmary dormitory.

All the newly-admitted patients are properly detained, and the voluntary boarders may properly remain on that footing at present, but there is the case of 1 lady which requires to be watched, as she may have to be certified.

The sitting rooms and bedrooms were all in good order. The billiard room has been recently done up.

We recommend that on the landing at Heath House there should be painted on both sides of the door a notice that it is to be kept shut at night.

The gardens and grounds are kept in very good order, and presented a very bright appearance.

Thirty-nine of the patients are usually present at the Divine Service in the chapel on Sundays, and 51 generally attend the associated entertainments.

One gentleman and 2 ladies have their parole, and 8 gentlemen and 10 ladies walk out attended. Five gentlemen and 21 ladies have carriage exercise, some daily, and others twice a week.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion have been employed since the last visit.

The staff consists of 15 male attendants and 24 nurses for day duty and 3 men and 7 nurses for night duty.

We have signed the licence which was granted by the Somerset Quarter Sessions on the 8th of April last.

We were accompanied throughout our visit by Dr. Rutherford, who knows all his cases well, and is evidently on very good terms with his patients.

COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

18 May 1914.

ONE lady has been discharged relieved since this House was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy in November 1913 ; there have been no other changes among the patients. Three ladies are residing as voluntary boarders, of whom one has been on that footing for several years, and may properly continue ; one we consider unfit to remain uncertified, and the third may remain for the present, but requires to be carefully watched, and, if she becomes worse, to be certified or removed.

The improvements to the morning room and the new conservatory have been completed ; some work of re-decoration is now in progress.

The house and grounds were in very good order and the patients well cared for. Their health is good. We gave to one a private interview.

One lady attends church on Sundays ; all but two go out daily for walks and frequently for drives.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

7 May 1914.

WE found this House in excellent order at our visit to-day and all the patients seemed to be very comfortable and for the most part contented. There were on the books and in residence 10 gentlemen and 10 ladies, all of whom we saw in the course of our visit. The only change among them since the last visit consists of 2 admissions, both of whom are properly detained. The general health is good, the 2 patients in bed being there for mental rather than physical illness. One lady shows considerable improvement. The patients who are well enough, consisting of 5 gentlemen and 9 ladies, walk out beyond the grounds, while all of them have frequent carriage drives. One gentleman and 2 ladies attend the services in the parish church on Sundays, while the Vicar comes to see the patients every fortnight.

The staff consists of 4 attendants and 4 nurses for day duty, and there is one nurse for night duty.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

FAIRFORD RETREAT, FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTER.

18 February 1914.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of redecoration has been carried out on the ladies' side since this House has been visited, and the various rooms present a bright and cheerful appearance. Some of the gentlemen's rooms require attention, but the House is in very good order; on examining some of the beds in the gentlemen's rooms we found that they had not been properly made, and one of the mattresses was wholly unfit for use, and should have been long ago condemned. It is evident that more supervision is necessary and we hope that in future it will be exercised.

We received no complaints from any of the patients, all of whom we have seen, and they appeared to us to be in receipt of due care and attention.

Since September 13, 1913, 6 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has died from natural causes. There are on the books the names of 18 gentlemen and 26 ladies, and there are 2 ladies in residence as voluntary boarders. One may properly remain as such, but the other cannot continue to reside here unless she is certified. The general health is good, but 1 patient, a lady, being confined to bed and she is seriously ill. Two other ladies show signs of improvement.

There has been one serious casualty, that of a lady who fell during a fit and fractured both forearms.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Four gentlemen have parole beyond the grounds, and 26 patients go out under care, whilst many of them have occasional drives. Most of the patients attend the Sunday afternoon services in the House, and on an average 14 go to the parish church.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 3 others on the male side, and of a head nurse and 5 others, including a lady help, on the ladies' side, for day and 1 night nurse; some of them have been engaged within the year.

Except for a few omissions in the case books, to which we have drawn Dr. King-Turner's attention, the various records are properly entered and up to date.

FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, WILTS.

15 May 1914.

ONE lady has been admitted and 1 gentleman discharged on transfer to another institution since this House was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy; and there are on the books to-day the names of 10 patients of each sex, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us. The newly-admitted lady is properly detained. We were satisfied that the patients were receiving due care and attention; their health is good; and they were generally contented, making no complaint of their treatment.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Ten patients usually attend the Sunday service in the parish church, and 12 or 13 the services held in the chapel of the House on Fridays; 7 gentlemen and 6 ladies go for walks beyond the grounds, 2 of the latter having their parole; all go out for motor or carriage drives occasionally.

The enlargement of the sitting room in the gentlemen's house referred to in the last entry has been carried out and a damp proof course has been

added to an outer wall in the same part. The construction of an office and additional bedroom to Dr. Benson's private quarters is in progress. We pointed out to him that the plans should have been submitted to our Board for approval. Several other improvements are contemplated, plans for which will be submitted in due course. The House is in good order.

The staff consists of a matron and 4 nurses, one of whom takes night duty in rotation on the female side, and of 2 male attendants.

Mr. Benson, F.R.C.S., Eng., has succeeded Dr. Lush as resident licensee. We were satisfied that he is desirous of introducing improvements and making the House as comfortable as possible.

FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

14 May 1914.

SINCE this House was visited by two Commissioners in Lunacy last December the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

There are now on the books the names of 41 male and 64 female private patients, and 233 male and 291 female pauper patients, making a total of 629, all of whom are in residence. In addition there are 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, one of whom may remain on that footing, but the other is unfit to do so, and must be discharged or certified.

All the deaths have resulted from natural causes, which in 15 instances were ascertained by post-mortem examination. In two cases inquests were held, 1 on a woman who died suddenly of a fatty heart, and the other on a woman whose death from cerebral hæmorrhage occurred soon after her admission. The only serious casualty during the period under review was the fracture of the left patella of a female patient due to a stumble in going up stairs.

Since the last visit another Ward, No. 9, on the male side, has been opened for use by private patients, after being greatly improved and re-decorated, good sanitary annexes added and cross ventilation introduced. It is complete with the exception of some single rooms at one end, and the result is most satisfactory. In many parts walls dividing airing courts have been pulled down, and open iron fences have been or are to be erected in their place, with the effect of adding considerably to the amenity of the wards. The reconstruction of the bakehouse with two ovens of improved make is now in hand. We desire to repeat what has been said at previous visits, in praise of the action taken by the present proprietors, in making at considerable cost the large alterations which have so increased the comfort of the patients.

We found the wards in good order and well kept and everywhere fresh and well ventilated, the beds good and clean. We thought, however, that some of the rooms were rather cold yesterday morning, and would have been the better for fires. Better arrangements are required in some wards for keeping medicines and disinfectants, and the latter should be kept in bottles properly labelled and marked "Poison." The mixture for polishing floors should be kept in tin cans with covers to provide against risk from fire.

We saw all the patients and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us, with the result that very few complaints were made to us, and none calling for mention here. To 6 patients who requested it we gave private interviews. The health of the Institution is very good, and the patients had the appearance generally of being well nourished. They were generally quiet and orderly in their conduct, remarkably so as regards the acute cases in view of the unfavourable class to which they belong. We had much testimony to satisfy us that they are kindly and considerately treated. We give in the patients' book the names of those who showed mental improvement.

We saw dinners served in the wards yesterday and to-day. They were good and substantial and appeared to give satisfaction to those who partook of them.

One hundred and twenty-three patients usually attend Divine Service on Sundays, and 172 the weekly entertainments; 167 are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants consist of 26 men and 38 women for day and 4 and 7 respectively for night duty.

The case books and the medical registers are carefully entered up to date.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 11 patients have been secluded on 17 occasions for a total of 342 hours.

GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSE, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

17 February 1914.

THIS House is in all respects in excellent order, and the patients, who appear to be very comfortable, are in the receipt of proper care and attention.

Since April 16, 1913, 7 patients have been discharged, 5 of them on recovery, the like number have been admitted, and 1 gentleman has died from natural causes, leaving on the books the names of 15 gentlemen and 17 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady who were on leave.

There are amongst the inmates some old and feeble people, but the general health is very good.

We satisfied ourselves that those patients who have been admitted lately are of unsound mind and properly detained. A gentleman is in residence as a voluntary boarder and may remain in that position. There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

Three of the gentlemen have parole beyond the grounds, and 6 ladies and the same number of gentlemen go out under supervision, and some of them have occasional drives, whilst a few are at times taken to the theatre at Birmingham and to the local entertainments.

The Vicar of Wootton holds a service in the House every Sunday afternoon, at which most of the ladies and from 7 to 8 gentlemen are usually present.

The staff consists of a matron and 4 nurses for day and 1 for night duty, and a head and 3 other attendants.

There has been no change amongst the staff for over two years, which is very satisfactory.

The medical records are duly entered up to date.

THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

22 May 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House, which is maintained in good order. The lavatory accommodation in connection with the room where the most troublesome ladies are detained is proving a very useful addition; the bedrooms generally seemed to be bright and comfortable, but a little more attention should be paid to the condition of the bed linen. The following changes have occurred among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in October last. Four ladies have been admitted and 3 discharged, one upon recovery. There are now on the books the names of 17 ladies as patients, and there is 1 voluntary boarder who, as she persistently told us that she did not wish to remain, must either be certified or discharged. One lady is away on leave, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. The general health was good, no one being confined to bed. Proper care appears to be given to the patients, the recently-admitted patients now in residence are proper cases for detention; few ladies have their parole, 6 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and about 12 have frequent carriage exercise. Four attend the parish church on Sunday, and all except the most excitable ladies are present at the service held in the House on Sundays. The staff consists of a matron and 4 nurses for day and one for night duty. We have signed the licence. Three patients have been secluded on 6 occasions for 18 hours.

GRETA BANK, BURTON IN LONSDALE.

1 March 1914.

THERE has been no change among the patients since our Colleagues' visit to this House in October last. The same 6 ladies' names are on the books, and 5 of them are in residence, and have been seen by us. The other lady is at her home on leave of absence. There is also 1 lady residing here as a voluntary boarder, and she is proper to remain on that footing. The ladies appear to be in good health, and to be properly and kindly treated. The House is maintained in very good order, and the sitting rooms and bedrooms used by the ladies were comfortable.

There has been no seclusion or restraint. We learn that 2 of the ladies generally attend the parish church, and that the Vicar of the parish calls at the House about once a month. We think that he might be asked to pay more frequent visits to see those ladies who are unable to attend the services in the church.

All the ladies but one walk out attended.

The staff consists of 2 nurses besides Miss Perkin the matron.

We have signed the licence which was granted on the 13th October last.

THE GROVE, CATTON.

9 June 1914.

WE have found this House in admirable order at our visit to-day, and there is no doubt as to the comfort and care enjoyed by the 20 ladies now on the books as patients. Since the last visit three ladies have been

admitted and 2 have died from natural causes. The health of the patients is good, only one lady being confined to bed. No one was showing marked signs of mental improvement. There is no recorded use of seclusion, but 1 lady has been mechanically restrained on 4 occasions for 22 hours for surgical reasons. Seven ladies go to the service at the parish church on Sundays and 15 attend those held fortnightly in the House. Two ladies have their parole and 7 walk out attended beyond the grounds. All who are well enough have carriage exercise weekly. The staff consists of a matron with 2 lady companions and 6 nurses for day and 4 for night duty.

One lady was out for the day, but with this exception, we saw all the patients, paying special attention to the newly-admitted cases now in residence as to the propriety of their detention.

GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON.

7 March 1914.

THE changes among the patients in this House since the last visit by a member of our Board have been 5 admissions and 4 discharges on transfer to other institutions. There are on the books to-day the names of 40 ladies, the full number for which the House is licensed. All are to-day resident and have been seen by us in the course of our visit.

The House continues to be maintained in good order, and the patients are we feel sure well and kindly cared for. We thought, however, that the dresses of some of the more troublesome ladies needed more attention. Three were confined to bed, but the health of the Institution was generally good, and the inmates contented with their treatment. We paid special attention to those newly admitted, and satisfied ourselves that they are properly detained. In the patients' book we give the names of 2 who showed marked mental improvement.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded in the period under review.

Four ladies usually go to All Stretton Church on Sundays and 16 to the service held in the House. Twenty-one are usually present at the entertainments. Three walk out alone, and 18 attended, beyond the grounds; motor and carriage drives are provided for 18, each enjoying the privilege on an average twice a week.

The staff consists of 15 nurses for day and 3 for night duty; 6 have served less than 12 months, and 3 over 5 years.

HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

25 February 1914.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit on the 18th of October last the following changes have taken place among the patients in this House :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	9	12	21
Left - - - - -	9	10	19
Recovered - - - - -	5	5	10
Died - - - - -	3	1	4

There are now on the books the names of 54 gentlemen, and 73 ladies as patients, and 2 of each sex as voluntary boarders. Three of the gentlemen are absent on trial; the remainder of the patients, 124 in number, are in residence, and have all been seen by us. We found them contented and free from complaints, and are satisfied that they are receiving proper care and attention. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory.

The general health of the establishment has been good since the last visit, and of the 2 gentlemen and 12 ladies whom we saw in bed to-day, 6 of the latter were there by reason of their mental state, and 2 of them were in seclusion.

Of the 4 deaths that have occurred none call for special mention except the case of a gentleman, whose immediate cause of death was thrombosis of the pulmonary artery, and who had sustained the fracture of 3 ribs on the left side shortly before his death. In this case the Coroner held an inquest, and subsequently a full inquiry was conducted in this house by two members of our Board into all the circumstances attending the death of this gentleman. A full report was made to, and considered by our Board, and communicated to the Visitors.

Two of the lady patients show improvement mentally. One of the lady voluntary boarders is no longer fit to remain on that footing, and she should be certified or removed.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint during the last 4 months, but 1 gentleman and 10 ladies have been secluded on 232 occasions for a total of 2,222 hours, the major portion of which refers to 2 ladies, whose names we give in the patients' book.

The House generally is in very good order, and the sitting rooms tidy and comfortable.

Divine Service is held in the House on Sundays, at which 20 of the gentlemen and 28 of the ladies are usually present, and 8 of each sex attend the village church. At the associated entertainments there are usually 25 gentlemen and 34 ladies present. Twenty gentlemen and 14 ladies are usefully occupied in some way, many of the former out of doors in the grounds and gardens.

We are glad to hear that 6 gentlemen and 2 ladies have their parole to go beyond the grounds, and that 20 gentlemen and 18 ladies go out attended beyond the grounds. Carriage exercise is given about once a week to 46 of the patients.

There is a staff of 16 attendants and 23 nurses for day duty and 3 men and 4 nurses for night duty. Three of the former and 13 of the latter can show over five years' service.

The case books and medical registers are carefully posted up to date.

We have signed the licence, which was granted on the 28th October last.

HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

9 June 1914.

THIS House continues to be maintained in very good order. Since the last visit the dining room where the best male patients have their meals has been re-decorated and the establishment generally appeared to be in a satisfactory state of repair.

The following changes have occurred among the patients: 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, 1 of each sex has been discharged relieved, while 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have died, all from natural causes.

We found on the books to-day the names of 22 gentlemen and 43 ladies as patients, while there is 1 lady voluntary boarder. The latter may remain upon that footing and the newly-admitted patients are proper for detention.

The patients were in good general health, only 1 of each sex being confined to bed, and appeared for the most part to be contented, and are evidently receiving proper care and attention.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 1 gentleman has been secluded on 3 occasions for a total of 27 hours.

Two ladies and 1 gentleman are away on trial and 1 gentleman was out, but we saw everyone else.

Eight ladies and 3 gentlemen attend Divine Service on Sundays at church outside, while more than 50 patients are usually present at the service held in the House on Sunday. Two gentlemen have their parole and 7 gentlemen and 20 ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds. Eight of the gentlemen and as many of the ladies as are physically and mentally capable go out driving frequently.

The staff consists of a matron and 10 nurses and 7 attendants for day, and of 1 nurse and 3 attendants for night duty. We have signed the licence.

KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

12 May 1914.

We have to-day visited this House and found everything in excellent order throughout. The sitting rooms were bright and cheerful, and provide very comfortable accommodation.

The bedrooms were in capital order. Since our Colleagues' visit the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	1	14	15
Left - - - - -	2	7	9
„ on recovery - - - - -	—	3	3
Died - - - - -	—	4	4

There are now on the books the names of 7 gentlemen and 30 ladies as patients and 4 ladies as voluntary boarders.

One lady is away on leave of absence, but the remainder are in residence to-day, and have been seen by us. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted cases, and satisfied ourselves that they are properly detained, and also that the voluntary boarders seen may remain on that footing.

All the patients appeared very well cared for, and their dress and personal condition were satisfactory. The 4 deaths that have occurred since the last visit were from natural causes. We found 1 gentleman and 3 ladies in bed, but the general health of the establishment is and has been good. The gardens and grounds are kept in capital order, the lawns on the gentlemen's side have been extended, and a new shelter is being erected in the ladies' garden for open-air treatment.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded 4 times for a total of 13½ hours.

Divine Service is held in the House on Tuesday afternoons, when all the gentlemen but 1 and about 25 of the ladies are present. Ten of the

patients also go on Sundays to the Box parish church. Six of the gentlemen and 10 of the ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds, and about 18 ladies have carriage exercise.

The staff consists of a matron and 2 assistant matrons, 1 of the latter being in charge of the male side, and 2 male attendants and 7 nurses for day duty and 1 male attendant and 2 nurses for night duty.

LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

15 May 1914.

SINCE this House was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy, in October 1913, 1 gentleman has been admitted, 1 lady whose order lapsed was discharged and re-admitted, and 1 of each sex has died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 15 on the male and 14 on the female side, in addition to whom there are 2 voluntary boarders. One of these, a lady, is not here for treatment, but in order to be with her son, who is a patient; the other is a gentleman who may properly remain on his present footing.

The House is in excellent order, the rooms bright, fresh and airy, and everywhere clean and well kept; and the grounds gay with spring flowers.

Spring-cleaning has been carried out on the female side and will shortly be taken in hand on the male side. The gentlemen's room, mentioned in the last report, has been re-decorated.

The patients appeared to be well cared for and contented with their treatment. Their health is good. To 1 gentleman we gave at his request a private interview. No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; 1 gentleman has been secluded on a single occasion for 25 minutes.

Thirteen patients usually attend the religious services in the chapel of the House, and 4 go to church outside; 19 are given carriage and motor drives; 16 go for walks beyond the grounds, and 3 of the gentlemen are allowed their parole.

The staff consists, besides the matron, of 8 for day and 2 for night duty on the male side and 6 female day nurses and 1 night nurse.

Their record of service is very good.

The case book and medical registers are well kept.

LITTLETON HALL, SHENFIELD, ESSEX.

4 June 1914.

WE have found this House in proper order at our visit to-day, the garden and grounds especially looking very bright and attractive. There were on the books the names of 8 ladies as patients, all of whom, except 1 away on trial, were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. They presented a properly cared for appearance and were generally in fair bodily health, neither of the 2 ladies who were in bed to-day being very seriously ill.

Since the last visit 3 ladies have been admitted, and 2 discharged, 1 on recovery. One lady shows signs of mental improvement.

Any patient who is well enough is taken to the parish church services on Sunday ; 3 ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds, and most of them have drives once or twice a week. The staff consists of a matron and 5 nurses for day and 1 for night duty. There is no recorded use of seclusion, but 3 ladies have had to be mechanically restrained on 80 occasions for a total of 330 hours.

We have signed the licence.

MALLING PLACE, KENT.

5 June 1914.

VISITING this House to day we found the rooms comfortably furnished and the patients apparently contented. We had no complaints of any kind. We were glad to notice that a number of books had been placed in the rooms on both sides and that a lady companion has been engaged for the ladies.

We thought the House was in very good order throughout and that the decorations were bright and attractive. We think, however, that the hot water arrangements require a thorough overhauling on both sides, and we cannot but think that the present condition of the stokehole, where water almost, if not quite, stagnant is at present lying, is a menace to the health of the patients, and that steps should be taken to have it properly and efficiently drained.

The shutters in the strong rooms should have panels of strong wire gauze inserted, similar to those in the padded room.

Since November 26, 1913, 1 gentleman has been admitted, and 4 ladies have been admitted and one discharged.

There are now on the books the names of 8 gentlemen, and 31 ladies. Thirteen of the ladies are at present on leave at Deal, all the other patients have been seen by us, and to 1 we gave a private interview. One lady has been secluded on 1 occasion for 2 hours, but there is no record of mechanical restraint.

Four gentlemen and 2 ladies have parole and 2 gentlemen and 18 ladies walk out under care, whilst 12 ladies have carriage exercise. Six patients attend services at the parish church, and most of them attend the Sunday evening services which are held in the House.

The staff consists of 3 attendants for day and 1 for night duty, and 8 nurses for day and 2 for night.

MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

7 May 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House which is maintained in proper order. The patients now on the books consist of 10 gentlemen and 22 ladies, all of whom were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. The changes among the patients since the last visit have been 12 admissions, 8 discharges, 4 upon recovery, and 5 deaths from natural causes. The newly-admitted patients now in residence are properly detained. No patient showed marked mental improvement.

Two ladies were confined to bed for illness, but otherwise the general health was good. There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Four gentlemen and 12 ladies go for walks beyond the grounds, while 2 gentlemen and 8 ladies have driving exercise 3 times a week. Eight patients attend the church services on Sundays at the parish church, while a service is held in the House on Sunday afternoon every fortnight. The staff consists of 5 attendants and 7 nurses for day duty and of 2 on each side for night duty.

THE MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

12 March 1914.

THE only changes among the patients in this House since it was last visited by a Commissioner have been the admissions of two ladies, raising the total number to 8. We have seen them all and found them well cared for in all respects and contented. The newly-admitted patients are properly detained. The House is in very good order and the rooms were comfortable.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

One lady walks out beyond the grounds and she also attends service in the parish church on Sundays. All but one go for carriage drives.

The staff consists, besides the matron, of a lady companion and 6 nurses.

NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

11 May 1914.

WE have to-day inspected this House, and seen all the patients whose names are on the books with the exception of 1 lady who is away on trial.

The changes that have taken place in the numbers since our Colleagues' visit in July last are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	2	6	8
Left - - - - -	—	5	5
Left on recovery - - - - -	—	4	4

The are in consequence of these changes the names of 16 gentlemen and 20 ladies on the books as patients and 2 gentlemen as voluntary boarders.

We found the patients well cared for, and in very comfortable surroundings, the House being generally in very good order and bright and cheerful.

The general health of the establishment is and has been good, only 2 ladies being confined to bed at the time of our visit.

We have paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients and can report that they are rightly detained, and that the two gentlemen voluntary boarders are proper subjects to remain on that footing. There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but two ladies have been secluded on 50 occasions for 103 hours in all since our last visit.

The gardens and grounds are maintained in very good order and presented a bright appearance.

Twenty-one of the patients are usually present at Divine Service and the same number at the associated entertainments.

Four gentlemen have their parole, and 10 gentlemen and 12 ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds, while 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies have carriage exercise twice a week.

The staff of attendants and nurses is 6 and 7 respectively for day duty and one of each sex for night duty. Their record of service is satisfactory.

We have signed the licence which was granted at the Easter Quarter Sessions to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Dr. R. Eager having retired in September last.

We understand that Mrs. Thomas proposes to undertake the duties of matron, and we shall much welcome her assumption of this position in the interest of the patients.

OVERDALE, OUTWOOD.

4 March 1914.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this House in October last 2 ladies have been admitted as patients, 1 on transfer from another house.

There are now on the books the names of 12 ladies as patients and of 1 as a voluntary boarder.

All were at home when we visited, and we have found them in good and comfortable surroundings.

The newly-admitted patients are rightly detained, and the voluntary boarder is fit to remain on that footing. One lady is in bed. The House is maintained in very good order. We have suggested to Dr. Mould how the ventilation of the strong room and another single room might be improved by an aperture being made in the shutter, and the insertion of fine wire gauze, and how two projecting ledges in the strong room might be covered in.

Three of the ladies go to the parish church at Dustwick on Sundays.

One of the ladies has her parole, and all the others but one walk out attended beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of a matron and 3 nurses for day duty and one nurse for night.

We have signed the licence which was granted to Dr. P. G. Mould and Mrs. Lovatt on the 20th October last.

Since our Colleagues' visit there has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 2 ladies have been secluded on 78 occasions for a total of 523 hours; no less than 43 of these occasions, representing 344 hours, refer to a case of recent and acute mania, and to the period between 5th January and 2nd March, so that during this interval of 57 days the patient was secluded on an average of 6 hours each day; we should like to see a reduction made in the extent in which this form of treatment is used.

We have examined the registers and medical records and found them in admirable order.

PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

25 March 1914.

THE House is in all respects most homely and comfortable, and the 4 ladies whose names are on the books and whom we have to-day seen, appear to have every attention and care bestowed upon them.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner on November 17 of last year, 1 lady has been admitted and died soon after her admission from natural causes.

The ladies go out daily for walks when the weather permits, 1 takes weekly drives and 3 of them attend the services on Sunday at the parish church. The staff consists of 3 lady companions and a trained nurse.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

THE PLEASANCE, YORK.

9 May 1914.

WE found 8 ladies residing here as patients on our visit to-day. All except 1, who was out walking, were at home and seen by us. We found them properly looked after and apparently contented.

Three were in bed chiefly for mental reasons.

The House was in good order and it is evident that a considerable amount has been expended on re-decoration and necessary repairs.

Since our last visit 2 ladies have been admitted, 4 discharged, 1 upon recovery, and 1 has died from natural causes.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

One lady has her parole beyond the grounds, and 2 walk out attended and also have weekly drives.

The staff consists of a matron and 3 nurses.

We were glad to hear that Dr. Jones, who has been seriously ill for some months, is now on the way to convalescence.

PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

22 May 1914.

SIX patients have been admitted since this House was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy; 4 have been discharged, 1 of them on recovery, and 1 has died from natural causes. There are on the books the names of 8 gentlemen and 19 ladies, all of whom, except 1 lady who is away on trial, we have seen. There is also 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, who in our opinion is unfit to remain as such and must be either certified or removed.

The House was everywhere in excellent order, as were also the grounds in which most of the ladies were sitting out, the weather being very fine and warm.

The patients were all well cared for and several spoke of the kindness with which they were treated. Their health was good, and the 2 gentlemen whom we saw in bed were there for mental reasons. We gave private interviews at their request to 2 patients, both of whom are insane and unfit for discharge, and paid special attention to those newly-admitted, satisfying ourselves in each case that they are properly detained.

None of the patients showed mental improvement promising early recovery.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since last visit.

We tested the outside fire exit from the top of the house by making a descent thereby.

Four of the ladies attend Divine Service in the parish church on Sundays, and 5 gentlemen and 12 ladies the afternoon service provided in the House; 1 gentleman goes in to Plymouth to the theatre and other entertainments, and 4 ladies also go to the theatre; 5 patients walk out attended and 7 occasionally go for drives.

The staff consists besides the matron of 9 nurses and 6 male attendants; 3 of the former and 1 of the latter are on night duty.

The case books are properly written up to date.

REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

5 June 1914.

SINCE 26 November 1913, 1 lady has been admitted, but there have been no other changes amongst the patients, and there are to-day 11 gentlemen and 8 ladies on the books of the Institution. One lady was out driving and another was walking; all the others we have seen and have satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention.

The new kitchen is now in use, and will doubtless prove a useful addition; the old kitchen is to be transformed into a dining room for the least favourable patients on the ladies' side.

The House is in good order and the patients appear to be in receipt of sufficient care and attention.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Eight of the gentlemen and 2 of the ladies are taken for walks beyond the grounds, and most of them have carriage exercise. During the winter months there are occasional entertainments.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and nurses on each side for day and 1 of each for night duty.

Since writing the above the ladies who were out driving and walking have returned and been seen.

RIVERHEAD HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

5 June 1914.

ONE lady has been admitted since this House was visited on the 27th November, and there are to-day 8 ladies on the books and in residence, all of whom we have seen. Their surroundings are all we could wish, the rooms are most comfortable, and they are in receipt of every attention and care.

The lately-admitted patient is properly detained.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Three ladies drive and walk, 1 other goes also for walks, and 2 attend service at the neighbouring church, whilst the Vicar pays occasional visits

The staff consists of 9 nurses for day and 4 for night duty.

ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL.

26 March 1914.

WE were entirely satisfied with the condition in which we found this Institution on the occasion of our visit to-day. The day and bedrooms presented an attractive and comfortable appearance, and the patients in residence, all of whom we have seen, and with 2 of whom we have had private interviews, are evidently well and carefully treated.

Plans in reference to the alteration and reconstruction of "the Gallery" are at present under consideration.

Since 28 November of last year there have been 6 admissions and 2 have been discharged on recovery. There are now on the books the names of 71 ladies, 6 of whom are on leave at St. Augustine's, leaving 65 in residence. There are also here as voluntary boarders 3 ladies, one of whom should, in our opinion, if she remains, be certified.

The general health is good, there being but 4 patients and one of the voluntary boarders confined to bed.

No patients have been recorded as having been in seclusion and but 1 has been mechanically restrained for 10 minutes during the course of our visit. Fifty ladies are usually present at the Sunday services, 52 at the associated entertainments, and 30 are usefully employed. Four have parole beyond the grounds, 40 walk out under care, and 50 enjoy the privilege of frequent carriage and motor drives.

There is a staff of 35 nurses for day and 2 for night duty, in addition to the ordinary domestics, who number 24.

Dr. Apthorpe was present during our visit.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, BRIGHTON.

26 March 1914.

THE new House for the accommodation of 12-14 patients has, since the last visit by a member of our Board, been completed, and is now occupied by some of the ladies.

We were more than pleased with the attractive appearance and comfort of the rooms, which have been most tastefully furnished.

There are emergency exits from the first and second floors, with keys in glazed boxes and fire screens on all the floors, upon which we would like to see similar notices to those which have now been provided on the screens in the older building.

We have seen the 6 ladies on leave from St. George's and found them in good health and evidently in receipt of all due care and attention.

Two have parole, and 1 has so far improved that we are informed she will be shortly discharged.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

9 March 1914.

WE have visited this House to-day and seen the 2 patients who are, we are satisfied, receiving all proper care and attention.

The House is in good order, and the patients' rooms very comfortable.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

26 February 1914.

SINCE this House was visited by a Commissioner in October last, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	1	7	8
Left - - - - -	1	4	5
Died - - - - -	1	2	3

There are now on the books the names of 17 gentlemen and 21 ladies as patients, and one of each sex as voluntary boarders. All of these are in residence, and have been seen by us. We have paid particular attention to the newly-admitted cases, and can report that they are proper subjects for detention, and also that the two voluntary boarders are fit to remain on that footing at present.

The patients of both sexes appeared contented, and were free from complaints. They were neat and tidy in their personal appearance, and are evidently well cared for and kindly treated.

The general health of the establishment is good, only one of each sex being confined to bed. One lady showed some mental improvement.

The House generally is maintained in good order, and the sitting rooms and bedrooms presented a comfortable appearance. We learnt that the water is not on in the internal fire hydrants, and that it would have to be first turned on from the main opposite the front door in case of need. We think that these internal hydrants should be made available for immediate use in case of emergency.

An extension of the grounds available for the use of the better patients is being made beyond the ladies' garden, and a lawn tennis court laid out there. In the two existing gardens on each side we would suggest that some kind of shelter should be put up to afford protection for the least favourable class of patients.

During the past four months mechanical restraint by means of gloves has been employed in the case of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, chiefly on account of destructiveness to clothing, on 32 occasions for a total duration of 378 hours, and 2 patients of each sex have been secluded on 20 occasions for a total period of 99 hours.

The 3 deaths that have occurred lately were all from natural causes.

About 12 gentlemen and 13 ladies usually attend Divine Service which is held in the chapel in the House on Sundays, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies go to the parish church.

About 34 of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments, and 4 of each sex are usefully occupied in some way.

Seven of the gentlemen and 6 of the ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds, and in the summer months on the average 6 gentlemen and 10 ladies are given carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants and nurses is 6 on each side for day duty and 1 on each side for night duty. We regret to learn that there have been many changes amongst the staff during the past few months owing to Dr. Gill not being able to obtain the class of attendants and nurses he naturally desires.

We have signed the licence which was granted on the 28th October last.

SILVER BIRCHES, CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

4 June 1914.

THERE has been no change amongst the patients since the last visit from a member of our Board, and there are to-day on the books the names of 10 ladies, all of whom we have seen except 1 who is absent on leave at Bognor. To 1 lady we have given a private interview. The House is in good order and the ladies appear to be comfortable and to be in receipt of proper attention and care. The staff consists of 5 nurses. Five of the ladies go for walks and occasional drives and 1 attends Sunday service in the neighbouring church. There is no record of seclusion, but we understand that 1 lady is not infrequently locked in her bedroom by day for short periods, and this, as we pointed out, should have been duly entered in the medical journal.

One lady has been restrained by jacket on one occasion for half an hour.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

15 June 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House and found it in good order. A considerable amount of work is now in progress on the male side; the billiard table is to be removed from the room which was formerly the billiard room, but which will for the future be used as a sitting room.

An entirely new billiard room is being built, as well as a new bath-room and cloak-room with some further lavatory and W.C. accommodation. It is hoped that the work will be completed in two months' time, and when brought into use the additions will be of great service to the establishment. In the meantime the gentlemen are rather crowded together in some of the smaller rooms when they are indoors.

The changes amongst the patients since the last visit consist of 2 admissions and 3 discharges, 1 on recovery. There are now on the books the names of 18 gentlemen and 25 ladies; 1 of each sex is away on leave, but we did our best to converse with the remainder.

They presented a well cared for appearance and seemed to be in good health and contented. Three ladies were confined to bed, all of whom were suffering from heart trouble.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Thirty-three patients attend the church services on Sundays either at Elstow Church or in the House, and the same number are usually present at the associated entertainments; 25 are employed usefully; 4 walk out alone and 24 attended beyond the grounds, while 20 patients enjoy more or less frequent carriage exercise each week.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and 10 nurses for day and of 1 attendant and 3 nurses for night duty. There are also 2 lady companions.

STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

7 March 1914.

SINCE the visit of our Colleague last October 1 patient has been admitted; 3 have been discharged or removed, of whom 1 had recovered; and 1 has died from natural causes. These changes leave 30 names on

the books, and there are in addition 5 voluntary boarders, who may properly remain on that footing.

We saw all the patients except 1 who was absent on leave, and were satisfied with their dress and personal condition. One was confined to bed; the health of the others was generally good; none made any complaints of their treatment. To 1 gentleman we gave at his request a private interview.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 1 patient has been secluded on 4 occasions for a total duration of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The House is maintained throughout in good order. In the lavatory of the new wing the handles of W.C. doors should be removed, and the rails above the doors should be boarded to within 6 inches of the ceiling; the towel-rollers should be covered and the pipes cased.

Five gentlemen generally attend the parish church on Sundays, and 14 the service provided in the House; 12 usually attend the entertainments and 10 are usefully employed. Two are allowed to walk out alone beyond the grounds and 15 attended; 6 go for drives 3 times a week when the weather is fine.

Eight attendants are employed for day and 1 for night duty; 4 have served less than 12 months and 3 over 5 years.

TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

25 March 1914.

WE have to-day made our first inspection of the year to this Institution and its dependencies, and have seen all the ladies and gentlemen who are in residence. The buildings are in all respects well maintained, the rooms are attractive and comfortable, whilst the patients, from none of them did we receive anything in the nature of a complaint, are evidently treated with a kindly and tactful care.

The health is good, there being but 1 lady confined to bed for mental reasons, and 1 gentleman who is feeble and well up in years.

We gave private interviews to 3 gentlemen and one lady and satisfied ourselves that though one gentleman has greatly improved there are none of them as yet fit for discharge. We noted another gentleman and a lady who also showed marked signs of improvement. The patients who have been admitted lately are in our opinion properly detained.

There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Since November 14th of last year there have been 7 admissions, two have been discharged or removed, and 3 have died from natural causes.

There are on the books the names of 74 patients, 37 of each sex, of whom 13 are on leave, 12 being at West Cliffe, Hastings, and 1 at The Ridgeway.

Service at the private chapel and the parish church is attended by 28 of the patients, and 40 are usually present at the associated entertainments.

None have parole beyond the grounds, but 70 go out under supervision and 38 have frequent carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 3 gentlemen companions, 14 attendants and 47 nurses, 34 and 40 respectively for day and 7 of each for night duty. The record of service is good, 24 attendants and 18 of the nurses having over 5 years' service.

We have examined the statutory registers and case books and have found them carefully posted to date. The entries in the latter indicate that much study and individual care is given to the patients and to obtaining a full history of each case.

WEST CLIFFE, ST. LEONARDS ON SEA.

24 March 1915.

WE visited this branch of Ticehurst this afternoon, and have seen 8 gentlemen and 4 ladies who are now on leave here.

The establishment is in very good order, and all due care appears to be bestowed on the patients. The patients are in good health, and although none of them have parole, they all go out either driving or walking, and the neighbouring church services are attended by 2 of the ladies and 2 of the gentlemen.

We gave private interviews to 2 of the gentlemen.

TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

25 February 1914.

SINCE this House was visited by our Colleague in October last the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	5	7	12
Left - - - - -	3	7	10
Recovered - - - - -	3	1	4
Died - - - - -	5	—	5

There are to-day on the books the names of 22 gentlemen and 24 ladies as patients, and of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady as voluntary boarders.

One gentleman was out for the afternoon; the remainder have been seen by us, and we can report that the newly-admitted cases are proper subjects for detention and the voluntary boarders for residence on that footing.

The patients appeared to be properly cared for, and were generally tidily and suitably dressed. We received no complaints as to their treatment.

The bodily health of the patients was good, no one being confined to bed.

Four of the deaths were from natural causes, the fifth was that of a gentleman who, no longer being regarded as suicidal, hanged himself from some bars in the window of his bedroom. These and similar bars in other rooms have since been removed.

The House was generally in very fair order, some re-decoration having been recently done on the ladies' side.

We thought that the ventilation of some of the single rooms occupied by patients of faulty habits required some improvement, and suggest that openings should be made over the doors protected by wire gauze so as to ensure a cross ventilation.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint during the past four months, but 1 patient of each sex has been secluded, the gentleman on 7 occasions, and the lady once, for a total of 17 hours in all. Divine Service in the House is usually attended by 15 gentlemen and 12 ladies, and about 15 of each sex are generally present at the associated entertainments. One lady has her parole to go outside the grounds and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies walk out attended.

Carriage exercise is given to 5 of the patients.

The day staff is 5 on the male side and 6 on the female, and for night 1 and 2 respectively.

We have signed the licence which was granted at the City Sessions on January 5th.

WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

7 April 1914.

THE ladies' side has been very nicely done up and looks bright and cheerful; the gentlemen's rooms are shortly to receive like attention, and we suggest that the upstairs passage on this side should be treated with some light colour. The House is comfortable and generally in good order.

Since the last visit from a member of our Board in November 1913, the lady who was in residence as a voluntary boarder has left; there has been no other change.

There are to-day the names of 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies on the books, all of whom we have seen with the exception of a lady who is absent on trial. We have also seen 2 gentlemen who are residing as voluntary boarders, and who may remain in that position.

The patients are evidently well and properly treated and we have received no complaints.

The majority of the ladies and gentlemen go out motoring or for carriage drives, some of them take walks and 1 of each sex attends the Sunday church services in the town, whilst practically all of them are present at the House service, which is held on Sunday afternoon.

The staff remains the same. There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

THE RETREAT, WITHAM, ESSEX.

4 June 1914.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies now residing here as patients. They seem to be comfortable and contented and are evidently treated kindly and considerately by Dr. and Mrs. Penny, the latter of whom for the time is acting as matron.

Since the last visit there have been 2 admissions, 1 discharge on transfer and 2 deaths both from natural causes.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Two of the ladies go for walks, 1 to the Roman Catholic service in the village, and several patients have drives about once a week.

The staff consists of 2 nurses for day and 1 for night duty, and on the male side of 2 attendants.

One gentleman was confined to bed.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

1 February 1914.

VISITING this House to-day, we found it in very good order. The rooms were well kept and most comfortable, and the patients, all of whom we have seen except one lady, who was out for the day, appeared to be in receipt of all due attention and care. They were all neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance.

Since the last visit on September 15th, 1913, there have been 7 admissions, 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies. One gentleman has been discharged relieved and one has died from natural causes.

There are on the books the names of 13 gentlemen and 15 ladies, and there are also two persons residing here as voluntary boarders, one of each sex. The lady may remain in that position, but the gentleman must be discharged or certified.

In our opinion the lately admitted patients are properly detained. The health is good. There is no record of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

With the exception of one gentleman of the Roman Catholic faith, all the patients attend the service which is held in the house on Sunday by the Vicar of the parish, and 3 ladies and 1 gentleman attend services at the neighbouring church. Seven ladies and 4 gentlemen go for walks under care, and 6 of each sex take frequent motor drives.

Practically all the patients attend the associated entertainments, which during the winter months are held every three weeks.

In addition to a Matron and Head Attendant there are four attendants and a like number of nurses for day, and two of each sex for night duty.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix K.

REPORTS OF VISITS BY COMMISSIONERS TO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

8 June 1914.

IN the interval between the visit of my Colleagues on 6th November 1913, and my inspection of the Asylum on 6th instant, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	75	68	143
Discharged - - - - -	1	4	5
Of whom had recovered - - - - -	—	1	1
Died - - - - -	60	95	155

These changes left on the books the names of 945 males and 1,053 females ; total, 1,998.

I saw them all and was well satisfied with their personal condition and with the state of their clothing. They were orderly in their behaviour, presented generally a happy appearance, and the replies given by those I was able to draw into conversation showed that they were contented and sympathetically treated. They were well nourished, and the condition of the helpless, crippled cases, of which there was a large number, was particularly creditable. Four hundred and forty-nine, or about 23 per cent., of the patients are epileptics, and at least 230, or 11 per cent., are on the average in every 24 hours wet or dirty in their habits and require to have some of their clothing or bedding changed. Notwithstanding the large number of feeble, helpless cases, I was pleased to find that the numbers confined to bed were only 22 males and 51 females, or not more than 3·6 per cent. of the total number, and that no one had a bedsore.

On the male side there were 16 and on the female side 3 patients suffering from trachoma. An eye specialist still occasionally visits the Asylum and gives advice in such cases.

There were estimated to be vacancies for 27 males and 84 females.

During the period under review a male patient was treated, with satisfactory results, on one occasion for two hours, with a hot pack for urinary trouble, and a female patient was secluded on one occasion for 45 minutes.

The causes of death were all natural in character, and were in 63 per cent. verified by post-mortem examination. In one instance an inquest was held because the death, which was due to heart failure, was sudden. Erysipelas, from which 3 patients have suffered, was the cause of death in one case.

A fracture of the left arm has been the only casualty of at all a serious nature that has occurred.

I visited all the wards and the various administrative departments; good order and cleanliness prevailed everywhere, and day-rooms and dormitories were comfortable. The ventilation of the wards specially devoted to tubercular and diarrhoea cases has been improved to a marked extent, and I am glad to hear that it is contemplated to deal similarly with other wards. On the female side the improvement has been effected by the introduction of a certain number of sash windows, and on the male side, where sash windows already existed, by the removal of the blocks and the protection of the openings by unobtrusive iron bars.

The kitchen at the Nurses' Home has been enlarged and improved in many respects.

The sanitary arrangements in connection with the Recreation Hall, which is also used as a day-room, are very unsatisfactory and are to be remodelled.

The patients' dietary is sufficiently varied. I saw dinner served to many of the female patients. It consisted of a good stew followed by a well-cooked suet pudding, with which jam was served.

The returns for the year ending 31st December last, relating to the attendance at divine service and at the entertainments, and to the employment of the patients, show no marked variation from those for the previous year, and are, on the whole, as good as could be expected considering the character of the patients.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of Head Attendants, is as follows:—

For day duty there are 85 male attendants and 99 nurses, or an average of 1 attendant or 1 nurse to every 11 patients, a proportion that is not more than adequate having regard to the character of the cases.

For night duty there are 23 men and 25 nurses, which is a good strength. The duration of service continues to be satisfactory.

There has as yet been no definite action taken with regard to the question of the provision of the second or detaining certificate which was raised by my Colleagues at the last visit, but Dr. Campbell has assured me that the matter is receiving attention.

The notes in the case books relating to several of the recently admitted patients and also to many of the older cases are considerably in arrear. I hope every effort will be made to rectify these defects which may possibly to some extent be accounted for by the fact that for some time past it has been found impossible to secure the services of medical practitioners willing to hold more or less permanently the two junior medical posts, a difficulty which still exists.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

26 January 1914.

On the 23rd instant we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Metropolitan Asylum Board's Asylum at Darenth, and are able to give a very satisfactory report of its general condition and management.

In December 1913, Dr. Rotherham resigned the post of Medical Superintendent on his appointment as one of H.M. Commissioners of the Board of Control, and was succeeded by Dr. Sherlock, who had been favourably known to us while holding office at the Belmont and Fountain Hospitals.

He is assisted by three other Medical Officers, two of whom, however, are acting only temporarily in consequence of the difficulty in securing the services of permanent Assistant Medical Officers, whose pay and status are incommensurate with the responsibilities which attach to their office.

Since the last visit 122 patients have been admitted, 22 discharged, and 11 have died, all of them from natural causes, which were ascertained in 64 per cent. by post-mortem examination; no bedsores were present. The numbers remaining at the present visit were 2,008, and with the exception of 10 or 12 who were in isolation for infectious diseases—2 of them for scarlet fever—we saw them all. It was a significant fact that only 2 out of all that number asked for their discharge.

It was indeed abundantly evident that great contentment prevailed, and that the improvable and employed class, of whom the inmates of this Asylum or colony practically entirely consist, are living happy, and within their limits, useful lives. Fifty-three were in bed, but of these 30 were there for observation only, as the inmates of a ward from which the two cases of scarlet fever, already referred to, had been taken, so that those who were confined to bed for sickness or helplessness were 23, or only 1·1 per cent. of the whole. There were no bedsores. About 1,100 patients were accommodated in the main blocks; about 500 in the schools, and 400 in the pavilions, the last of these being uncertified. Their dress was neat and suitable, and they looked generally well cared for.

Large numbers of the boys and girls were in the workshops when we visited them, and it was pleasing to see the evident keen interest which most of them were taking in their various employments of tailoring, shoemaking, upholstering, printing, bookbinding, paper bag and envelope making, mat, basket, and brush making, weaving, and in the schools in many simple handicrafts for the instruction and development of both brains and hands.

Some of the workshops, although recently built, have already become overcrowded and are about to be enlarged.

These various works of the mental defectives in this Colony leave a net profit, after all deductions of expenses, of upwards of 2,000*l.* a year.

We saw a good dinner of baked fish and roll pudding neatly served in some of the wards, but we thought that means should be taken to serve it on warmed plates.

We visited the kitchens and would suggest the provision of a potato-peeler which would save labour and waste.

The weekly rate of maintenance is 9*s.* 7*d.*

We found all the day-rooms in excellent order, warm, cheerful, and comfortable. They were bright with Christmas decorations, and well supplied with objects calculated to arouse the attention and excite the interest of the patients.

Additions were being made to the dormitory accommodation at the pavilions which will add about 200 beds. The work is all being done by patients under the supervision of a paid artisan.

Since the last visit there has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. No inquest has been held. The incidence of zymotic disease has been confined to 17 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria.

There have been no serious casualties.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, numbering about 1 to every 18 patients.

Their duration of service is upon the whole satisfactory, and no one has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct since the last visit.

The foregoing report will show that, in our opinion, this Institution has been conducted with great efficiency and ability, and we feel sure that in Dr. Sherlock's hands this condition will be fully maintained in the future.

FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL, TOOTING.

8 June 1914.

ON the 5th instant we visited and fully inspected all parts of the Fountain Hospital, which is used by the Metropolitan Asylums Board as a residence for what are known as unimprovable imbeciles, but is shortly to be disused for its present purpose, the Board having purchased as a substitute the Strand Union Workhouse at Edmonton.

Since the last visit Dr. Sherlock has entered upon his duties as Medical Superintendent of Darenth, and he has been succeeded by Dr. Gordon, who has been in office since December, and was previously at Tooting Bec and Caterham.

The changes among the patients since the visit of our Colleagues last December have been as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	40	43	83
Discharged or removed - - - - -	13	1	14
Died - - - - -	15	10	25

leaving in residence and seen by us, males, 341 ; females, 265 : total, 606, whose presence left vacancies for 60 patients, 22 males and 38 females.

There was no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

All the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained in 13, or 52 per cent., by post-mortem examination. No inquest was held.

It is creditable to the staff who are responsible for the nursing of the sick and for the care of the patients, who are generally feeble and helpless, that no bed sore was present in the case of any one who died, or in that of any of the patients whom we saw in the wards, of whom 52, or 8·5 per cent., were confined to bed.

One ward, containing 39 patients, was devoted to cases of whooping cough, of which there have been 61 in all, and in two other wards were segregated the 62 patients who were, or had been, suffering from ophthalmia.

Provision is also made for the 40 male and 43 female adult imbeciles who assist materially in the laundry and ward work of the establishment.

We were very favourably impressed by the cheerful and happy appearance of the children and by their evident affection for those in charge of them. They were all very neatly and suitably dressed, and in no instance had we to complain of any want of neatness or cleanliness in even those of them whom it must be exceedingly difficult to keep clean and tidy.

Large numbers of those whom we saw were helpless and crippled, few were able to speak intelligibly, and in one ward 36 out of the 39 were unable to feed themselves.

A ward is devoted exclusively to children under 5 years of age. The fact that all these children are able to be made happy and comfortable and kept in good condition affords conclusive evidence that, although unable to be brought up to a high standard, no class of cases can be considered altogether unimprovable.

We saw a good dinner consisting of fish, in some cases minced and mixed with pulped bread, followed by sago pudding, served neatly in the dining hall and elsewhere.

Since the last visit additional musical boxes and gramophones, in accordance with suggestions then made, have been supplied, and we would now desire to suggest the provision of another mechanical horse for the boys—that already in use being in great demand, and of a larger supply of toys and some brightly illustrated rag-books.

About 20 per cent. of the patients attend chapel on Sundays, and 16 per cent. the weekly entertainments. Thirteen per cent. are able to join the weekly outside walks, and 7 per cent. those within the boundaries of the estate.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages 1 to every 7 patients for day, and 1 to every 27 for night duty. An addition to that of the latter might perhaps diminish the 24 per cent. of the children whose beds are wetted at night.

There have been but few changes among the staff and only one of its members has been discharged for misconduct.

The state of the Asylum was, as regards cleanliness, cheerfulness, and general comfort, very satisfactory, and we found all the beds and bedding well cared for in all respects. Dr. Gordon, who has the assistance of one Medical Colleague, is evidently discharging his new duties with energy, kindness, and efficiency.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

7 July 1914.

I HAVE to-day visited this Asylum and, as the result of my inspection, am enabled to give a very favourable report on the condition in which it is maintained throughout, and of the manner in which it is administered for the care and comfort of the inmates, so large a proportion of whom are crippled physically as well as mentally. With the exception of one block on each side, where the ground floor is used as a day-room and the two upper floors as dormitories, all the wards in the main building are now of the infirmary type, affording accommodation by day as well as by night. They are sufficiently commodious for this purpose, and the recent erection of bridges between the two upper floors of adjacent blocks has had the effect of greatly increasing the day accommodation. These bridges, in fact, constitute well-protected open-air galleries, and are of sufficient width to permit of the placing of a row of seats on each side with a central gangway. At the time of my visit the majority of the patients lodged on these floors were thus having the advantage of spending the day in the open air, instead of being confined to the wards, as would otherwise have been the case, owing to the practical difficulty of conveying them to and from the airing courts. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the erection of these bridges will conduce to the

better health of the patients. I may add that the floors of the bridges are asphalted and of sufficient gradient to permit of their being thoroughly washed down daily. Beds had been wheeled out on one or two of them, but it would not be possible to do this on a large scale; so that, especially in respect to the Female Ward 2 B, assigned to tubercular cases, there is no adequate provision for open-air treatment of those confined to bed. On the male side such provision is afforded by the adaptation of the detached building, formerly used for upholstery, to serve as a sanatorium where 18 patients are lodged. A similar special building for the accommodation of female patients of this class would, therefore, be a desideratum.

The arrangements made for segregating in separate wards certain cases of physical disease are excellent. Thus, on each side, besides wards assigned to tubercular and "doubtfully tubercular" cases, there is separate accommodation for cases of trachoma, for other forms of ophthalmia, for skin affections, and also for diarrhoea and dysentery, of which, however, there are no cases at present under treatment. The subjoined return, showing the numbers to-day under care who are suffering from these special disorders, is of interest :—

	Males.	Females.
Tubercular cases - - - - -	70	50
Trachoma „ - - - - -	18	31
Other forms of ophthalmia - - - - -	48	55
Diseases of the skin - - - - -	52	42
Diseases of ears, throat, and nose - - - - -	33	33

As regards the cases of trachoma, those on the female side occupy Ward 3 B; but on the male side temporary accommodation has been found for the 18 cases in one wing of the Isolation Hospital, 12 of the patients sleeping in the three rooms in the administrative department intended for nurses. It should be pointed out that there is no second exit from these rooms; and that this arrangement must be regarded as purely provisional. Cases of eye disease are treated by a specially appointed ophthalmic surgeon. Amongst such cases I saw two girls who had been subjects of congenital cataract, which had been successfully removed.

I saw all the patients, but few of whom were intelligent enough to converse. They were all tidy and clean, and evidently well looked after. Twelve of the male and 43 of the female patients were in bed; and it is gratifying to record that no one of these was the subject of bed sore, a fact which speaks well for the nursing care they receive.

The dietary is ample and sufficient; the dinner which I saw served to-day consisted of a savoury meat and potato pie, which was of good quality, and was apparently appreciated. Many of the patients have to be spoon-fed, and several were on diets of mince-meat or milk pudding.

A change has lately been made in regard to the kitchen staff where 4 paid male assistants are now employed instead of patients.

The wards are throughout kept in excellent order. The beds and bedding are clean and adequate, and the mackintosh sheetings appear to be of good quality.

Since the visit of my Colleagues in February 1913, 386 patients have been admitted, 92 have been discharged or removed, and 269 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 2,081 patients, of whom 990 are males and 1,091 females. These numbers show that on the estimated accommodation there are at present vacancies for 17 male and 97 female patients. The maintenance charge per week is 10s. 6d.

The causes of death, which were verified in 76·2 per cent. by post-mortem examination, have included phthisis, nearly 24 per cent., general paralysis, 3 per cent. (males, 7·0, females, 1·1), and senile decay, 15 per cent. There have been 10 deaths from dysentery and 7 from carcinoma. There were bedsores at the time of death in 7 cases, or 2·6 per cent. of all who died.

Two inquests have been held. In one case a verdict of death from "natural causes" was returned. In the other, death was assigned to inflammation of the alimentary tract by an irritant, the nature of which was not determined by the evidence.

Apart from trachoma (49 cases) and other forms of ophthalmia (103 cases), the only infectious or zymotic diseases noted have been 6 cases of erysipelas and 34 of dysentery. Of the last-named affection 23 cases were on the female side; and 2 members of the staff, one male and one female, suffered from it. Cases appear to have arisen in nearly every month.

There have been 10 casualties involving fractures of bones, all of which have been reported to our Board at the time of this occurrence. They were all due to accidental causes.

From the annual return made to our Board, it appears that at the close of the year 1913 the proportion of epileptics under care was 21 per cent. of the number of patients in residence; and the proportion of subjects of active pulmonary tuberculosis 6 per cent. The attendance at the Church of England services amounted to 20 per cent. of the average number in residence; and about the same proportion were usually present at the weekly entertainments. About 22 per cent. were usefully employed.

The staff is maintained of adequate strength, namely, in the proportion of 1 attendant (or nurse) to 11 patients. Of the attendants, 67 per cent., and of the nurses 24 per cent., have served more than five years. Of the total attendants, 44 of the male staff and 23 of the female possess the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and in respect of this certificate they each receive a pecuniary allowance of 1*l.* per annum.

During 1913 the normal establishment of the staff was increased by 2 charge attendants, 1 deputy charge attendant and 11 attendants, 1 charge nurse and 12 nurses.

Two attendants and 1 nurse have been discharged for misconduct, and 1 of each class been allowed to resign to escape dismissal. In no case was the offence connected with the treatment of patients.

Many minor improvements and alterations have been made in the buildings and grounds, and I am glad to report that the tarring of airing courts is now in progress, such work having been completed in two of them. Some additions have been made to the kitchen equipment and to the laundry.

The medical records are very well kept, and Dr. Elkins is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency with which the Asylum is maintained under his direction.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, TOOTING BEC.

4 December 1914.

During the period, exceeding 22 months, which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy, the changes among the patients have been as follows :—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	1,676
Discharged or removed	-	-	-	-	-	1,032
of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	10
Died	-	-	-	-	-	636

There were on the books this morning the names of 1,072 patients, 496 being of the male, and 576 of the female sex. The estimate of accommodation furnished to my Board shows vacancies for 35 males and 42 females.

Building on a large scale is in progress on the adjoining Bushey Down estate which had been acquired by the Asylums Board for that purpose. When the extensions have been completed the accommodation in the Asylum will be doubled. The erection of a new detached residence for the Medical Superintendent, and of a nurses' mess room and a work room are also in hand.

The wards were in excellent order throughout, and presented a bright and cheerful appearance. The ventilation was good, while at the same time a comfortable temperature was maintained. The bedding was good and sufficient, and clean and well kept.

I saw all the patients whose names are on the books, except one woman who died during the morning. They were in satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal cleanliness, their conduct was quiet and orderly, and except for complaints of being deprived of their liberty, they appeared to be contented with their lot.

Dinner consisting of soup, followed by bread and butter pudding, was served during my visit. It appeared to be of good quality, and to give satisfaction to those who partook of it.

The mechanical restraint register records the use of this form of treatment for surgical reasons in the case of 1 woman for a total of 80 hours; 3 women were secluded on 5 occasions for a total of 25 hours 25 minutes.

All the deaths during the period covered by this report were from natural causes, and the verdicts were to that effect in the 2 cases on which inquests were held. Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 83·5 per cent. of the deaths. Bedsores were present at death in 5·3 per cent. of the cases; I heard of but 2 suffering from this complication among the 161 patients whom I saw in bed to-day. Senile decay was the chief cause of death, to which were attributed 64·8 of the total; the next in importance being pneumonia and bronchitis, 8·6 per cent., and heart disease, 8·5 per cent.

Epidemic or zymotic disease among the patients has been limited to 4 cases of scarlet fever, and 1 each of diphtheria, chicken pox, and measles, all on the female side. One of the nurses has also suffered from scarlet fever and 1 from erysipelas.

There were 4 serious casualties, 2 intracapsular fractures of the femur, and 2 simple fractures of the humerus and femur respectively, all due to accidental falls.

The nursing staff is of good numerical strength; but here, as in other institutions of a like character, a heavy call has been made by the war on those engaged on the male side, no less than 47, out of a total of 70 attendants, having been withdrawn for military service. Of these, 15 were reservists, and the remaining 32, volunteers. Four others offered themselves as recruits, but were rejected for medical reasons. The places of those withdrawn have been temporarily supplied by men not eligible for military duty.

Dr. Swan is likewise absent on duty at Aldershot; and the services of the steward, matron, some of the nurses, ward maids, clerks, and others have been borrowed by the Local Government Board to assist in organising the arrangements for the reception of Belgian refugees in this country.

The above facts are highly creditable to the staff and Dr. Beresford is to be congratulated on having been able, notwithstanding the difficulties thus occasioned, to maintain the management of the Institution in the state of efficiency in which I found it.



Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England and Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1915.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Arlsey, Beds. - - -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P. -	F. N. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - -	Moulsford, Wallingford - - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. - -	J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - - -	Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - -	R. Pugh, M.D. - - -	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum.
Bucks - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	Hugh Kerr, M.D. - - -	W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury.
Camb., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - -	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - -	A. D. Thompson, M.B. - -	T. M. Francis, 10, Peas Hill, Cambridge.
Cardigan and Carmarthen - - -	Carmarthen - - -	John Richards, M.B. - -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. - - -	Upton, Chester - - -	G. H. Grills, M.D. - - -	R. Potts, County Offices, Northgate Street, Chester.
Cornwall - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	H. D. Cormac, M.B. - - -	G. W. Wain, 23, King Edward Street, Macclesfield.
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	Bodmin - - -	F. Dudley, L.R.C.P. I. - -	M. F. Edyvean, Mount Folly, Bodmin.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - -	Carlisle - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. - -	C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Derby C. - - -	Denbigh - - -	F. G. Jones, M.B. - - -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Devon - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	M. L. Rowan, M.D. - - -	N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Dorset - - -	Exminster - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - -	B. S. Miller, The Castle, Exeter.
Durham C. - - -	Dorchester - - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D. - -	H. Till, 5, South Street, Dorchester.
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	Winterton, Ferry Hill - - -	H. G. Cribb, L.R.C.P. - -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
" - - -	Brentwood - - -	John Turner, M.B. - - -	H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford.
" - - -	Severalis, Mile End, Colchester - - -	R. C. Turnbull, M.D. - -	Ditto ditto.
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - -	Bridgend - - -	D. Finlay, M.D. - - -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - -	Gloucester - - -	R. B. Smyth, M.B. - - -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.

Hants	-	-	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	-	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum. [Hertford.
Herts	-	-	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Clerk of the Peace,
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Walseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	F. R. Howlett, 9A, King Street, Maidstone.
"	-	-	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	T. P. Cowen, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	"	"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
"	"	"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	"	"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	J. S. Francomb, District Bank Chambers, 13, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. E. Page, Bank Street, Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	-	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo Place, S.W.
"	-	-	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-	R. Armstrong-Jones, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Woodford Green, Essex.	-	S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	Michael A. Collins, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	D. Ogilvy, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	Reginald Worth, M.B.	-	H. S. Freeman, Clarence Street, Staines.
Middlesex	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	N. R. Phillips, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	W. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Norfolk	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, The Moot Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Notts C.	-	-	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	H. N. Davenport 10, New Road, Oxford.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-		-	

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bicton, Shrewsbury -	W. S. Hughes, M.B. -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. -	Wells -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Newcastle-under-Lyme B., Smeth- wick C.B., and Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B.	Stafford -	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.
" -	Burntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
" -	Cheddleton, Leek -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) -	Melton, Woodbridge	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. -	Brookwood, Woking	James A. Lowry, M.D. -	R. A. Hodges, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey -	Netherne, Merstham	P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. -	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) -	Hellingly -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) -	Chichester -	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P. -	E. H. Blaker, 9, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	Hatton, Warwick -	Alfred Miller, M.B. -	H. W. Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of -	Whitecroft, Newport	G. E. Peachell, M.D. -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts -	Devizes -	S. J. Cole, M.D. -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P. -	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove	P. T. Hughes, M.B. -	R. J. Oliver, Shirehall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding -	Clifton, York -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadley and Storther Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. -	Menston, Leeds -	S. Edgerley, M.D. -	H. Topham, Asylums' Board Office, Wakefield.
	Wadley, Sheffield -	W. J. N. Vincent, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
	Wakefield -	J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	Storther Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.	T. Stewart Adair, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	*Scalebor Park, Burley-in- Wharfedale.	J. R. Gilmour, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding -	Beverley -	M. A. Archdale, M.B. -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.

BOROUGHS

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	-	A. C. Suffer, M.D.	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	-	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	-	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	-	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	-	E. Goodall, M.D.	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	-	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	G. N. Bartlett, M.B.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	Stannington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	-	J. V. G. Tighe, M.B.	-	W. Swinburne, Town Hall, Gateshead.
Hull	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	H. A. Learoyd, Guildhall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	W. M. Ogilvie, M.B.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. F. Dixon, M.B.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	R. H. Steen, M.D.	-	C. Fitch, 5, Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	-	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	-	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Board, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	W. H. Bowes, M.D.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	H. Devine, M.D.	-	G. H. Ellerton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. Craven, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	-	L. F. Hanbury, M.R.C.S.	-	G. E. Hilleary, Town Hall, West Ham, E.
York	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	-	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	P. J. Spalding, Guildhall, York.

* For private patients.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D. Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, North- ampton.	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	D. Hunter, M.B.
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	A. W. Neill, M.D.
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D.
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	G. R. Jeffrey, M.D.
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	G. E. Miles, M.R.C.S., Major, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	A. Miller, M.B., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :		
Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broad- moor, Crowthorne.	J. Baker, M.D.
Notts - -	State Criminal Asylum, Ramp- ton, Retford.	W. C. Sullivan, M.D.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.			Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
			M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :						
Of both Sexes :			Not more than			R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D.
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	140	200	300	
			200 private.			
II. Receiving Private Patients only :						
(a) Of both Sexes :			Not more than			Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	140	300	420	
Chiswick	-	Chiswick House	18	17	35	T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	Brooke House	38	42	80	H. T. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	Northumberland House	37	58	95	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and B. Hart, M.D.
			Not more than			H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P., and Miss M. E. Black.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	2	19	19	
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	Not more than			R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and J. F. Stilwell.
			48	8	48	
Sion Hill, Brentford	-	Wyke House	25	20	45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
			Not more than			A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	115	265	360	
Roehampton, S.W.	-	The Priory	45	45	90	S. G. Turner, Lieut. Col. D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Shepperton	-	Halliford House	15	15	30	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	M.	F.	Total.	
(b) Males only :				
South End, Catford, S.E. -	32	-	32	Cecil Bullmore, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Tooting Common, S.W. -	28	-	28	J. N. Sergeant, M.B., Mrs. M. D. K. Margetts and Miss I. T. B. Sergeant.
(c) Females only :				
Clapham Park, S.W. - q.	-	12	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and G. P. Thwaites.
Finchley, East -	-	8	8	F. Watson, M.B., and Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Hayes, Uxbridge -	-	19	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.B.C.S., and Miss M. G. Thomson.
" " -	-	14	14	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Miss E. S. Howe.
Hendon, N.W. -	-	14	14	H. L. de Caux, L.S.A., and Miss S. Bridger.
Kensington, West, W. -	-	35	35	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and Miss E. B. Brodie.
Southall -	-	10	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D.
Streatham Hill, S.W. -	-	30	30	J. H. Earls, M.D., E. W. White, M.B., and Mrs. H. White.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only]

COUNTY.	HOUSES:	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Miss Sophia M. Alford and Mrs. Beatrice Peele.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M.L. Bower, W.S. Bower, C. W. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	T. Graeme Dickson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	H. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	F. A. Pearce, Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner, and J. C. Nixon, M.B.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	25	40	65	Ditto ditto -	
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., Mrs. L. M. Haynes, and Miss M. G. E. Wilson.	-	25	25	W. B. Blood, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Michell Clarke, M.D., and
" -	The Retreat, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B., and Mrs. E. S. King Turner.	20	30	50	Robert W. Ellett, Cirencester.	{ J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton -	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward, Miss Mary Griffiths, and Miss E. M. Griffiths.	-	5	5	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	S. L. O. Young, M.D.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Kent	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge	T. Joyce, M.D.
"	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P. I., and Mrs. M. L. Macartney.	-	8	8	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
"	Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	G. H. Adam, L.R.C.P.	18	21	39	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., and Miss G. Jones.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, J. C. Wootton, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	75	85	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., and J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 25	25	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D.	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich	H. J. Starling, M.B.
"	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Lieut. Col. A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. J. Watson, J. W. W. Adamson, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. A. P. Adamson.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.

"	f.	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. E. G. McLintock, Miss A. Thomson.	-	40	40	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
"	f.	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B., H. F. Fox, and H. Nash.	44	62	106	C. F. Whittuck, Bath -		{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.	N. Lavers, M.D., Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, E. M. Wright, and Mary E. Martin.	Not more than 11	36	44			
Stafford	-	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.		C. Reid, M.B.
"	f.	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins, Miss S. Michaux, and Claude Hollins.	-	16	16	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Surrey	f.	The Silver Birches, Church-street, Epsom	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.		F. C. Gayton, M.D.
Sussex, East	-	Ticehurst House	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed. -	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.		F. Fawssett, M.B.
"	- f.	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Ward, Miss McNern, Miss M. Foley, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	75	75	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
"	- f.	Periteau House, Winchel-sea, Rye, S.O.	H. Baird, M.D., and Mrs. I. M. Baird	-	5	5	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
" [Hastings Borough]	-	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset and Mrs. E. M. Somerset.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.		E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
Warwick	-	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss Florence H. Jenner.	20	28	48	S. R. Field, Leamington		T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury		{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D., and E. T. Fison, M.D.
Wilts	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	E. C. Plummer, M.R.C.S., J. O. March, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. B. C. Plummer.	35	35	70	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge		C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
"	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	J. R. Benson, Mrs. E. Benson, and Miss B. L. Benson	14 to 16	16 to 14	30	Ditto	ditto	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[f. Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts - -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. A. K. MacBryan, John C. W. MacBryan, and Edward C. MacBryan.	Not more than 13	37	43	W. L. Bown, Trowbridge	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. f.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin, Evelyn Mould, and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. H. Coles, Wakefield -	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and J. F. Dow, M.D.
"Rotherham [Borough] f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	C. L. des Forges, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City - f.	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	L. D. H. Baugh, M.B., and Miss J. S. Baugh, M.B.	-	22	22	H. V. Scott, York -	D. S. Long, M.D.

LIST of CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS, CERTIFIED HOUSES, and APPROVED HOMES under the MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913,
with the Names of Managers or Owners, and Superintendents, and the Number and Class of Patients.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berkshire - -	Cumnor Rise, Cumnor -	The Oxford Branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch :—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford,	Miss Haigh - -	22 feeble-minded females, not more than five of whom are to be private patients. The age of admission is from 14 to 20 years. Epileptics and fallen women not taken. Poor Law cases received.
Cheshire - -	Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge. Ashton House (Seaside Laundry Home), Parkgate.	Incorporated Lancs and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—J. S. Walker, 54, Kenwood Road, Stretford, Manchester. Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	Miss Grace Wyatt - Miss H. C. Hubbard	275 higher-grade defectives of either sex. 20 high-grade feeble-minded girls. Admission over 14 years of age. Roman Catholics not received.
Cumberland -	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Sister Ethelburga Ring.	65 feeble-minded Roman Catholic females, aged 16 years and over. Criminals and fallen women not accepted. Poor Law cases received.
Derby - -	Whittington Hall (Midland Counties Institution), Chesterfield.	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden :—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Miss Smith - -	320 female patients.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derby—cont.	The Hopwell Hall Colony, near Derby.	The Committee of the Nottingham and Notts Association for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Kipling, 40, Magdala Road, Nottingham.	Mrs. H. Swinburne-	50 male feeble-minded cases over the age of 7 years.
Devon - - -	Western Counties Institution, Starcross, near Exeter.	Committee of Management - - -	E. W. Locke - -	230 males and 106 females.
Durham - - -	Monkton Hall Home for Lads, Monkton, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	The Committee of the North Eastern Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Dr. Ethel Williams, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Mr. Piggott - -	42 male feeble-minded cases. Age on admission, 16 to 20 years.
Essex - - -	Royal Eastern Counties' Institution for Idiots, Colchester. Thurlby House School, Woodford Bridge. Etloe House, Church Road, Leyton.	Board of Directors - - - Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W. Thos. William Hunter, Walter McDunnell Kelley, and Daniel Carroll.	F. Douglas Turner, M.B. Miss Mary Ryan - Sister Susan O'Reilly	512 male and female patients. 40 feeble-minded Roman Catholic boys. Poor Law cases received. 122 feeble-minded females, from 16 years of age and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received. 56 male patients, excepting those who are dangerous to themselves or others, runaways, or who require physical restraint and are unsuitable for care on the "open-door" system.
Gloucester - - -	The Co-operative Sanatorium (New Lodge, Leon House, The Homestead and St. Keverne), Billericay. St. Mary's Home, Painswick, near Stroud.	The Co-operative Sanatoria, Ltd. - Sec.:—Thos. Wm. Edwards, New Lodge, Billericay, S.O. Samuel Gilbert Jones, and Harriett Catherine Wemyss, Spinster.	Thos. Wm. Edwards Miss Mathews -	26 female feeble-minded cases. Age of admission 14 to 25 years, and of the Church of England.

	Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises : Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, Bristol, and Clevedon Hall, Clevedon, Somerset.	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden :—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Miss Gladys Williams	Stoke Park - - - 750 Royal Victoria Home - - 42 Clevedon Hall - - - 58 Total not to exceed - 850 Males " " - 300 Females " " - 650 Class :—Defectives of all classes within the Meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. 38 feeble-minded defectives. Poor Law cases received.
(Local Authority : Bristol County Borough Council.)	Chasefield Laundry Home, 874, Fishponds Road, Fishponds Bristol.	The Sub-Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission (for the management of Chasefield). Hon. Secs. :—Miss Alice Mary Lavington and Miss Clara E. Sheppard, Stoberry Lodge, 18, Ashgrove Road, Redland, Bristol. Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, of Wantage, Berks.	Miss Ada Brett -	
Hampshire - -	St. Mary's Home, Alton, Hants.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund.—Sec. :—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W. Central Committee of Management - -	Sister Rachel -	45 defectives of the female sex and over the age of 16 years, who might have had illegitimate children. Poor Law cases received.
Herts - -	St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham.	Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, Rev. James Boniface McKinley; Miss Mary Sylvester Halpin, Miss Kathleen Killmartin, Miss Mary Murphy, and Ralph Leigh Collison. Hon. Sec. :—Very Rev. W. Canon Pinnington, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.	Sister Mary Edmond -	28 males, 108 females, idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded cases of the Roman Catholic religion. 461 males and 289 females.
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster. Pontville Special School, Aughton, Ormskirk.	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec. :—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	Sister M. A. Driscoll -	113 patients : 98 male and 15 female Roman Catholic feeble-minded children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years.
	Dovecot (Horticultural School), Knotty Ash, Liverpool.		Miss F. C. Eyre -	55 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age of admission from 10 to 12 years. Roman Catholics not received.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Name and Class of Patients.
Lancaster— <i>cont.</i>	Adcote (Laundry and Training Home), Pilch Lane, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	Miss L. Foster	19 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age on admission over 14 years. Roman Catholics not received.
Lancashire	Brockhall, Langho, near Blackburn.	Lancashire Asylums' Board: Harcourt E. Clare, Clerk.	Dr. F. Gill	114 female imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
London	112, Downs Park Road, Clapton, N.E.	The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Sec.:—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, N.E.	Miss Main	20 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards; must be Protestants.
	46-48, Pembury Road, Clapton, N.E.	The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Sec.:—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, N.E.	Miss E. Allen	28 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 16 years and upwards; must be Protestants. Not more than one to be a private patient.
	39, Downs Road, Clapton, N.E.	The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Sec.:—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, N.E.	Miss Aubery	25 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, aged 8 years and upwards, all of childish attainments and habits; must be Protestants. Not more than two to be private patients.
	Clifton House, 127, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	Miss Pierce. Secretary, Preventive and Rescue Homes of the Church Army.	Miss Margaret Fanny Pearne.	40 female feeble-minded cases.
	Springfield Lodge, Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.	Miss Adelaide Cox, Commissioner for Women's Social Work of the Salvation Army, 280, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.	Miss Annie Salt	28 female feeble-minded cases, aged 18 to 40 years.
Middlesex	Crathorne, Oak Lane, East Finchley.	The Committee of the Finchley Home for Feeble-minded Mothers and their Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Moss-Blundell, 7, North Grove, Highgate, London, N.	Mrs. Morfee	32 mothers and their children who are feeble-minded or moral imbeciles. The number of mothers never to exceed 20, and no child to be retained beyond the age of 7 years. Poor Law cases received.

Norfolk	-	Guilfordcross (Eastern Counties Institution), East Harling.	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden :—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Dr. Manning	-	330 male defectives.
Oxford	-	St. Peter-le-Bailey Rectory, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.	The Oxford branch of the National Association for promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	Miss Alice Haigh	-	24 feeble-minded female patients.
Somerset	-	Rock Hall House (Magdalen Hospital School), Combe Down, Bath.	Municipal Charity Trustees of the City of Bath.	Miss J. Quinton	-	34 children of both sexes.
Suffolk	-	Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises. St. Joseph's Home, The Croft, Sudbury.	<i>See under County of Gloucester.</i>			
Surrey	-	The Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives, Redhill.	Miss Mary Jane Halpin, Rev. Augustine Peacock, Major Frederick Goat, Miss Mary Sebastian Murray.	Sister M. Murray	-	15 feeble-minded case of the female sex, from 16 to 20 years of age, and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor-law cases received. About 600 patients of both sexes.
Warwick	-	Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham. The Agatha Stacey Home, Rednal, near Birmingham.	Board of Management	C. Caldecott, M.B.	-	129 patients of both sexes.
Warwick	-	The Agatha Stacey Home, Enniskerry, Knowle, Warwick.	General and Managing Committee	H. Williams (Sec. and Supt.)	-	35 female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.
Warwick	-	The Agatha Stacey Home, Enniskerry, Knowle, Warwick.	The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 1). Financial Sec. :—Miss C. P. Fleetwood, Depot, 158, Broad Street, Birmingham.	Miss Davis	-	24 high-grade female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.

INSTITUTIONS CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 37.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Name and Class of Patients.
Essex - - -	The Tendring Union Workhouse, Tendring, Harwich.	The Guardians of the Tendring Union -	Henry James Burden	46 patients, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 23 females.
Hampshire - - (Local Authority : Southampton County Borough Council.)	The Parish Infirmary Buildings, Shirley Warren, Southampton.	The Guardians of the Southampton Union	John Charles Young, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	54 unemployable male defectives.
Lancashire - -	Seafield House, Seaforth, near Liverpool.	The Guardians of the West Derby Union -	Mr. S. J. Towill -	80 males and 189 females of all classes under Mental Deficiency Act.
Stafford - - (Local Authority : Stoke-on-Trent County Borough Council.)	The Guardians' Institution, London Road, Stoke-on-Trent.	The Guardians of the Stoke-upon-Trent Union.	Charles Grayson -	20 imbecile and feeble-minded persons over the age of 16 years, higher grade young persons to be excluded. Not more than 10 to be males; not more than 10 to be females.
(Local Authority : Walsall County Borough Council.)	Walsall Union Poor Law Institution, Pleck Road, Walsall.	The Guardians of the Walsall Union -	William J. Humphries and Mrs. Humphries.	12 idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded cases.
(Local Authority : Wolverhampton County Borough Council.)	The Mental Wards, Union Workhouse, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	The Guardians of the Wolverhampton Union.	Thomas Dudley Rollinson.	31 defectives; 17 males and 14 females.
Wilts - - -	Pewsey Union Workhouse	The Guardians of the Pewsey Union -	Humphrey England	4 female defectives; feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
	Devizes Union Workhouse, St. James, Devizes.	The Guardians of the Devizes Union -	Mr. W. Fear -	16 females, imbeciles between the ages of 20 and 50 years.
Worcester - -	The Evesham Union Workhouse Infirmary.	The Guardians of the Evesham Union -	James H. Damen -	8 defectives; 4 males and 4 females.
(Local Authority : Birmingham County Borough Council.)	Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham.	The Guardians of the Birmingham Union -	Miss Carse -	100 defective patients; 50 males and 50 females. Those under 5 and over 40 years of age, as well as those incapable of being trained, excluded.

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

Cheshire	-	Brynmor, Hoylake	-	Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott	-	Mrs. E. Elliot	3 male and 3 female feeble-minded cases.
Gloucester	-	Southend House School, Pitville, Cheltenham.	-	Miss Agnes King-Turner	-	Miss A. King-Turner	6 male and 10 female defectives (imbeciles, feeble-minded, and moral imbeciles)—males from 7 to 16 years of age; females from 7 to 50 years of age.
Lancashire	-	Linwood, Crompton Road, Formby, near Liverpool.	-	Miss Kathleen Bowyer	-	Miss Ethel Hobday	34 male imbecile and feeble-minded defectives from 6 to 18 years of age.
	-	Linthal, Barkfield Avenue, Formby, near Liverpool.	-	Miss Kathleen Bowyer	-	Miss K. Bowyer	32 imbecile and feeble-minded defectives—24 girls up to the age of 16 years; 7 girls over the age of 16 years; and 1 baby boy.
Middlesex	-	Fernhurst, 8, Mattock Lane, Ealing.	-	Miss Sarah Margaret Macdowall	-	Miss S. M. Macdowall.	19 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients, boys and girls.
	-	Normansfield, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	-	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.	-	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.	140 males and females: not more than 100 of either sex at any one time.
	-	The Gables, Upper Teddington Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	-	Miss F. H. Deck	-	Miss F. H. Deck	18 defectives of either sex: idiots and imbeciles.
Somerset	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	-	Miss Constance E. Short	-	Miss C. E. Short	7 females.
Sussex	-	12, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	-	Mrs. Jennie Meiklejon	-	Mrs. J. Meiklejon	38 imbecile and feeble-minded cases—20 males and 18 females. Any child with immoral habits or tendencies rigidly excluded.
Yorkshire	-	The Grange, Altofts, Normanton.	-	Mrs. E. A. Howard	-	Mrs. E. A. Howard	15 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients of the female sex.

APPROVED HOMES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Name of Superintendent.	Name and Class of Patients.
Cornwall - -	The Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin.	The Committee of the Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. J. de C. Treffry.	Miss Emily Hunt -	26 female defectives.
Derby - -	Magdalen House, Cromwell Road, Chesterfield.	Ven. E. F. Crosse, Archdeacon of Chesterfield, and a Committee.	Miss Root -	6 female defectives.
Dorset - -	King's Gate, and Frithstow, West Moors, Dorset.	The Society of the Crown of Our Lord, vested at present in the name of Miss Bertha James, called the Manager. (Miss James, 10, Burton Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.)	Miss A. H. Egan -	12 female defectives, 6 in each house. Church of England cases only received. Ages of patients vary from 7 to 25 years. Poor Law cases received.
Essex - -	Gay Bowers, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford.	Percy Chennells and Mrs. Gertrude Chennells.	P. Chennells and Mrs. G. Chennells.	7 patients, all of one sex. (At present only males are received.)
(Local Authority: Bristol County Borough Council.)	The Mary Carpenter Home, 598 and 600, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol, and Branch House at Westra, Yate, Gloucester.	The Ladies' Committee of the Mary Carpenter Home. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Gilmore Barnett.	Miss Edwards -	18 female defectives at Fishponds Home and 7 at Branch Home, Westra, Yate.
(Local Authority: Gloucester County Council.)	The Royal Fort Home, Bristol.	The Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission.	Miss Blanch White-away.	15 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
(Local Authority: Leicester County Borough Council.)	Sunnyholme, 155, King Richard's Road, Leicester.	Miss Annie Elizabeth Clephan, 110, Regent's Road, Leicester. (On behalf of the Leicester After-Care Committee.)	Miss Gertrude Annick Ladkin.	12 defectives of the female sex. Age of admission from 15 to 20 years. Poor Law cases received.

Middlesex -	St. Christopher's, St. Stephen's, West Ealing, Arniston, The Grove Isleworth.	Miss Mary Catherine Beaufoy Foster -	Miss M. C. B. Foster	22 feeble-minded private patients: 14 boys and 8 girls.
	Trematon, Broom Road, Hampton Wick.	Miss Janet Mary Isbister and Miss Margaret Dora Isbister.	Miss J. M. Isbister and Miss M. D. Isbister.	12 private patients: 4 males and 8 females.
	Conifers, Kingston Road, Hampton Wick.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., Normansfield, Hampton Wick.	Miss A. G. Mackay -	12 male private patients.
	Alexander House, 117, High Street, Uxbridge.	Ditto	Miss Florence Eddolls.	3 male (children) and 7 female private patients.
Northumberland -	The Home of Industry, Bow Villa, Morpeth.	The National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded.	Miss Ellen Collyer -	24 female defectives.
Somerset -	The House of Help for Women and Girls, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	Rev. Henry James Heard, Sidney Todd, and William Williams.	Annie Amelia Pawsey.	16 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
(Local Authority: Bath County Borough Council.)		Sec.:—Miss Twiss, 112, Walcot Street, Bath.	Miss Alice Lilian Walker.	50 female defectives.
Sussex -	Tipperary, 22, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Mrs. Jennie Meiklejon - - -	Miss L. Lavers -	35 female defectives.
Suffolk -	Handford Home for Feeble-minded Girls, Ranelagh Road, Ipswich.	Committee of Handford Home - - -	Miss Florence Church	20 female defectives.
Yorkshire (N.R.) -	The Mount, Whitby -	Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Priestly - - -	Mrs. Annie E. Priestly.	12 defective children of either sex.

